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PRISCILLA
Tatting Book

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The
Priscilla Tatting Book

SELECTIONS OF USEFUL ARTICLES FROM
THE MODERN PRISCILLA

WITH
BEAUTIFUL NEW DESIGNS

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED

EDITED BY
JESSIE M. DE WITT

1909

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PRISCILLA TATTING BOOK

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Abbreviations used: *d s*, double stitch; *p*, picot; *, repeat from preceding *; *r*, ring; *ch*, chain; *l p*, long picot; *c l*, clover-leaf.

THE MATERIALS for making tating are a strongly twisted thread and a shuttle.

SHUTTLES. A good shuttle, one fitted in size to the hand, is necessary for the rapidity and execution of the work. The best are of black rubber, short, with wide space for thread, and close points. The silver shuttle is a delight for small work, but must oftener be refilled, the space for thread is small. The shuttle should not be wound too full, it is clumsy for working, spreads the points, and allows the thread to become roughened.

FIRST POSITION OF THE HANDS (Fig. 1). The one difficult point in learning to do tating, is the

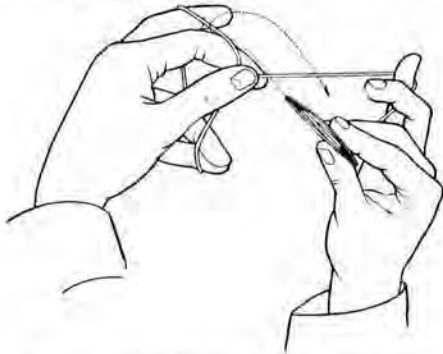


FIG. 1. FIRST POSITION OF THE HANDS

knack of the little hitch or jerk after every half stitch, which places it as a loop upon the tightened shuttle thread, on which it must slip to make a perfect stitch.

One can learn best with a firm cord or very coarse thread. (See Fig. 1 for position of the hands.) Hold the shuttle, with its sides, not edges, between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand; the thread passing under the shuttle, under three fingers, and over the little finger, then to the left hand; there with the thread-end down between the thumb and forefinger, the thread encircles all of the fingers and passes upward between the thumb and forefinger. Spread the fingers a little, to hold the thread taut, and keep the shuttle thread very tight, except at the little jerk which makes the perfect stitch.

FIRST AND SECOND POSITIONS OF THE HANDS (Figs. 1 and 2). Pass the shuttle under both threads, back over the left thread, and under the right thread. The tight upper thread on the left

hand must slip between the shuttle and forefinger going forward, and between the shuttle and thumb coming back.

After the shuttle comes back, drop the thread

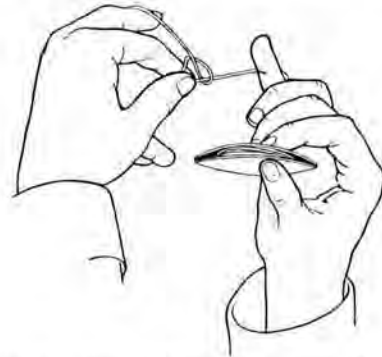


FIG. 2. SECOND POSITIONS OF THE HANDS

from the little finger, loosen the tight thread on the left hand by bringing the second and third fingers forward a little, and pull the shuttle thread tight with a slight jerk, then tighten the thread on the left hand with the second finger. The jerk throws a stitch on the shuttle thread, where it must slip freely, as shown in Fig. 2. Draw the shuttle thread tight, and you have the first part of the "double knot" or "double stitch," which is designated by *d s*, and is the common stitch in tating.

THIRD POSITION OF THE HANDS (Fig. 3). The second part of the *d s*, or double stitch, made thus.

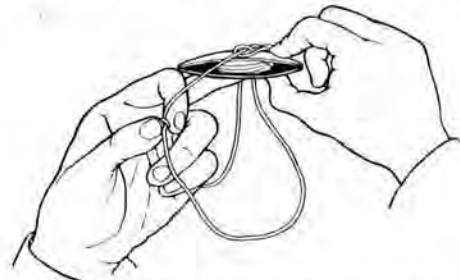


FIG. 3. THIRD POSITIONS OF THE HANDS

As shown in Fig. 3, pass the back end of the shuttle over and under the thread on the left hand, which slips between the shuttle and the forefinger of the right hand, in coming back. Draw the shuttle thread tight, loosen slightly the left hand, then tighten, and you have a *d s*, or double stitch, which should slip freely along the shuttle thread.

Do not draw the stitch too tight, but hold it

firmly. A little practise with this stitch, before going farther, will aid in acquiring the even tension which is necessary for even and accurate work.

FOURTH POSITION OF THE HANDS (Fig. 4). When the full double stitch is made, the hands return to the position of Fig. 1, ready for the next stitch.

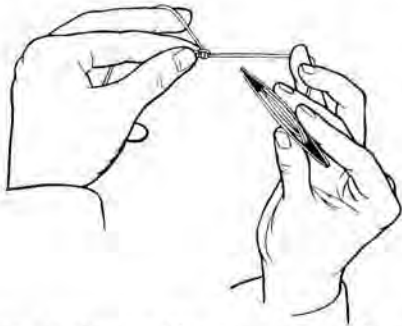


FIG. 4. FOURTH POSITION OF THE HANDS

This is shown in Fig. 4, with two finished stitches. When facility in making d s is acquired, a ring may be made of 8 or 10 d s. Pull the shuttle thread up tightly, until the first and last d s meet as closely as possible. Leave a short bit of thread between this ring and the next, and repeat the rings until they are easily made. Keeping the thread very short between the shuttle and work, adds much to the rapidity, firmness, and neatness of the work.

POSITION OF THE HANDS IN MAKING A PICOT (Fig. 5). Picots are loops around the edge of a

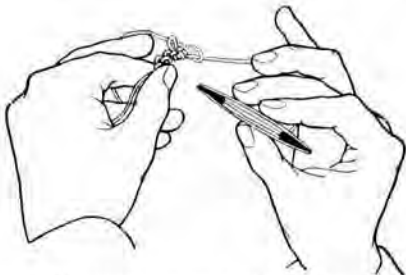


FIG. 5. POSITION OF THE HANDS IN MAKING A PICOT

ring of tatting. They add very much to the decoration and beauty of the work, make great variety possible, and are used in joining the rings and sections, thus making the work firm.

To make a picot, designated by p, merely leave a little space on the thread between two d s, finish the stitch, which holds the p in place, then pull up closely. Figure 5 shows one picot and the beginning of a second. Figure 8 shows an open picot. Figure 9 one drawn up close.

A little practise will soon give evenness in the

size of the picots. Except in a very few patterns, very long picots are not desirable, nor are many on a ring. The short ones are neater, firmer and wear better.

POSITION OF THE HANDS FOR JOINING (Fig. 6). This is done with the last picot of the ring before:



FIG. 6. POSITION OF THE HANDS FOR JOINING

Make as many d s as follow the last picot. With a pin or crochet-hook pull the thread running over the left hand, through the picot in a loop, through which pass the shuttle, and draw tight. Finish the ring, and you have two joined rings.

TATTING WITH SHUTTLE AND BALL (Fig. 7). There are very few tatting designs now which use

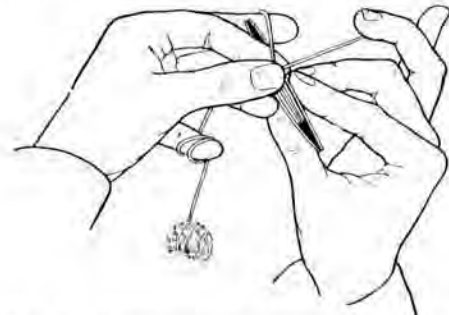


FIG. 7. TATTING WITH SHUTTLE AND BALL

but one thread. Most of them are made with the shuttle and ball, a very few with two shuttles.

It is often helpful to estimate the amount of shuttle thread required for the design in hand, and wind it upon the shuttle. This is done by allowing one yard to six ordinary rings of fourteen d s, and a little over to run through the chains. With coarse thread a little more is needed.

Do not detach the shuttle thread from the ball. Rings are made with the shuttle only, chains with shuttle and ball. To work with the shuttle and ball (see Fig. 7), make a ring with the shuttle, turn it down and hold tightly between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Pass the ball thread over the left fingers, and wind it several times around the lower part of the little finger. With

the shuttle make d s as for a ring, drawing them up closely to the ring. Turn and make another



FIG. 8. OPEN PICOT

ring, joining it to the first. Turn and repeat the chain. Join all very closely.



FIG. 9. CLOSED PICOT

JOINING THREADS. The "weaver's knot" is often used, but a simpler one is very reliable.

Tie as for a common knot, but be careful that the second tie lies exactly across the first: one thread forming a loop under the two ends of the other, and the other looping over the two ends of the one.



FIG. 10. SINGLE OR HALF KNOT. SMALL JOSEPHINE PICOT



FIG. 11. SINGLE OR HALF KNOTS. LARGE JOSEPHINE PICOT

Pull evenly the two ends together, with each hand very tightly, and you will have a firm knot. A drop of water on the ends before tying will firmly fasten the most wiry thread.

JOSEPHINE KNOTS OF SINGLE OR HALF STITCHES (Figs. 10 and 11). The Josephine knot is a ring made with the shuttle alone, and with only the first half of the stitch, or d s. It is most frequently made of four or five, or of eight half stitches, but may be made of ten or more. It is a very pretty addition, and is often useful for joining in elaborate designs. In many German patterns these knots are used profusely with fine effect, and serve to join figures, which without them must be made separately and joined on. Clusters of very tiny knots make a pleasing variety.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE BEGINNER. Do not be discouraged by a ring which will not slip, or a false stitch. The best experts of long experience find false stitches and mistakes to rip out.

One very rapid expert keeps the pin for joining and ripping, on a tape around her neck, hanging just the right length to use quickly.

A very plain pattern, by a slight change, can be transformed into a thing of beauty, and a joy to create. Figure 13 made with No. 60 D. M. C., the thread between rings very short; every other ring on one side larger, 3 d s, 10 p's separated by 2 d s,

3 d s, is a beautiful and useful edging, which may be curved, shaped, or widened indefinitely.

Some simplest patterns made smaller and finer, are beautiful for handkerchiefs. As Fig. 14, with 2 d s instead of 3 d s, made of No. 60 or 70 mercerized thread.

Make as few joinings in the thread as possible.

Knots may sometimes be hidden under a few d s thrown over them when making a chain.

Rings are always made with one thread, chains with two. Picots are of ordinary length unless a long picot (l p) is indicated. When the directions say "r 3 p separated by 2 d s," or ch the same it means 2 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s; that is, there must be as many d s before the first p and after the last as there are between; but if they say r, or ch, 3 d s, 3 p's separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, it means 3 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 3 d s.

A clover-leaf is a group of three rings made close together.

When a ring or other part is to be repeated three times, it means that you are to make that part three times, not counting the one already made, so that there will be four when finished.

It will be well for the beginner to practise on the simple edges and insertions which follow, before attempting the more intricate patterns.

FIGURE 12. EDGING. This is the simple edge our



FIG. 12. EDGING

grandmothers made, and it is very dainty when made with fine thread and used on the edge of footing to trim handkerchiefs, or made of coarser thread is suitable for edging ruffles for underwear and children's clothing. It may be made with any number of stitches between picots, and with two or more picots if desired. To make like illustration, r 3 p separated by 3 d s (3 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, close), leave one-fourth inch of thread, repeat r, joining by 1st p to last p in preceding r. Repeat indefinitely.

FIGURE 13. DOUBLE ROW OF RINGS. This may be used as an edge or as an insertion with the simple

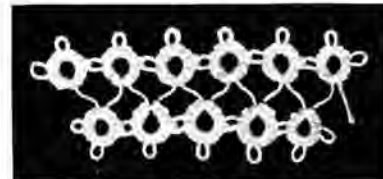


FIG. 13. DOUBLE ROW OF RINGS

edge. Ring 3 p separated by 3 d s, turn, leave one-fourth inch thread, repeat r, * turn, leave one-fourth inch thread, r joined by 1st p to last p of 1st r, turn, leave one-fourth inch thread, r joined by 1st p to last p of 2d r. Repeat from star indefinitely.

FIGURE 14. EDGE MADE WITH TWO THREADS. Ring 3 p separated by 3 d s. Take the spool thread



FIG. 14. EDGE MADE WITH TWO THREADS

as directed above and ch 4 d s, p, 4 d s. Drop spool thread, turn, and repeat r, joining as in simple edge.

FIGURE 15. INSERTION TO MATCH FIG. 14. Make

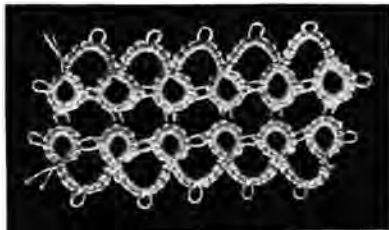


FIG. 15. INSERTION TO MATCH FIG. 14

an edge like the last, then a 2d row, joining each ring to a p of a r in the 1st row.

FIGURE 16. CLOVER LEAF EDGE. * Ring 3 p separated by 3 d s, close; close up r 3 d s, join to last p in 1st r, 3 d s, 3 p separated by 1 d s, 3 d s, p, 3 d s,



FIG. 16. CLOVER LEAF EDGE

close; close up, r 3 d s, join to last p in 2d r, 2 p separated by 3 d s, 3 d s, close. Chain 4 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, turn. Repeat from star.

Figs. 17, 18, 19. Waist Front and Yoke

MATERIALS.—Nos. 50 and 150 thread. Two shuttles are necessary. For convenience' sake call one shuttle A and the other B.

Join the two threads.

1st round—With shuttle A r 1 d s, 12 l p separated by 2 d s, 1 d s, close and tie the two threads together.

2d round—Put thread B round the left-hand fingers, holding it between thumb and 1st finger. With shuttle A ch 2 d s, 1 p, 1 d s, p, 1 d s, 1 p, 2 d s. Fasten to first p below. Repeat 11 times.

3d round—Pass both threads up on the under side and fasten by slipping shuttle A through loop of thread B drawn through last p of 12th scallop and also 1st p of 1st scallop of round previous. Put thread B round the fingers and with shuttle A ch 3 d s, p, 2 d s. Drop shuttle A and with shuttle B r 7 p separated by 1 d s, close. These picots should be graded in length, commencing short, increasing to 4th and decreasing again. Drop shuttle B, but keep thread B round the fingers and with shuttle A ch 2 d s, p, 3 d s. Join to 3d p of 1st scallop and 1st p of 2d scallop of previous round. Repeat 11 times, tie threads together and trim close.

With fine needle and 150 thread work around the edge of the wheel. The stitch required is made by putting needle behind the thread into picot, then throwing the thread from the needle to the left under the needle. When the needle is drawn through the loop thus made it ties a hard knot. Commence with the 2d p of any outer r, working into each p, and leaving thread between the p's to make a slight outward curve. After the last p of the r, simply slip the needle through the 2 short p's below, running the needle from right to left so that the thread crosses itself, tie into 1st p of next r, back into curved thread between the last 2 p's of previous ring, and then back into 2d p of 2d r, 3d p, and so on. Continue in this



FIG. 17. WAIST FRONT. SEE FIG. 18.

way around the wheel, which will now lie flat and show its beauty.

Make 46 wheels,

From some dark, stiff stuff, as cambric or silk, cut a pattern, which need not be too exact, of a

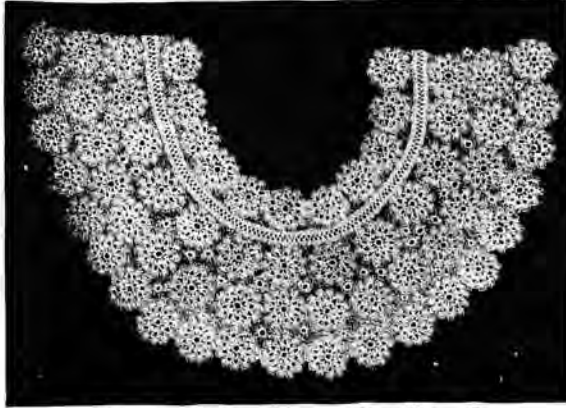


FIG. 19. DRESS YOKE. SEE FIG. 18

pointed dress front, hollowing out the neck to fit. Pin one wheel in the pointed end. Above it, not quite touching it, pin two with two outside rings adjoining each other but not quite touching. Pin three in 3d row, placing middle one in straight line above the first one in the point. Increase the number of wheels in each row by one until eight wheels stand in the row at the neck. Let each interior wheel be in a straight line with the wheel in second line below. Pin three wheels, and then two, in the two rows on each side the neck.

Make 62 simple rings of 1 d s, 12 l p separated by 2 d s, 1 d s, like the centre of the wheels, and pin a ring in the centre of the vacant space between each two wheels.

Commencing, we will suppose, with the 2d row of

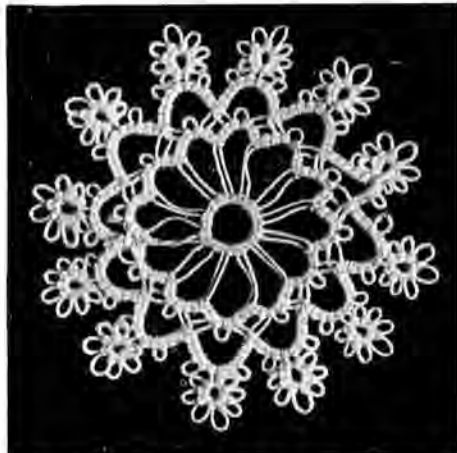


FIG. 18. DETAIL OF FIGS. 17 AND 19

2 wheels, with needle and thread tie into upper edge of left-hand wheel lying nearest the right-hand wheel, cross to right-hand wheel, back to left, and thus continue as long as the wheels are near enough to allow stitches of uniform length. Then follow down the edge of either wheel until the simple ring can be reached, going on around this, fastening it to the wheel you are on, and then to the bottom wheel and around to the other wheel, then upward, and so on until you have filled the whole space between the 3 wheels with stitches of as uniform length as possible. Thus work the 46 wheels into one solid piece of "all over." The stitch needs no extra fastening, but the thread can be cut anywhere, and a new piece can be joined on in the manner described in the General Directions whenever it seems too short to be handy. Should the wheels at the neck make too irregular an edge, insert simple rings, large or small as required.

For a stock collar to go with this front, cut a pattern out of cambric to fit the neck, make 26 or 28 wheels, according to the size of the collar, with 12 or 13 rings to go between, pin them on the pattern in two rows and work all together.

The round dress yoke illustrated in Fig. 19 may be made by following the directions given for the waist front. The wheels are worked in the same way, and the collar, when finished, shows a very effective piece of tatting.

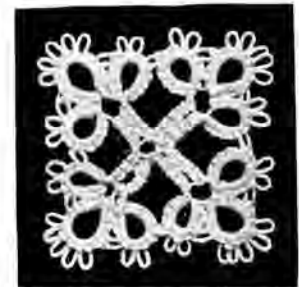


FIG. 20. DETAIL OF FIG. 21

Fig. 21. Centrepiece with Insertion

MATERIALS.—For this insertion use coarse crochet cotton.

Two threads are used. With 1 thread * r 6 d s, p, 2 d s, 3 p separated by 1 d s, 4 d s, close; close up, r 4 d s, join to last p of 1st r, 2 d s, 5 p separated by 1 d s, 2 d s, p, 4 d s, close; close up, r 4 d s, join to last p of 2d r, 2 p separated by 1 d s, 2 d s, p, 4 d s, close. With two threads, ch 4 d s, p, 4 d s. Repeat 3 times, joining the c l's by 1st and last p's, and the ch's to the p of 1st ch. Join squares as seen in illustration, baste carefully on linen, buttonhole carefully and cut out cloth underneath.

Fig. 22. Border for Doily

MATERIALS.—No. 36 thread, 1 skein of floss, and a small piece of net.

Begin with the wheel, made thus: 12 p's, separated by 1 d s, close, tie, and cut the thread;

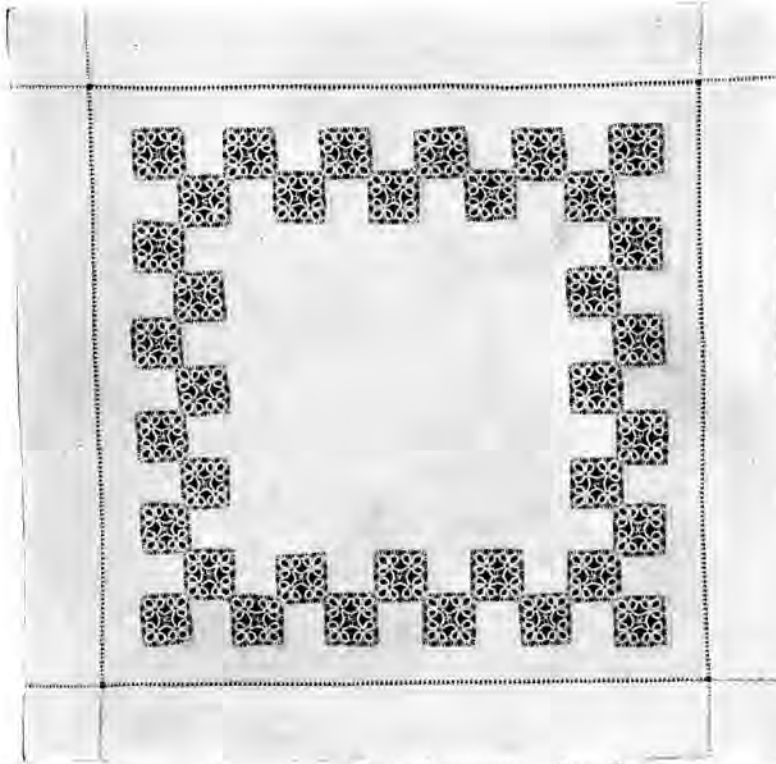


FIG. 21. CENTREPIECE WITH INSERTION. SEE FIG. 20

r 2 d s, p, 2 d s; join to p of r, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, close, turn, leave one-fourth inch of thread, r 4 d s, 5 p separated by 3 d s, 4 d s, close, turn, make another small r. Alternate the large and small r's until 12 of each are made, joining large ones to each other by the 1st p.

Make 8 of the wheels, then put them together, by the rows of r's and ch's, thus; the r is same as large one in wheel, beginning with 7 d s instead of 4; and ch is of 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s. The ch at the turn has 11 p. Alternate the r's and ch's, joining 10 of the ch's to each wheel, and 4 r's to 4 on opposite side, as seen in illustration. Place the square of net over one of thin lawn, then baste the tatting on. Buttonhole the inner edge with the silk, then cut out.

Fig. 23. Border for Handkerchief

MATERIALS.—One-fourth yard of fine linen, and No. 80 lace thread with No. 100 thread for the hemstitching.

This handkerchief design may be adapted for other articles. A centrepiece may be made by using coarse thread for the lace and heavy linen for the centre. Two of the corners would make handsome tie ends; the tie could be made of fine net or mull.

The wheel which forms most of the border is made thus: r 12 p separated by 2 d s, close, tie and cut the thread; r 6 d s, join to a p of the r, 6 d s, close, turn; leave about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of thread, r 4 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close, turn; make another small r, and continue the large and small r's alternately until you have 12 of each, joining each small one to a p of the centre, and the large ones to each other by the 1st p. Make 40 of these wheels for the border, joining them as seen in the illustration, and in the open spaces make four-leaved figures, each r of 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close, and join them to the wheels by the middle p's of the r's. Along the inner edge of the border make a double row of r's, each of 7 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 7 d s, close, each row of r's joined by the 1st p, and the outer row joined to the wheels and four-leaved figures. Hemstitch a small square of

the linen to fit the centre, and sew the tatting on carefully with fine thread, catching each p on the edge. Press the work with a damp cloth over it.

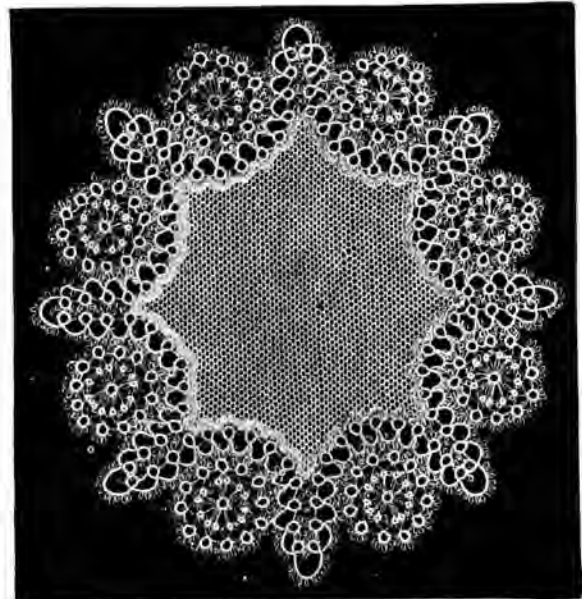


FIG. 22. BORDER FOR DOILY

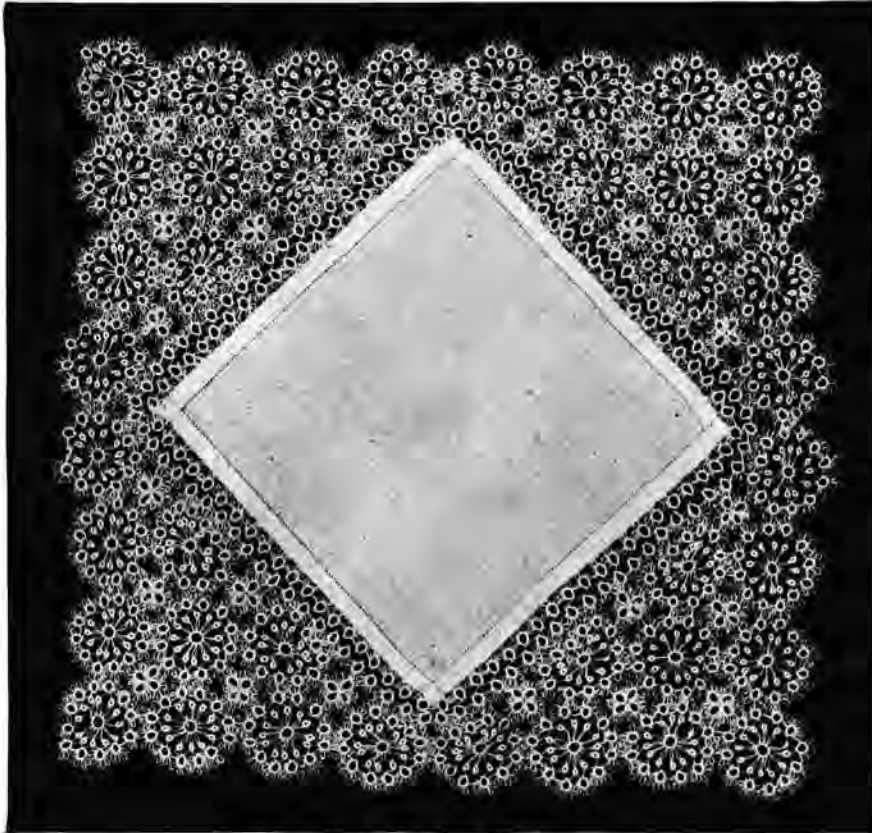


FIG. 23. BORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEF

Fig. 24. Trimming

Make a double row of r's, each of 3 p separated by 3 d s, with three-eighths inch of thread between and joined by 1st and last p's, as long as you desire the trimming to be. Join shuttle thread to p of 1st r and ch 1 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 1 d s, join to next r; repeat to end and also on other side of double row of r's. For the lower part make the r's for the centres of the scallops 1st, each of 11 d s, p, 12 d s, p, 1 d s, close, tie and cut. With single thread

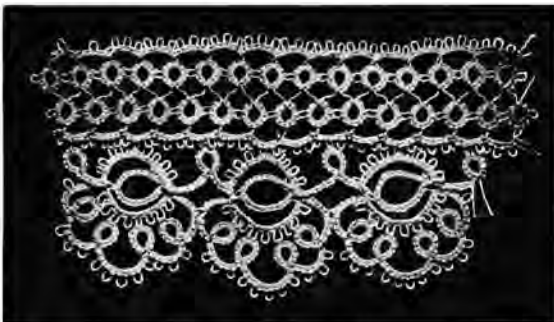


FIG. 24. TRIMMING

* r 6 d s, join to middle p of 1st ch on upper part, 6 d s, close, ch 6 d s, join to a p of one of the centre r's, ch 1 d s, 9 p separated by 2 d s, 1 d s, join to p at opposite side of centre r; turn, ch 5 d s, p, 5 d s, turn, r 6 d s, join to 2d p of ch, 6 d s, close, ch 3 p separated by 2 d s, r joined to 4th p, ch 5 p separated by 2 d s, r joined to 6th p; repeat the 2d ch, r joined to 8th p, repeat the 1st ch, join to p of centre r. Repeat the ch of 9 p, joining by middle p to middle p of 3d ch on upper part, and at end to p of centre r, ch 6 d s. Repeat from * joining the scallops by p of 1st and last ch's.

Fig. 25. Tie End

MATERIALS: No. 30 thread, 1 skein of silk, and 1/4 yard of net.

The wheel which forms the end is made thus: 12 p separated by 1 d s, tie and cut threads, then r 3 p separated by 3 d s, joining to centre by

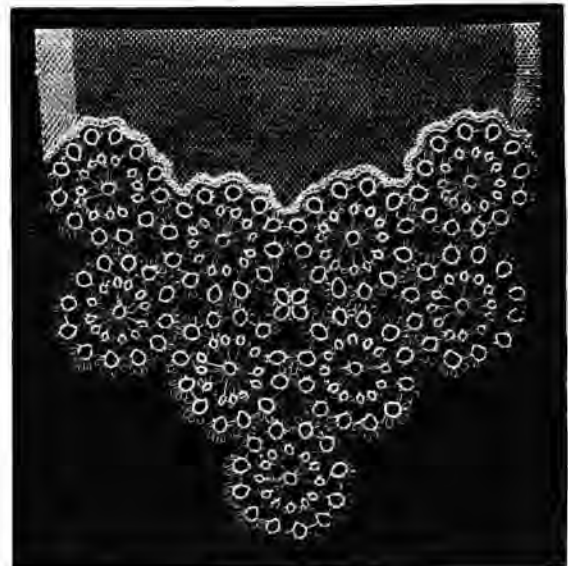


FIG. 25. TIE END

middle p. Leave one-fourth inch of thread, r 7 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 7 d s, close. Alternate the large and small r's until 12 of each are made, joining the large ones to each other by the 1st p, and small ones to the centre. Make 9 wheels for each end, joining them by large r's, as seen in the illustration. In the centre is a four-leaved figure,

Fig. 26. Centrepiece

MATERIAL.—No. 40 thread.

This piece will be most easily understood by studying its different parts in detail; these may be termed rosettes, clover leaves, ring (midway between centre and border), insertion (between the

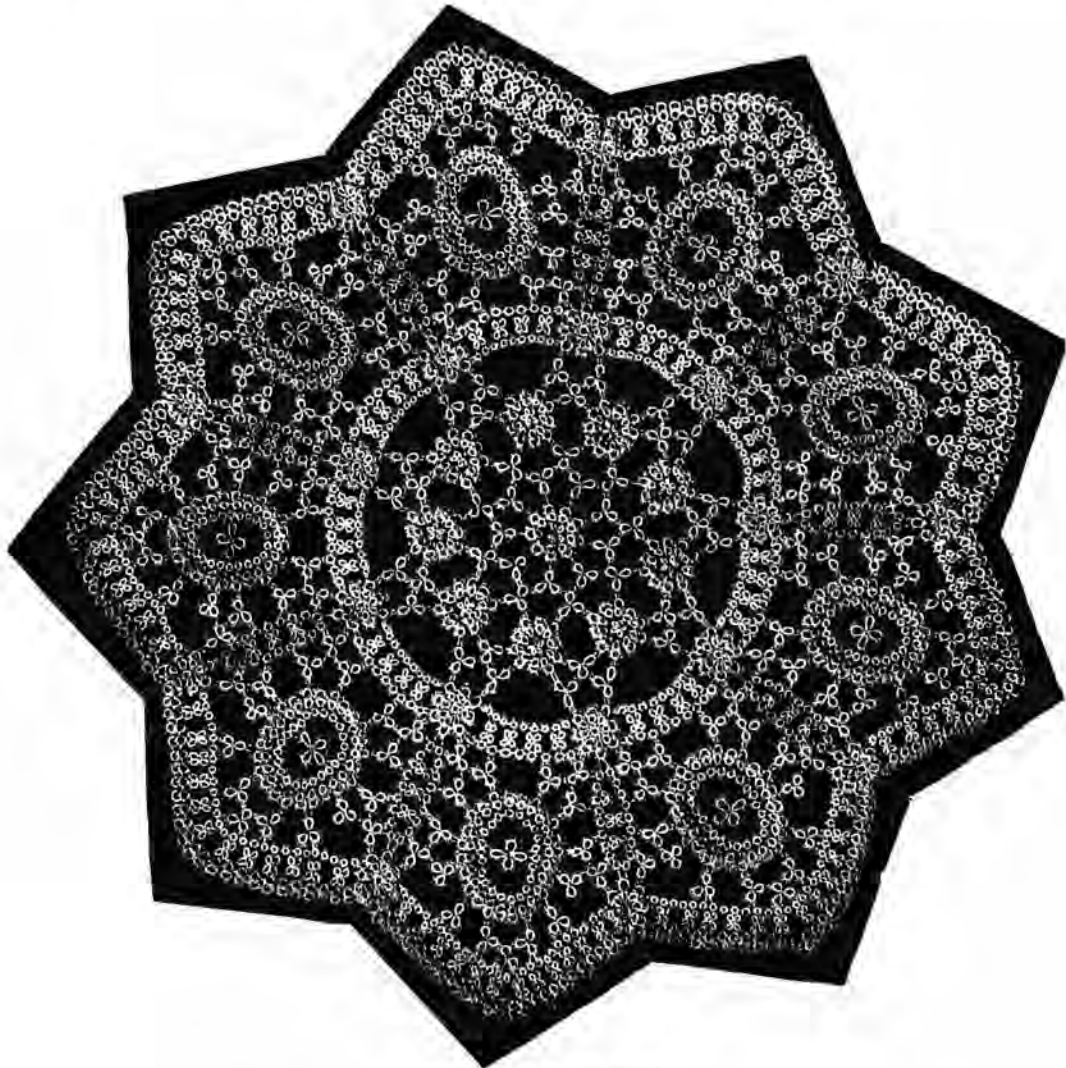


FIG. 26. CENTREPIECE

each r of 7 d s, 5 p separated by 3 d s, 7 d s, close.

Make the tie the required length (the model is one and three-fourths yards long) and hem the edges. Place a small piece of lawn under the net at each end. Baste the tatting on the net, and buttonhole the edge with silk. Cut the lawn and net from the edge.

rosettes in corners of border), medallions, and edge.

ROSETTES. 1. * Ring 5 d s, p, 5 d s, close. Repeat from * 4 times close together, tie and cut. 2d round—* Ring 5 p separated by 2 d s, close. Repeat r, joining to 1st r by 1st p, and to p of one of the central r's. Repeat from * around wheel. 3d round—Without cutting thread join in p between 2 r's, ch 2 d s, 7 p separated by 1

d s, 2 d s, join between next 2 r's. Repeat around rosette. Make 9 of these rosettes. For rosette in centre, let r's and scallops be 9 instead of 10, and middle p of each scallop be quite long.

2. In circle and edge, r 7 p separated by 2 d s, close; tie threads together so as to form 8th p, and work 2d and 3d rows as before, with only 8 r's and scallops, however. Make 18 of these.

CLOVER LEAVES. These are of 3 lobes made alike; r 5 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s, close, tie and cut. The joinings are somewhat intricate, and require careful attention. The first whorl of leaves simply joins middle p of 1st lobe to middle p of each scallop of central rosette, but the other joinings generally follow these principles. (a) Whenever a single lobe is to be joined to a single lobe or scallop directly opposite, its middle p and next p on left or right, according as loop to be joined is on left or right, is joined to middle p and p to left or right of the other. (b) Whenever a single lobe is to be joined to 2 lobes, the 1st two outside p's of the single lobe are joined to 3d and 2d p of one of the 2 lobes, and the last two outside p's of the single lobe to the 4th and 3d p of the other. Thus, the 1st lobe of 2d whorl of leaves joins its 1st and 2d p to 3d and 2d p of 2d lobe of 1st whorl of leaves, and its 4th and 5th p to 4th and 3d p of 2d lobe of next leaf; but the 2d lobe as an exception joins 3d and 4th p to 5th and 4th p of a scallop of one of 9 central rosettes. The 3d lobe also joins 2d and 3d p to 2d and 1st p of a scallop of another rosette. If a rosette has been already joined, skip one scallop.

The 3 leaves between rosettes and r follow rule (a); for that between the single lobe and two lobes, rule (b). Join 2d and 3d leaves to adjacent scallops of rosette. The joinings to the rosettes in r are to the same scallops from which straight lines of tatting start.

Of the leaves between medallions and insertion, the lobes in the corners are joined to the same scallops of rosettes from which straight lines of tatting start. These leaves follow rule (a) except that the single leaves inside join only middle p to middle p of 4th r of insertion from either corner, and to 4th p or 2d p of lobe above or below, the joinings to medallion are regular, using alternate scallops, except that lowest leaf joins to scallop next to the one above; the 3d lobe of last leaf is free.

Of the 5 leaves between medallion and edge, the 2 single ones on left and right join middle p to 4th or 2d p of 2d scallop from those joined to leaves last mentioned (those between medallion and insertion), and next p to left or right to 2d or 4th of next scallop. The 2d and 3d lobes join

each two adjacent p's to the 4 p's of 5th, 6th, 7th loops from corners. Of the 3 inner leaves, the upper lobes are joined regularly to the scallops of medallion next to those to which the outside are joined, leaving 2 scallops free, while the lower lobes are joined to 4 r's of straight line of tatting on each side of the one in the point, which also is free.

RING. Ring 5 d s, p, 5 d s, close. Make 4 of these r's close together. Tie thread ends together and twist so that the 4 make an X, and cut; make 36 of these (4 between the rosettes). Tie thread to last p of a rosette scallop, * r 2 d s, join to next p of same scallop, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 2 d s, close, join to p of X. Repeat r, joining to 1st, join to next p of X. Repeat from * 3 times. Make another r, joining by last p to 4th p of scallop of another rosette. Fasten thread to last p of rosette and cut. Turn work around and make outer straight line in same way, except that the r has 5 p instead of 4. Make 9 sections.

INSERTION. Make 27 X's in same way; r 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to 2d p of scallop left free between previous joinings of rosette, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 2 d s, close. Repeat r, joining to 1st, join to p of an X. Continue using 3 X's and joining the 9th r by the last p to 2d p of a scallop of one of the border rosettes. Turn work, and make other side in same way.

MEDALLIONS. Ring 5 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s, close. Make 4 close together, tie and cut; 3 p separated by 2 d s, close, turn, r 3 d s, 4 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close. All these r's should be joined to preceding ones by 1st p. Make 22 in each row, joining 1st, 2d, 3d, and 12th, 13th, 14th of inner row, to 2d, 3d, and 4th p of opposite central r's. Tie on thread of spool to 1st p of 1st r of outer row. Make a chain of 7 p separated by 1 d s. Join to last p of same r, and then into 1st of 2d. Continue around the medallion.

EDGE. Twelve X's are needed between each 2 rosettes, 108 in all. Tie into 1st p of 2d scallop to right of one joined to insertion; r 2 d s, join to last p of scallop between, 3 p separated by 2 d s, close; join to p of X. Make 27 r's, each joined to preceding one by 1st p, leaving 2 between 1st two and last two X's. The outer row contains 24 r's each of 3 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close. After 5th r join to 2 p's in succession of an X; after 12th omit joining, after 19th join to both r's of X. Finish as usual in 2d scallop from beginning. Tie thread of spool to 1st p of last line. Make chain of 5 p separated by 2 d s; tie to last p of r below, and then into 1st p of next r; join these scallops to each other by 1st p, repeat for each r below.

Fig. 27. Collar

MATERIAL.—No. 70 thread.

All rings consist of 6 d s, p, 6 d s, close; all chains of 6 d s, p, 6 d s. The outside row is made first. *1st row*—Ring, ch, * r, joined to 1st r, then another r as close to the last as possible. Now pass the spool thread up between the two r's and the shuttle under it towards you and make a ch. Repeat from * till you have 4 ch's; r joined to last r, ch, r joined into same p as the last one, making a group of 3 r's, which forms the corner; another r close up, then a ch, and repeat until long enough for the collar, forming the second corner like the first. When you have completed 4 groups of r's at the end make a ch and continue with *2d row*—Ring, joined to same p as last r, ch, r, join to same p, making a group of 4 r's. Pass the shuttle thread under the spool thread

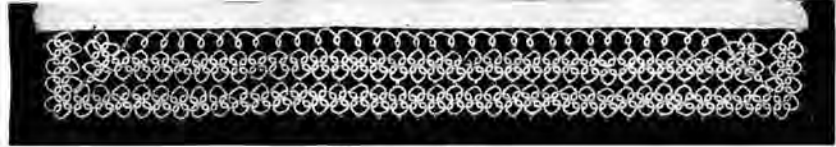


FIG. 27. COLLAR

A figure is made thus: r, ch 5 p separated by 3 d s, r, joining by 1st p to last p of preceding r, ch 8 p, r, ch 12 p, r, ch 8 p, r, joining to 4th and 1st r's and thus forming a circle; ch 5 p, join to top of 1st r. Chain 16 p and make another figure, joining 3d p of 1st ch to 4th p of 4th ch in 1st figure, and 3d p of 2d ch to 4th p of 3d ch in 1st figure. Join the 3d figure to the 3d p of 4th ch in 2d figure by the 4th p of 2d ch, and to the 2d p of 5th ch in 2d figure by the 4th p of 3d ch.

Repeat the 3d figure 3 times, then reverse by joining the 4th p of 1st ch to 4th p of 5th ch and the 3d p of 2d ch to 3d p of 4th ch. Make 4 more figures, joining like the 2d to the 1st, when you will have 11 figures. Join the 12th like the 3d to the 2d and finish, merely reversing the order.

Then fill in the point, using two figures, ch's and cl's arranged as in the illustration. One advantage of this design is that it is worked continuously without breaking the thread except for filling in the point.

Fig. 30. Border for Handkerchief

MATERIAL.—No. 100 thread.

1st row—Ring 12 p separated by 2 d s, close, and then make (a little distance from this r), * 6 d s, join in a p of last r, 6 d s, close; a little distance from this r, 4 d s, 6 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close. Repeat from * 11 times, joining the 12th and 1st r's in each row, tie and cut. Make enough of these wheels to go around the handkerchief, joining and turning the corner as shown in the illustration. Eight wheels on a side makes a very good-sized handkerchief.

2d row—Ring 4 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s, close. Make a double row of these r's to form an insertion along the inner side of the wheels. Fasten them to the wheels, as shown in the illustration, by joining the two middle p's of a wheel to two r's of the insertion, then leaving 3 r's on the same edge of the insertion that are

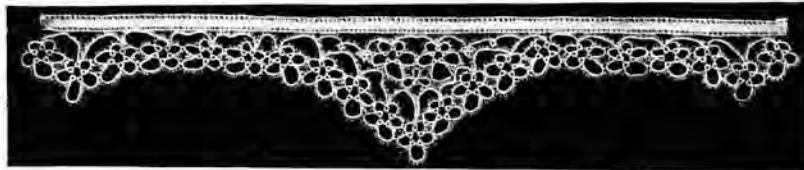


FIG. 28. STOCK COLLAR. SEE FIG. 29

towards you and make another r close up, joining it to the next group. So continue till you have completed 3 groups, then, without passing the shuttle under, make a r close up, joined to corner group of 3, then another r close up, joined to next group, ch joined to last ch. Repeat to end of row where the last ch is tied at point of beginning. *3d row*—Ring, ch joined to 1st inside ch, r joined to last r, pass thread up as in 1st row. Complete two groups, then make another r close up, joined to the p which

joins the corner ch's in 2d row, ch, r joined to last group, forming a group of 3, and repeat to end. *4th row*—Like 2d row. *5th row*—Tie thread into p which joins corner ch's, ch, r, joined to next ch in 4th row. Repeat to end.

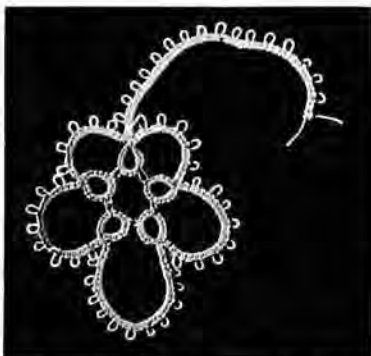


FIG. 29. DETAIL OF FIG. 28

not joined to the wheels, and joining the next 2 until the corner is reached. Fasten a wheel in the corner, made as follows: r 6 d s, 8 p separated by 2 d s, 6 d s, close, r 6 d s, fasten to the last p of the other r, 2 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 6 d s, close. Make 2 more of these r's, joining the last to the 1st in the form of a wheel. Then make a row of insertion the rest of the way around, putting the small wheels in the corners.

3d row—Like 2d row, except that the insertion is put on the outside row of wheels.

4th row—Make a row of half wheels for the outer edge as follows: 1 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, fasten to the middle p of the r directly opposite the middle of a wheel, 2 d s, close; make (a little distance from this r) 6 d s, fasten in first p of r, 3 d s, join to middle p of next r of insertion, 3 d s, close, make (a little distance from this r) 4 d s, fasten to middle p of next r of insertion, 6 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close. Continue until you have 7 large and 7 small r's, fastening the last to the insertion, then break off thread. Make one of these half wheels opposite each whole wheel, only at the corners they should contain 9 r's instead of 7.

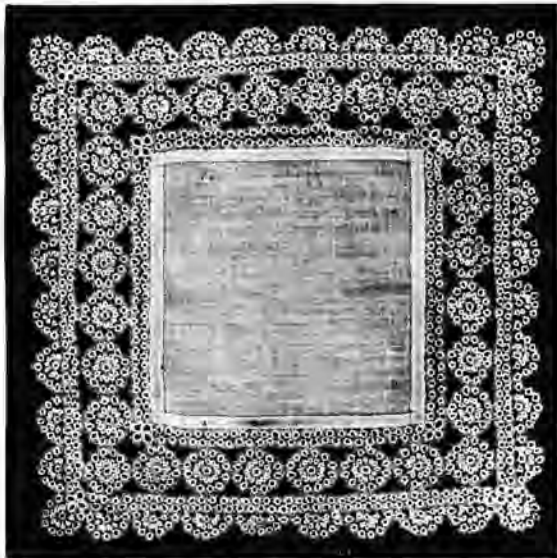


FIG. 30. BORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEF

Fig. 31. Doily

1st row—* Ring 5 p separated by 2½ d s, close, ch 5 p separated by 2½ d s. Repeat from * 7 times, joining the r's by 2d and 4th p's, tie and cut.

The r's in 2d row around wheel are made like those in the wheel; the ch's have 3 p separated by 3 d s, and are joined by their middle p to the preceding row.

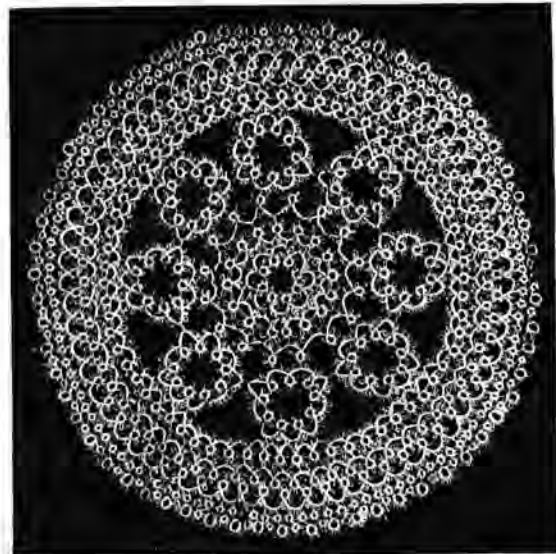


FIG. 31. DOILY

3d row—Ring like others, ch 3 p separated by 5 d s, joining by middle p to preceding row but leaving the r's free.

4th row—Make 8 wheels like centre one, but with 9 r's and ch's instead of 8 and joining them as seen in the illustration.

The *5th row* is made like 1st, and joined as seen in illustration. Make 6th row same as last.

7th row—Ring 5 p separated by 2½ d s, ch 5 p separated by 3 d s. Join the r's to those of the 6th row by the 2d and 4th p of each. *Last row*—Ring 7 p separated by 2 d s, close, and leave about ¼ of an inch of thread, r 3 p separated by 2 d s, attaching middle p to 2d on ch of wheel; again leave ¼ inch of thread, repeat small r, attaching 1st p to 1st on large r. Make another small r and attach to 4th p of ch on wheel, making three small r's between large ones, and so continue around the wheel.

A pretty doily may be made by substituting fine linen or lawn for the tatted centre illustrated.

Fig. 32. Chemise Yoke

MATERIAL.—No. 100 thread.

Begin and end each r and ch with 2 d s, unless otherwise directed. Make the band in four strips. Commence with a ch of 20 d s, turn, r 7 p separated by 2 d s. Repeat ch's and r's till you have 18 r's for the 2 front pieces and 15 r's for the back pieces. Tie the 2 threads together at the end, then turn, leave p at end, and over each ch make another ch of 11 p separated by 2 d s, joining in top of r between scallops of 1st row. Tie threads together at the end and leave enough thread to fasten to the other figure when ready. Make another row of

the edging and connect with the 1st row with ch's of 10 d s each, fastening to each r alternating between the 2 edges. Leave a p or threads long enough to tie to other figures when ready.

To MAKE THE WHEELS.—Make centre r of 10 p separated by 3 d s, close and tie, * Ring 7 p separated by 2 d s, fastening centre p to a p of centre r, ch 20 d s. Repeat from * 9 times. Without cutting thread ch 4 d s, 11 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, join in the top of next r and repeat around wheel. Join the wheels in groups of 3, making 4 groups.

Tie spool and shuttle-thread into the centre r at side of one of the 2 wheels, between 2 of the

of edging has 20 r's. Two ch's of 10 d s, joining the edging should be joined to each of the 5 r's at the end of the V, and at the centre fasten 3 r's of the outer edge together. To this fasten the figure at the end of V, which is a wheel with chain figures on 3 sides. Trim the arm-holes with one row of the edging, and the zig-zag ch's, leaving a p on the points to sew on by. Do not draw the shuttle-thread as tight as for scallops.

Finish the top of chemise as in Battenberg work, sew on the tatting by two or three picots on a scallop, run the needle under the braid to the next scallop. Do not sew very firmly, as the tatted yoke

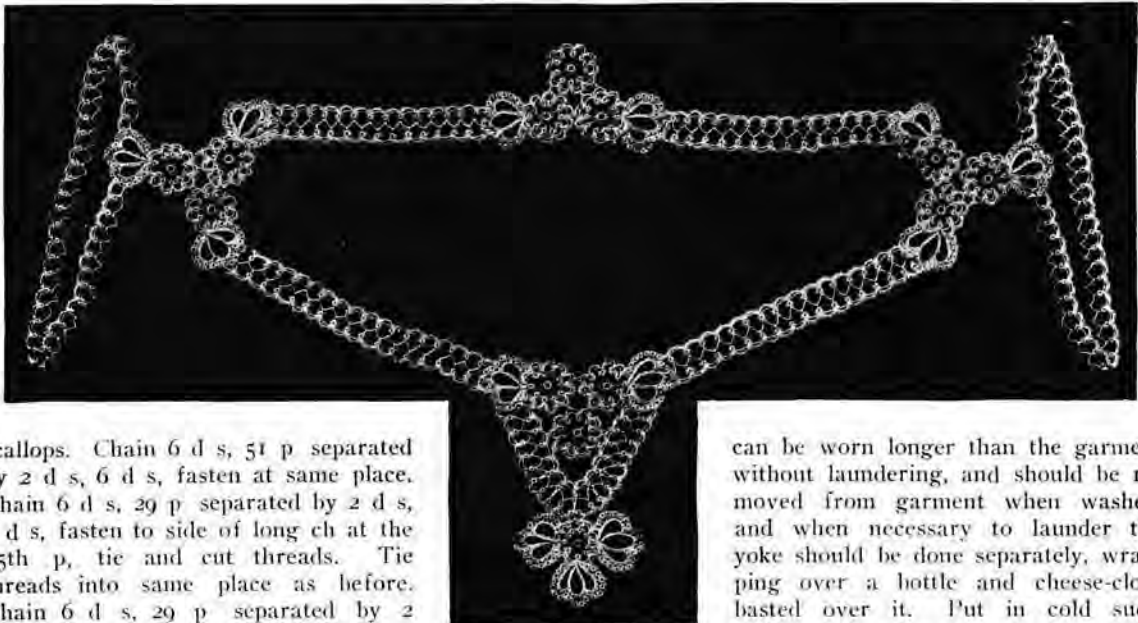


FIG. 32. CHEMISE YOKE
SEE FIG. 33

scallops. Chain 6 d s, 51 p separated by 2 d s, 6 d s, fasten at same place. Chain 6 d s, 29 p separated by 2 d s, 6 d s, fasten to side of long ch at the 15th p, tie and cut threads. Tie threads into same place as before. Chain 6 d s, 29 p separated by 2 d s, fasten to 15th p on the other side of the long ch, tie and cut threads.

Fasten shuttle thread into 3d p of one of the side ch's, r 7 p separated by 2 d s, close. Make 8 of these r's, fastening by the shuttle-thread to the p's of the side ch, skipping 2 or more as necessary. Make 6 r's across the top of the long ch and 8 on the other side ch. Repeat this figure at the side of opposite wheel. Then tie one end of one of the 2 pieces of insertion made for the back of the yoke to each end of the figure where the side bars are fastened to the long one.

Make the shoulder pieces the same with a bar-figure added to the lower side of the 3d wheel, and fasten on the other end of the insertion for back. Make front of yoke same as back, and make insertion like the band to form the V. Make inside edge with 13 r's, fastening 3d and 4th scallop at each side of 3d wheel. The outer row

can be worn longer than the garment without laundering, and should be removed from garment when washed, and when necessary to launder the yoke should be done separately, wrapping over a bottle and cheese-cloth basted over it. Put in cold suds, boil twenty minutes, suds, rinse, and dry on the bottle or fruit-jar, then remove and press under a damp cloth,

and the work is preserved, otherwise it will be ruined.

Fig. 34. Collar

MATERIALS.—Two spools of thread No. 40, half a yard of fish-net, and two skeins of Caspian floss, and half a yard of thin India linen.

The border is formed of oval-shaped sections and wheels. For the oval, begin with a r of 8 p separated by 2 d s. Then 3 d s, p, 3 d s, join to a p of the r, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, close, join on the 2d thread and ch 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s. Repeat 7 times, joining each r to a p of the centre. Make a c l, each r of 7 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 7 d s, close, joining 2 of the r's to 2 ch's of the wheel. Around the wheel and c l make a row of r's and ch's, each r of 4 d s, p, 4

d s, join to p of wheel, 4 d s, p, 4 d s, close; ch the same as in the wheel. Make 17 of the ovals, joining to each other by middle p's of 2 ch's as seen in the illustration. Make 15 wheels for the inner edge of the collar, joining them to each other by 2 ch's, and at the ends to the ovals with c l's between.

Baste the net over the India linen, and on it mark the shape of the collar, taking the pattern from a lace design, or by cutting a paper pattern the desired shape.

Baste the tatting carefully in place, and with the floss buttonhole-stitch to the net and linen, using the long-and-short stitch.

Doily

NOT ILLUSTRATED.

MATERIAL.—CROCHET COTTON, No. 50.

This is a round doily about 12 inches in diameter. It has a 6½-in. centre with a border composed of 11 2½-in. wheels. Commence with a wheel for the centre and make a four-ringed figure thus: r d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 6 d s, close. Repeat three times, tie, and cut thread. Now make a c l thus: * r 4 p separated by 3 d s, close, r 4 p separated by 4 d s, joining by 1st p to last p in 1st r, close, r like the 1st, joined by 1st p to 2d r. Chain 4 d s, 3 p separated by 3 d s, 4 d s. Repeat from * 7 times, joining each alternate ch by middle p to middle p of a r in the central figure, and joining the c l's together by the middle p's in the side r's. Tie the threads to the loose ends at the beginning of row and cut. Now tie the shuttle thread into a right-hand p of a middle r in a c l and * ch 2 d s, 5 p separated by 4 d s, 2 d s, join to 1st p in middle r of next c l, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to next p. Repeat from * 7 times, draw both threads through 1st p in last row and * ch 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to next p. Repeat from * around wheel, tie and cut.

1st row around wheel—Make a c l, ch 4 d s, join to a p in edge of wheel, ch 4 d s, join to next p, ch 4 d s, join to next p, ch 4 d s, c l joining to last as in the wheel. Repeat around the wheel, tie and cut.

2d row—Make like next to last row in the wheel except that there are only 4 p's between the c l's.

3d and 4th rows—Like last row in wheel.

5th row—Like 1st except that the p's in ch's are separated by 5 d s and the ch's are joined by middle p's only, skipping first r p and then 2, in 4th row.

6th row—Like 2d except that there are but 3 p's between c l's.

7th row—Like 3d.

For the border make 11 wheels like the one

in the centre, joining them to each other by the 2 middle p's in the 1st and 6th scallops, and to the doily by the 6 p's which are midway between those which join the wheels together, skipping 6 p's in the edge of doily between the 1st and 2d, 2d and 3d, 4th and 5th, 5th and 6th, 7th and 8th, 8th and 9th, 10th and 11th wheels, and 5 p's between the 3d and 4th, 6th and 7th, 9th and 10th, 11th and 1st wheels.

Edging

NOT ILLUSTRATED.

Two shuttles are used in making this edge. The 2d shuttle is used the same as a spool in making ch's.

Chain 7 p separated by 3 d s, with 2d shuttle r 3 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, ch 5

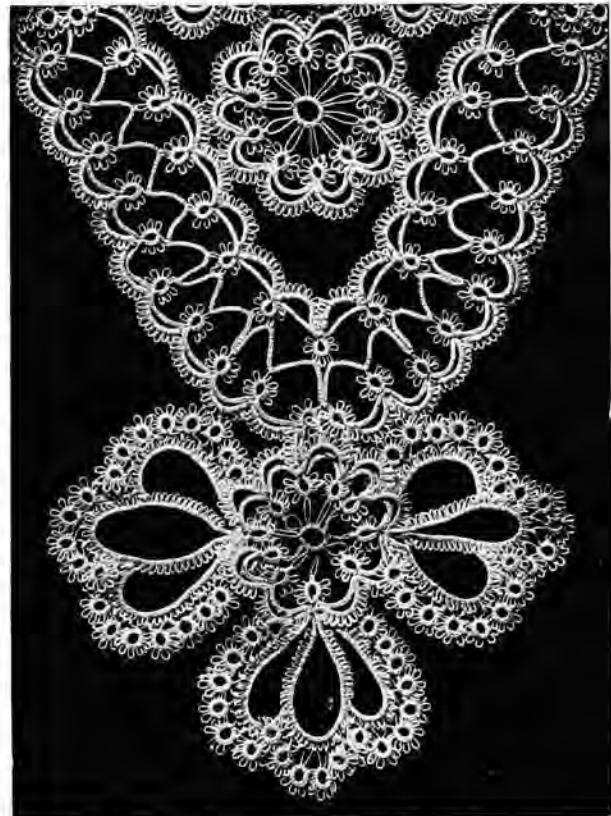


FIG. 33. DETAIL OF FIG. 32. FULL SIZE

d s, with 1st shuttle r like last, ch 6 d s, r 3 d s, 6 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, ch 8 d s, r 3 d s, 6 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, ch 6 d s, r 3 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, ch 5 d s, with 2d shuttle r 3 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, join to 1st r made, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close. Repeat as many times as desired. A crocheted heading may be added if desired.



FIG. 34. COLLAR. SEE FIG. 35.

Fig. 36. Yoke

MATERIAL—No. 36 thread.

Begin with a square of 4 c l's made thus: r 7 d s, 5 p separated by 3 d s, 7 d s, close and make two more r's joining them by the 1st p. Join the 2d thread and ch 15 d s, p, 15 d s. Turn and make another c l like the 1st, turn, ch 15 d s, fasten to p of the 1st ch, ch 15 d s, turn, make another c l, then another ch joined to the centre p, then the 4th c l and another ch. Join the c l's to each other by the 2d p of the 1st and last r.

Make 7 of these squares for back of the

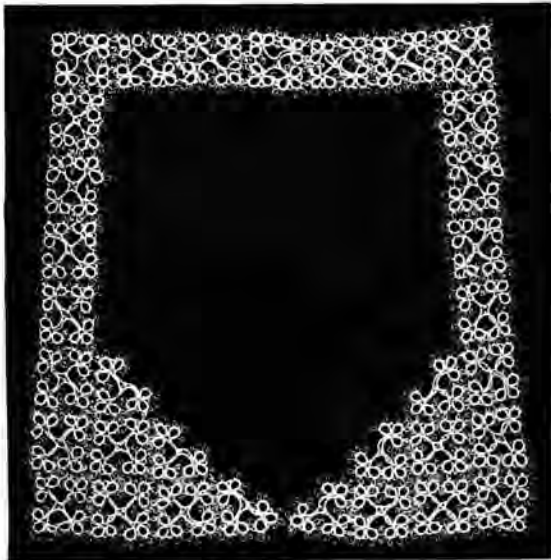


FIG. 36. YOKE

yoke, and 8 for each side. Have each side of the front pointed. Place 3 squares at the bottom of each side, then 2 above. At the inner edge of each side make 3 half-squares, each of 3 leaves and ch's. Join the squares to each other by p's of the r's, as seen in the illustration. This makes a very pretty yoke for a corset-cover or chemise.

Fig. 37. Trimming for Handkerchief

The insertion is made as follows: r 3 d s, 6 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close. Turn, r 5 d s, close into a half r. Turn, make another r like 1st one. Turn, 5 d s, close into a half r. Turn, 3 d s, join in last p of 1st r, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close. When turning the corner make 2

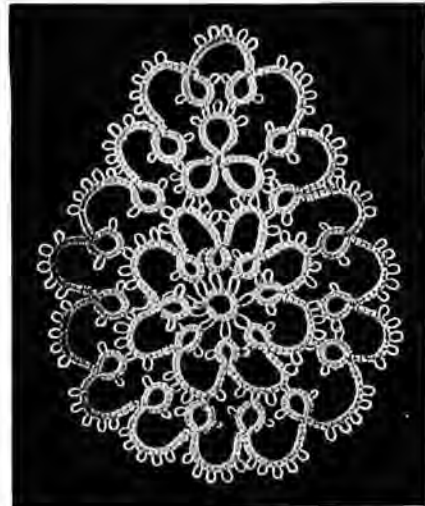


FIG. 35. DETAIL OF FIG. 34

extra r's on outer edge. Repeat all around the six-inch square. Sew the lace footing to outer edge of tatted insertion by 2 centre p's of r's, taking a stitch into each mesh of the footing from one r to another.

The simple tating on outer edge of footing is made thus: r 4 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close. Leave 1/4 in. thread, 4 d s, join in last p of 1st r, 6 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close. Repeat the required length. Sew to the footing by the thread between the r's, taking a stitch into each mesh of the footing and over the thread between the r's.

For this handkerchief take a six-inch square of fine linen neatly hemstitched. Sew the tatted insertion to the hem by the 2 centre p's of each r, slipping the needle between the two sides of the hem from one r to another.

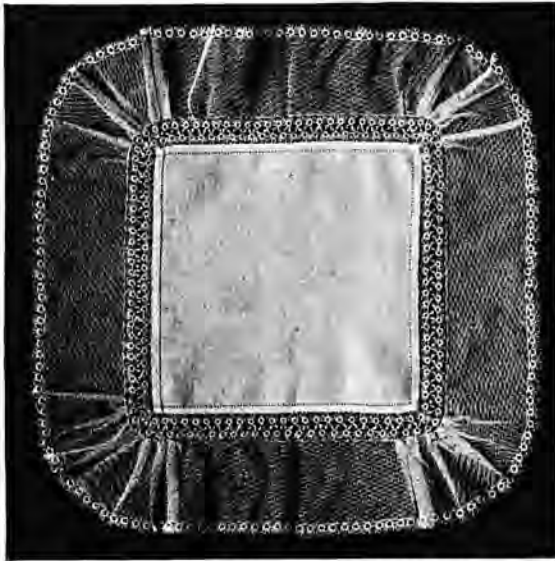


FIG. 37. TRIMMING FOR HANDKERCHIEF

Fig. 38. Edge for Handkerchief

Make this edge of 2 threads, thus: r 6 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 6 d s close, fasten on 2d thread and ch 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s. Alternate r's and ch's, joining the r's to each other by the 1st p.

Sew the tatting to dotted footing an inch or inch and a half wide. Gather the border, and sew to edge of a hemstitched square.

Star for Collar

NOT ILLUSTRATED.

MATERIAL.—No. 80 thread.

These stars may be joined to form an all-over pattern, or arranged as described below, make a dainty turnover collar.

* Ring 5 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 5 d s, close, leave $\frac{1}{8}$ m. of thread, r 6 d s, p, 6 d s, close. Repeat from * 5 times, joining the larger r's together in a circle, tie and cut.

For a collar join 6 stars in a ring by joining the 1st and 2d points of the 2d star to 2 points of the 1st; the 1st and 2d points of the 3d to the 5th and 6th of the 2d and so on. Fill the space in the centre with a star, joining the points into the p's which join stars together. Now add a star to 3 alternate sides of the hexagon, joining by 3 points and forming a triangle. Now join a star by 2 points to 2 points of a corner star in the triangle, then one by 3 points between these two, then one by 3 points between the last two. These three stars form a small triangle on one point of the large one. Let the base of the

large triangle opposite this point form the middle of the collar and join enough stars on either side, in a straight line, to make the collar as long as desired.

Edging and Insertion

NOT ILLUSTRATED.

Make a number of rosettes thus: * r 5 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s, close. Repeat from * 5 times, joining by 1st and last p's, tie and cut. Chain 3 p separated by 3 d s, 2 d s, p, 3 d s; make a c l thus: r 3 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s, close, r 5 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s, close. Repeat 1st r, ch 3 d s, join to 1st p in last ch, 2 d s, 4 p separated by 4 d s, 3 d s, join to the middle p of a r in rosette; turn work over and ch 3 d s, join to middle p of side r in c l, 5 d s, join to 1st p in middle r of c l, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, join by shuttle thread to middle p of next r in rosette, 3 d s, 4 p separated by 4 d s, 3 d s, join to next r. This forms half of a scallop. Repeat for other half, reversing work.

HEADING. Chain 2 d s, join by shuttle thread into 1st p at top, ch 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to next p, ch, join next 2 p's together, ch, join, ch, join, ch 2 d s, 3 p separated by 4 d s, join to middle p of top r of rosette. Repeat to end. Make another row with ch's of 2 d s, p, 2 d s, between all p's.

INSERTION. Join rosettes with 4-ringed figures made thus: * r 6 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 6 d s, close, r 6 d s, join to 1st p in a r in a rosette, 4 d s, join to last p in next r, 5 d s, close; repeat from * joining another rosette on opposite side. Add a heading to either side.

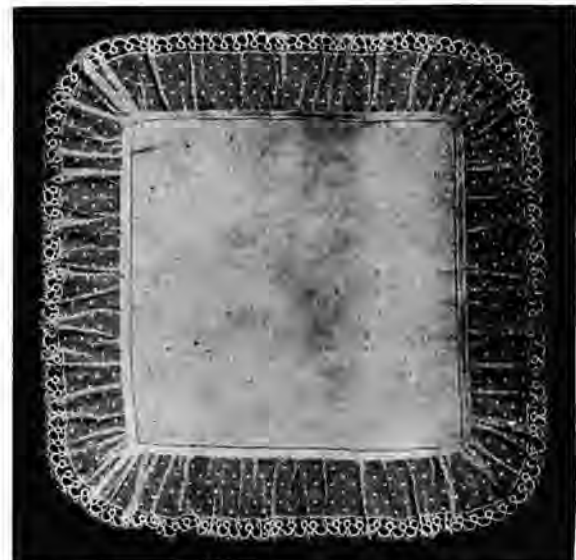


FIG. 38. EDGE FOR HANDKERCHIEF

Fig. 39. Edging

Make the pointed edge first, using shuttle and spool. Ring 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close, ch 4 p separated by 2 d s, * r 4 d s, join to 1st r, 4 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close, ch like last. Repeat from * 3 times; r 4 d s, join to last r, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 4 d s, p, 4 d s, close, ch 5 p separated by 2 d s, r 4 d s, join to last p of last r, 4 d s, join to next p of last r, 4 d s, p, 4 d s, close, ch 5 p separated by 2 d s, r 4 d s, join to last p of last r, 4 d s, join to same p as the last r, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 4 d s, close. Repeat the 1st 5 ch's and r's. This forms the border of the 1st point. For the next point make a r close to the last one, without joining, after which proceed as before until you have as many points as required.

The wheels are next made; r 8 p separated by 2 d s, close, fasten thread to 1st p, r 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close; join thread to next p of centre. Repeat 7 times, joining r's by 1st and last p's, and to the point as shown in the illustration.

When all the points are filled with wheels make the upper part as follows: r 4 d s, 2 p separated by 2 d s, join to 2d p of 1st r of 1st point, 2 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close. Leave 1/4 inch thread between all the r's of this border, r 4 d s, 1 p, 4 d s, close, r 4 d s, join to last large r made, 4 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close, r 4 d s, join to p of small r, 4 d s, close. Make 3 more large r's with 2 small r's between joined as before, the large r's being joined to the 3 upper r's of the wheel, as seen in illustration. Proceed in this way the length required. The last row is made in the same way, joining the 2 small r's in same p with the small r's already made.

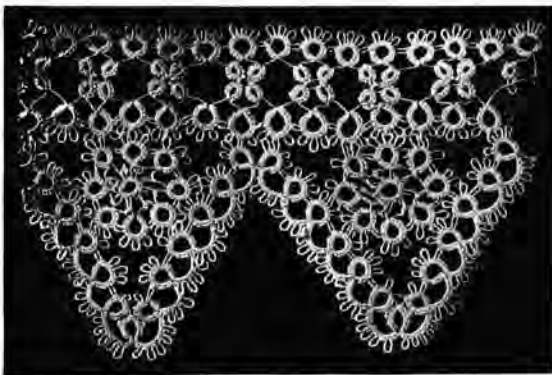


Fig. 39. EDGING

Fig. 40. Infants' Cap

MATERIALS.—No. 36 thread, one yard of No. 3 ribbon, and one and one-half yards of No. 5.

Begin in the centre of the crown with a r of 10 l p separated by 2 d s, tie, and cut the

thread. The 2d row is of 10 r's and ch's alternating, the ring of 3 p separated by 2 d s, and joined to a p of the centre; and the ch of 4 d s,

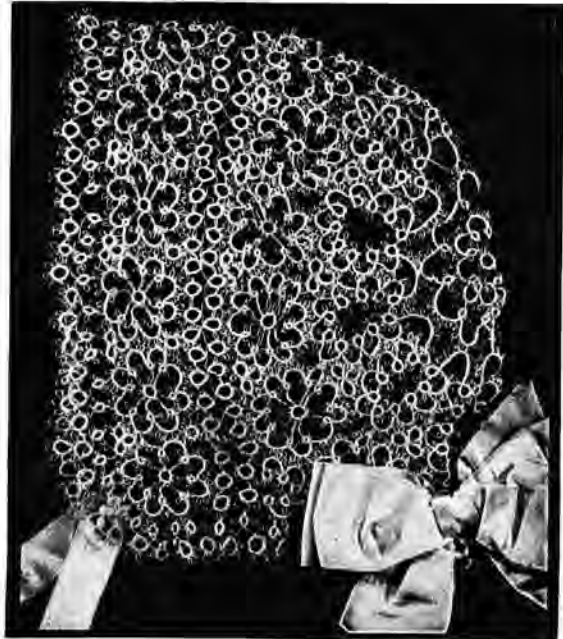


FIG. 40. INFANTS' CAP

5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s; 3d row is of 10 r's, same as in this row, joined to middle p of the ch and the ch's contain 9 p instead of 5.

The 4th row is formed thus: ** r 5 p separated by 2 d s, * ch 5 p separated by 2 d s, r like last, repeat from * 8 times, joining the r's by the 2d p; after making the 10th r make a ch of 9 p, joining it by middle p to ch of previous row. Repeat from ** 9 times, joining the wheels by the p's of 3 ch's as seen in illustration, fill in the spaces at the outer edge by c l's, each r of 6 d s, 5 p separated by 3 d s, 6 d s.

The next row is of 11 wheels like the one in centre of the crown, joined to each other and to ch's of previous row. These wheels reach to the neck, and the rest of the row at the neck is of 2 half wheels same as these. A half wheel is also made each side of the front at the neck to make the lower edge wide enough. Fill in spaces with c l's.

For the next row across the front make a double row of r's, each of 7 d s, 5 p separated by 3 d s, 7 d s, joined by 1st p, and one side joined to work previously done.

Make another row of 11 wheels, same as in centre of crown, with 8 ch's instead of 10, and fill in spaces with c l's or large r's.

The last row is of r's, and extends all around the cap. The outer r is same as in previous

row, and is joined by 1st p. The inner r is of 3 p, not joined to each other. Make the r's close enough to make the work lie flat.

Fig. 43. Yoke

MATERIAL.—No. 50 cotton thread.

This yoke is made of two wheels, one large and one small, and joined as seen in the illustration. For the small wheel, Fig. 1, ring 5 p separated by 3 d s, close, tie on the 2d thread and ch 10 d s, p, 10 d s. Alternate the r and ch until 8 of each are made, joining the r's to each other by the 2d p.

For the large wheel, Fig. 2, make 8 r's and 8 ch's, the r's same as in the small wheel, and

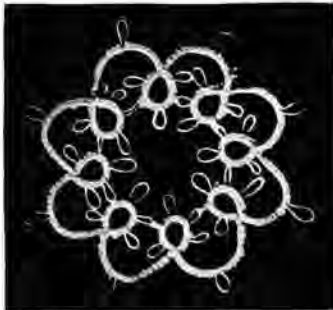


FIG. 42. SMALL WHEEL.
SEE FIG. 43

the ch of 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, tie and cut threads. * Make a c l, each r of 5 p separated by 3 d s, r's joined to each other by 1st p. Fasten on 2d thread and ch 9 d s, turn, r 5 p separated by 2 d s, turn, ch 9 d s, join to middle p of ch of the centre wheel, ch 9 d s, turn, r 5 p separated by 2 d s, join to the 1st one by 2d p, ch 9 d s, then repeat from * 7 times.

Begin the yoke at the lower edge of the back, with three of the large wheels. The next row is 4 small wheels joined to the large ones, then 5 large wheels, then 4 small ones, then 5 large ones. This brings the yoke to the neck in the back. By the illustration the worker can readily see how the wheels are joined to form the rest of the yoke.

At the outer edge of each shoulder is a wheel somewhat different from the other 2. For this one, make a r of 6 p separated by 3 d s, tie and cut thread. Make the outer row same as the large wheel with 6 c l's instead of 8.

Medallions

NOT ILLUSTRATED.

No. 1. * Ring 9 d s, p, 9 d s, close; repeat from * 3 times, tie and cut. * Ring like others joined

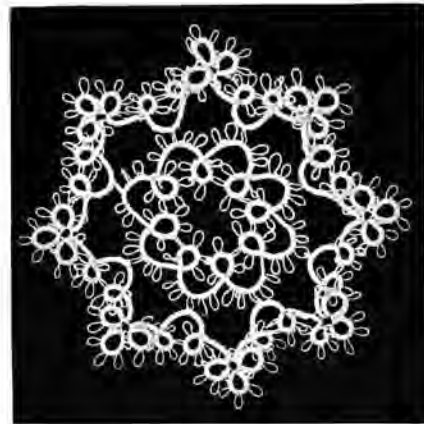


FIG. 41. LARGE WHEEL. SEE FIG. 43

to a p of centre, ch 3 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, r joined to next p, ch 3 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s; repeat from * 3 times joining next r in same p with last one.

No. 2. * Ring 5 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 5 d s, close, ch 12 d s; repeat from * 6 times, joining the r's together. Join both threads into top of 1st r, ch 5 p separated by 3 d s, join between next 2 scallops, repeat around wheel.

No. 3. * Ring 3 p separated by 4 d s, r 5 p separated by 4 d s; turn last r down, ch 3 p separated by 4 d s, r 4 d s, join to 2d p in large r, 4 d s, p, 4 d s, close, ch like last. Repeat from * 3 times, tie and cut.

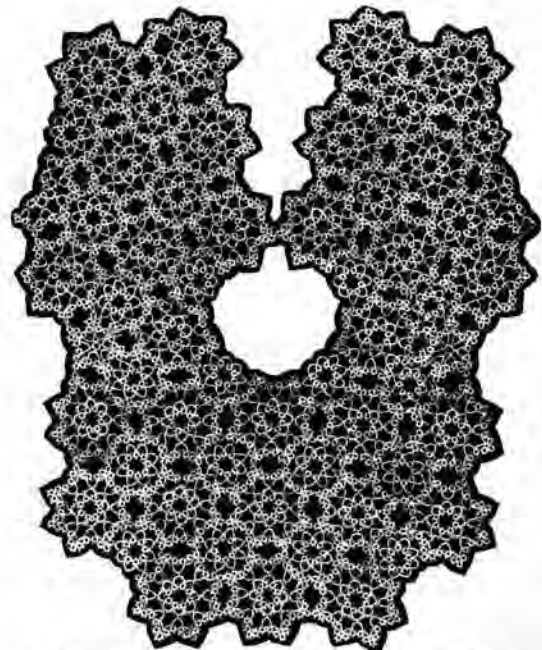


FIG. 43. TATTED YOKE. SEE FIGS. 41 AND 42

Fig. 44. Border

MATERIAL.—No. 36 thread.

The lace is formed of two kinds of wheels, joined in groups of 5, and the groups set together with a bar.

Make the lower wheel thus: 8 p separated by 2 d s, close and cut the thread. Around this make a row of 8 r's and ch's alternating; the r of 3 d s, p, 3 d s, join to centre, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, close. The ch of 4 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s.

Make 3 of these wheels for the lower part of the section, and 2 of the 2d wheels for the upper part. The 2d wheel is formed of 8 r's and ch's alternating; the r of 5 p separated by 3 d s, and joined to each other by the 2d p, the ch is the same as in the 1st wheel.

Join the wheels as seen in the illustration, and in the centre place a four-ringed figure, each r of 5 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s. In the open spaces at the edge make 3 c l's, each r the same as in the centre figure. After the sections are made, join by making the bar thus: r 7 d s, 5 p separated by 3 d s, 7 d s, close, join 2d thread and ch 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, join to section by middle p. Repeat until 7 r's, joined by first p, and 6 ch's are made for one side. The ch at the ends has 10 p, and the other side is made like the 1st, each r being joined to the one on the opposite side. Sew the tatting to a Battenberg braid.

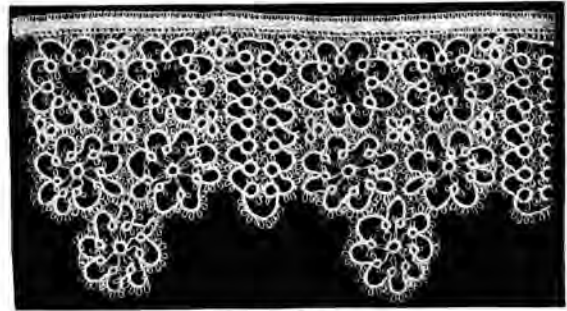


FIG. 44. BORDER

of r, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, close, turn, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thread, r 3 p separated by 4 d s, close, turn, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thread, repeat from * 14 times, joining the r's by 1st and last p's, tie and cut. Make 9 wheels for each side and join by middle p of wheels. After joining all the wheels, fitting them so as to form a square, finish the outer edge thus: Fasten 2 threads to 1st p, ch 3 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, join to p of next r, repeat 4 times; 4 d s, join to p of 2d wheel, repeat the ch all around the edge. The last row of edge is made as follows: r 8 d s, join in centre p of 1st ch in previous row, 8 d s, close, ch 3 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, r 8 d s, join in 2d p of next ch, 8 d s, close, Chain, r 8 d s, join in 4th p of same ch, 8 d s, close, repeat all around, making 2 r's, close together between the wheels.

The inside of the square is finished thus: ch 3 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, join to 2d p of wheel, repeat the ch 4 times, but do not join at the end of the 5th; instead, r 8 d s, join to last p of wheel, 8 d s, close, make a 2d r like this, close up and joining the one last made to 1st r of 2d wheel, repeat all around inside of the square, and join the border to the linen centre by centre p of three ch's of each wheel.

Fig. 45. Handkerchief Border

Begin the border by making the wheels. Ring r d s, 15 p separated by 2 d s, 1 d s, close, tie and cut the thread. * Ring 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join in 1st p



FIG. 45. BORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEF

Edgings

NOT ILLUSTRATED:

No. 1. Chain 6 d s, p, 6 d s, r 6 d s, p, 6 d s, close, close up r 4 d s, 6 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close, * ch 6 d s, p, 6 d s, join into loop between last r and ch, 6 d s, close, r 4 d s, join to 1st p in large r, 6 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close. Repeat from *.

No. 2. Chain 6 d s, p, 6 d s, r 8 d s, p, 4 d s, p, 4 d s, close; close up * r 3 p separated by 4 d s and joined by 1st p to last r. Repeat from * twice, making a c l. Chain 6 d s, repeat 1st 2 r's made and 1st ch, joining the r's to c l and each other and the ch to 1st ch by 1st p; join to p of last r and repeat from beginning, joining 1st r into same p with ch and 2d to next p. Finish with a crocheted ch at top joined by a s c in each p.

Fig. 46. Ladies' Collar

MATERIAL.—No. 60 lace thread.

The collar is formed of 6 sections, each containing 6 wheels, put together with straight bars made with 2 threads. For the wheel * r 12 p separated by 2 d s, tie, and cut the thread. Then r 3 d s, p, 3 d s, join to p, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, close, turn, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of thread, r 7 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 7 d s, close, turn, and make another small r. Repeat from * 11 times, joining each small r to the centre, and the large ones to each other by the first p. Make 6 wheels and join by p's, as seen in the illustration.

Fill in spaces on 2 sides by c l's, each r of 7 d s, 5 p separated by 3 d s, 7 d s, close. Make 6 of these sections and join by the bar, which has 13 r's and 12 ch's on each side. The r is the same as in the c l, and the ch of 4 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 7 d s. At the ends the ch has 11 p. Join the r's to each other by the 1st p, and to the one on the opposite side by the middle p. Join the ch's to r's in the wheels and c l's.

After the sections are all joined fill in the spaces at the top with c l's, placing one each side of the end of the bars.

Across the top of the collar make a double row of r's. Each r same as in the bars, and those in each row joined to each other, and lower row joined to the collar.

Straighten the collar into shape, and press with a wet cloth over it. If the collar is desired fuller than the pattern, 2 more sections may be added, making it a perfect circle. This one is large enough to fit at the base of a stock on a medium-sized bust.

Trimming

NOT ILLUSTRATED.

This is a variation of the design seen in Fig. 61 and also in Fig. 27. It is adaptable to many purposes, as it is equally effective made with fine or coarse thread, and may be made of any width desired. The r's consist of 6 d s, p, 6 d s, close; ch's the same, except the r's at the top, which have an extra p for use in sewing the edge to band.

Ring 2 d s, p, 4 d s, p, 6 d s, close, ch 6 d s, p, 6 d s, r joined to last r, * r close up, turn, bring the spool thread up between the r's, pass it around the fingers and make a ch, r; repeat from * as many times as desired. To turn, ch, * r joined to p which joins last 2 r's, ch, r, joined to same p, forming a group of 4 r's, pass shuttle under spool thread, repeat from * to end of row, making the last r of 6 d s, join, 4 d s, p, 2 d s, close. Chain 2 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 2 d s. Repeat from the beginning, joining ch's to those in last row.

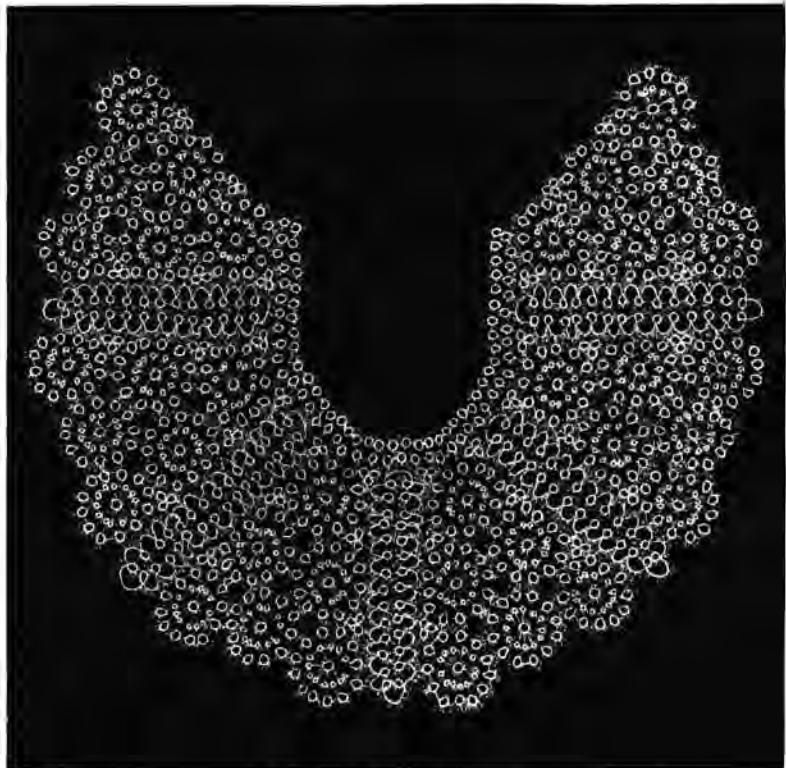


FIG. 46. LADIES' COLLAR

This design made with crochet cotton No. 50 makes a pretty collar and cuff set to wear with tailored waists, as the collar may be attached to a stiff foundation and will be found to launder well.

Another variation of this design may be made thus: r with extra p like 1st above, ch, r joined to 1st r, r close up; now turn this r over towards you so it points directly opposite the other one and the 2 threads cross between the r's; ch, r joined to last r, r close up; turn this down from you. Finish at end of row and turn same as in the design above. When the next row is finished the groups of r's and ch's will alternate and in the finished design the groups of r's run diag-

(Concluded on page 21)

Fig. 47. Collar and Cuffs

MATERIAL.—No. 30 lace thread, either cream or white.

This collar is formed of 2 kinds of wheels, clover-leaves, and the sections are set together with straight bars. There are 6 sections of wheels and 5 bars.

For the wheel which forms the outside of the sec-

2 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 2 d s, close, fasten on 2d thread, ch like the one in the 1st wheel, and alternate the r's and ch's until you have 8 of each, joining the r's to each other by the 2d p. Make 11 of the 1st and 4 of the 2d wheels for each section, joining them in making as seen in the illustration. On each side of the section make 2

small c l's, joining each r to a p of the wheels.

After making the 6 wheel sections, place them together with the bars made thus: 7 d s, 5 p separated by 3 d s, 7 d s, close, fasten 2d thread and ch 4 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s. Alternate r's and ch's, until you have 9 r's and 8 ch's, joining the r's to each other by the 1st p, then at the end ch 4 d s, 9 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, and make the other side of the bar like the 1st, joining each r to the one on the opposite side by the 3d p. The bar is fastened to the sections by the middle p of the ch's.

Along the top of the collar make a row of small c l's in the open spaces, and for the edge make a row of r's and ch's, the r of 7 d s, 5 p separated by 3 d s, 7 d s, and the ch of 4 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, the ch's joined to the rest of the collar in making (see illustration). Each cuff is formed of 11 of the 1st kind of wheel, and 13 of the 2d, with 4 half-wheels at the top edge, all joined in making by the middle p's of the ch's, and the edge finished like the edge of the collar

(Concluded from page 20)

onally and join at the corners. This design made with knitting silk would make a handsome design for a yoke and deep cuffs. If a pointed effect is desired it may be obtained by adding a group of r's to each successive double row until the middle is reached and then decreasing in the same manner. Made with crochet cotton as a straight edge it would be suitable for trimming pillow-cases.

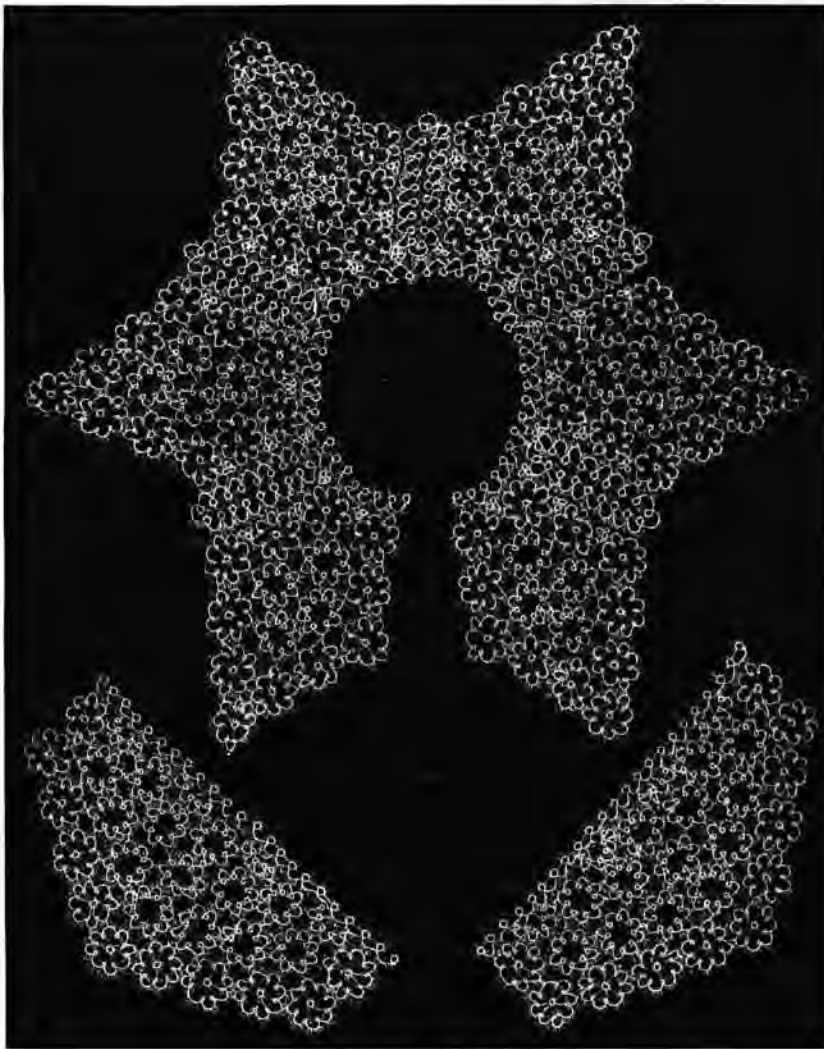


FIG. 47. COLLAR AND CUFFS

tions r 8 p separated by 2 d s, close and cut the thread. Ring 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to a p of the centre, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, close, fasten on 2d thread, ch 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, turn, and alternate the r's and ch's until you have 8 of each, joining each r to a p of the centre. The wheel for the inside of the sections is made thus:



FIG. 48. COLLAR. SEE FIG. 49

Fig. 48. Collar

MATERIAL.—No. 100 thread.

Each ring and chain consists of p's separated by 2 d s. Wind shuttle and, without breaking thread from spool, commence with figure at lower edge of the collar.

1st row—Ring 19 p, close, join thread in 1st p, r 5 p, join to 3d p. * r 5 p, joining to last, join to 5th p; repeat from * 7 times. Chain 18 p, r 19 p. Work around this r 6 r's of 13 p, joining them to each other and to every 3d p in large r. Chain 18 p and repeat figures till 19 are made, joining them together as seen in the illustration of detail.

2d row—Do not break threads. Chain 5 p, r 5 p, ch 5 p, turn, r 13 p, ch 9 p, join to centre p of opposite ch, ch 9 p, r 5 p, ch 9 p, join to opposite ch as before. Continue across the collar. Tie threads firmly and cut close.

3d row—Join thread into centre p of 1st large r in 2d row. Chain 11 p, r 5 p, ch 11 p, r 5 p; join centre p to centre p of small r opposite. Continue same across the collar.

4th row—Do not break threads. Chain 11 p, join to centre p of last ch, ch 10 p, join to centre p of opposite ch, continuing across collar.

TAB.—Make wheel in centre first. Ring 19 p, work around it 7 r's of 13 p's each, tie and cut threads. Small oblong figure: Ring 5 p, leave short thread, r 13 p joining 1st p to last p in small r, r 5 p, r 19 p joining 9th and 11th p to 2 of the r's in the wheel, tie and cut threads. Now unwind some of the thread from shuttle and knot thread near the shuttle to side of figure next the centre figure of the collar. (See illustration.) Chain 5 p, join to r in centre figure of collar, ch 5 p, r 5 p, ch 18 p, r 13 p, work around it 6 r's of 5 p joining 1st r to small r on ch. Chain 9 p, join to small r of oblong figure, ch 9 p, r 19 p, work around it 6 r's of 13 p's, ch 9 p, join between r's in wheel; ch 9 p, r 19 p, work around it 9 r's of 5 p's each. Chain 9 p, join between next r's in

wheel. Chain 9 p, r 5 p, ch 9 p, join between next r's in wheel, ch 9 p, r 19 p, work around 7 r's of 13 p's each. Make other side of tab the same, joining ch's near top of tab. At the bottom of tab, join the figures with ch's; 1st ch—9 p on each side of small r; 2d ch—30 p's, tie and cut threads.

Fig. 61. Child's Cap

ILLUSTRATED ON PAGE 29

1st row—Beginning at centre of crown, * 6 d s, p, 10 d s, p, 10 d s, p, 6 d s, close. Leave 1/4 in. of thread and repeat from * 7 times, joining the r's together by 1st and last p's. Tie threads and, without cutting, pass thread back of 1st r and join in its p.

2d row—* Chain 1 d s, 1 p, 2 d s, 1 p, 1 d s, join to p of next r. Repeat from * around wheel, tie and cut.

3d row—Chain 1 d s, join into 3 1 p's by drawing the thread through the 1st, then the 2d and 3d, 1 d s, 8 p separated by 2 d s, 1 d s, join to next 3 1 p's and repeat around wheel, tie, and cut.

4th row—Make a c l thus: * r 6 d s, p, 10 d s, p, 10 d s, p, 6 d s, close; r 6 d s, join to p of last r, 9 d s, join to last p of a group of 8 in last row, 2 d s, join to next p, 9 d s, p, 6 d s, close; repeat 1st r of c l, joining it to 2d; ch 4 1 p separated by 8 d s. Repeat from * 7 times, tie and cut.

5th row—Tie thread into a 1 p of last row.

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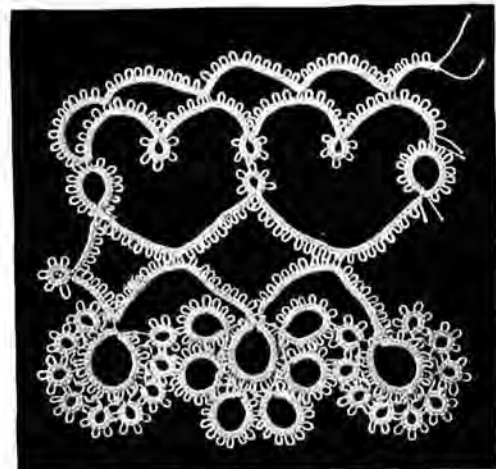


FIG. 49. DETAIL OF FIG. 48

Fig. 50. Border for Handkerchief

MATERIAL—No. 100 thread. Each ring and chain consists of picots, separated by two double stitches.

1st row—Commence with centre of the half-wheel. * Ring 23 p. Around this r, make 11 small r's of 5 p's each, joining to every other p in large r. Now ch 15 p, join to centre p of the 3d small r. Repeat 4 times, join last ch at starting point, and ch 19 p, r 5 p, ch 19 p, r 5 p, ch 5 p, r 5 p, ch 5 p, r 5 p, ch 19 p, r 5 p, ch 19 p. Repeat from * 3

first row, ch 15 p, join at corner where the 19 p ch crosses, ch 15 p, join to middle of next ch and repeat to end of row.

3d row—Tie threads to fourth p of a ch in second row, ch 9 p. Join to 12th p of ch. At corner omit 1 ch. Repeat to end of row.

4th row—Chain 9 p, join to centre p of a ch in third row. At corner join 2 chains of third row together. Repeat to end of row.

5th row—Ring 5 p, ch 6 p, join to centre p of a ch in fourth row, ch 6 p, r 5 p, ch 6 p, join to

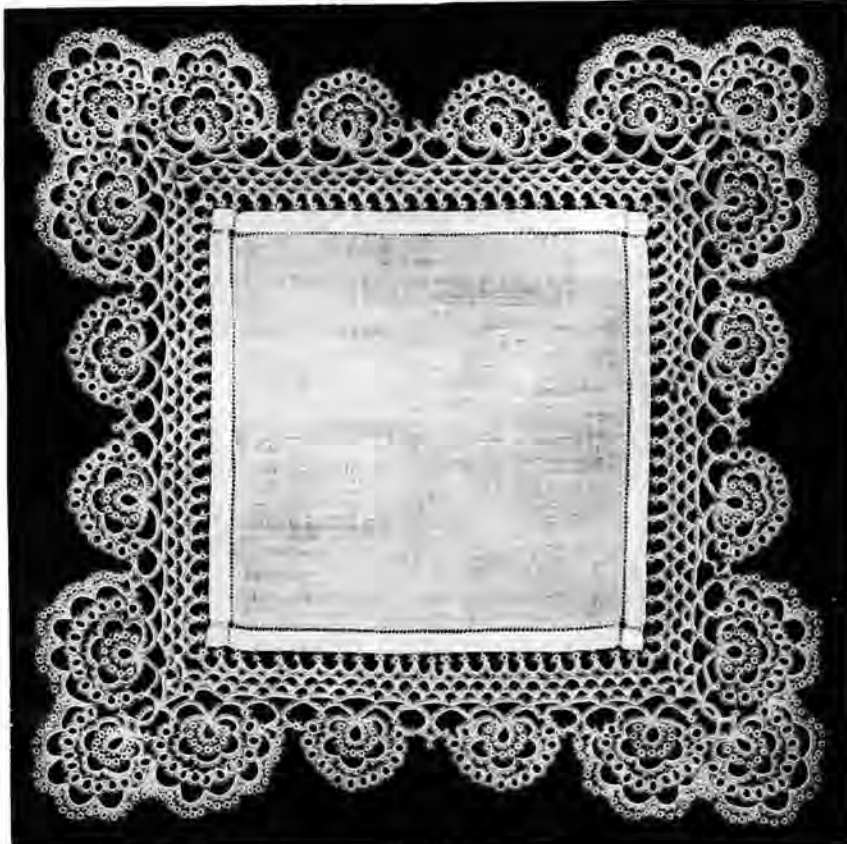


FIG. 50. BORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEF. SEE FIG. 51

times. After the 4th half-wheel is finished, make, instead of a small r at top of small figure, one of 23 p to form the corner half-wheel, letting the chains of 19 p overlap each other to turn corner.

Work rings of 13 picots around the 15 p chains and join to the small figures of 5 p chains and 5 p rings, as seen in the illustration. On the outer edge of each of the two half-wheels make 13 r, each of 13 p. Tie the thread in third p of first ch, join 3 r to the next ch, 5 to the next, 3 to the next, and 1 to the last, as seen in the illustration.

2d row—Tie threads into centre p of a ch in

next ch, etc. At corner skip 2 chains in fourth row.

To finish the edge of the three half-wheels of the corners, work around them chains of 19 p each, join to every other large r at centre p.

On these chains work small rings of 5 p; 4 on first ch, 5 on second, 6 on third, 5 on fourth, 3 on fifth, of the first half-wheel. On the centre half-wheel make 6 chains, with 3 r on first ch, 5 on second, 6 on third and fourth, 5 on fifth, 3 on sixth chain. Finish third half-wheel like first.

(Concluded from page 22)

* ch 1 d s, 4 l p separated by 2 d s, 1 d s, join to next l p; repeat from * around wheel.

6th row—Like 3d, joining into each group of 4 l p, and making 4 p separated by 2 d s between joinings.

7th row—Like 4th, making 16 c l's and joining over each alternate group of l p's in 5th row.

8th row—Like 5th, joining 1st and last p's in ch's of 7th row together, and making 4 l p separated by 2 d s, between.

9th row—Like 6th.

10th row—Like 7th, making 15 c l's with 2 clusters of l p's in 8th row between c l's and leaving 5 clusters unused at back of cap.

11th row—Like 10th only it is made free from the rest and the middle r of c l consists of 6 d s, join, 10 d s, p, 10 d s, p, 6 d s, close.

12th row—This row joins the 11th to the work. Tie thread into 1st l p of 10th row, join to 1st p of 1st ch in 11th row with spool thread, ch 1 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 1 d s, join by drawing shuttle thread through the next l p in both rows, 1 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 1 d s, join to next p in both rows, 1 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 1 d s, now draw thread through next 2 p's in both rows. Repeat to end of row.

13th row—Tie thread into p of middle r of 1st c l in 11th row, ch 1 d s, 12 l p, separated by 2 d s, 1 d s, join to next c l; repeat to end of row.

14th row—Tie thread into 1st 4 l p's in 13th row, ch 1 d s, 4 l p separated by 2 d s, 1 d s, join to next 4 l p's. Repeat to end of row.

15th row—Tie thread into 1st 4 l p's in 14th row, ch 1 d s, then as many p's separated by 2 d s as necessary to reach the next group and make a firm edge. Repeat to end of row.

16th row—Ring 6 d s, p, 4 d s, 7 l p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, p, 6 d s, close; ch 2 p separated by 2 d s, join to 1st p of last row, 2 p separated by 2 d s. Repeat, joining closely enough to make a full border and continue this border across the lower edge of cap.

Doily

NOT ILLUSTRATED.

MATERIAL.—Coarse crochet cotton.

This is a very pretty border for a round doily and so simple it can easily be made without an illustration.

1st row—This is the outer row and consists of 10 rosettes joined in a circle and made thus: centre, r 5 p separated by 2 d s, close, join thread into 1st p, and * ch 5 d s; now make a c l thus: r 5 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, r 3 d s, join to last p of last r, 2 d s, 4 p separated

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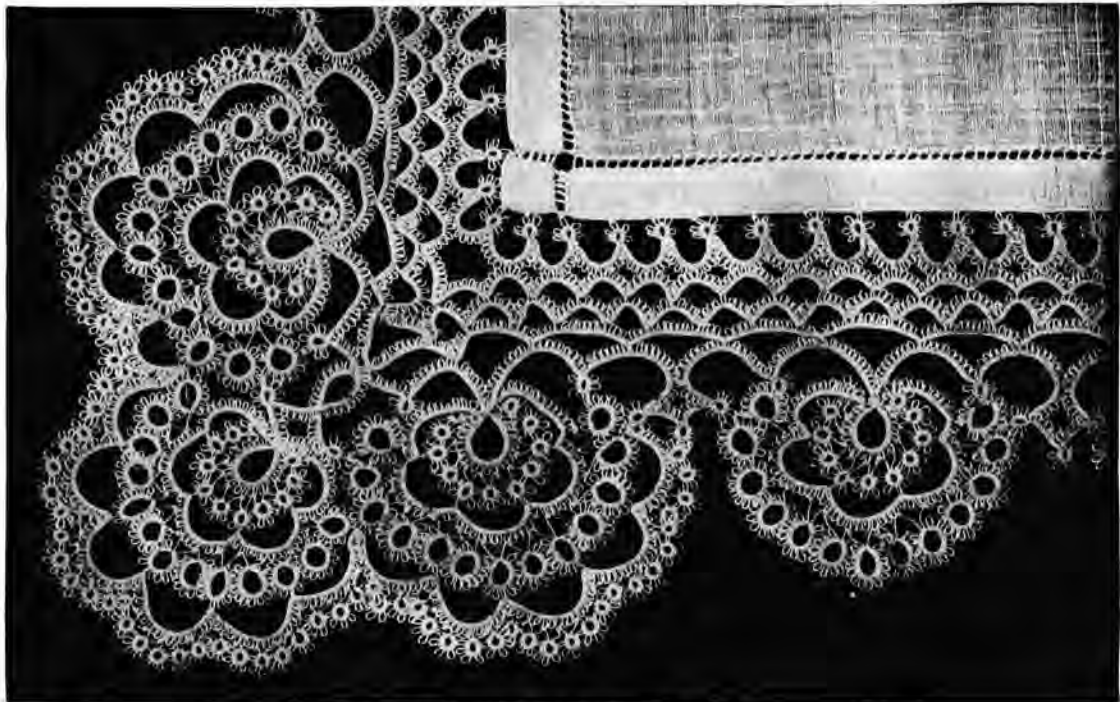


FIG. 51. DETAIL OF FIG. 50. FULL SIZE

Fig. 52. Handkerchief Border

MATERIAL.—No. 60 cotton is used.

First make the wheels, beginning with a small r in the centre, of 12 p separated by 2 d s; around this r follows a row, consisting of small and large r's, worked alternately; the small r is made of 10 d s, join to a p of the centre r,

2d row—Tie thread into a middle p of a right-hand inner c l of a rosette, and * ch 5 d s, join to middle p of 1st c l in next rosette, 9 d s, p, 9 d s, join in middle p of next c l. Repeat from * around the border.

3d row—* Ring 4 d s, 2 p separated by 2 d s, join to a p in 2d row, 2 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close, ch 8 d s, p, 8 d s, r 7 d s, join to last

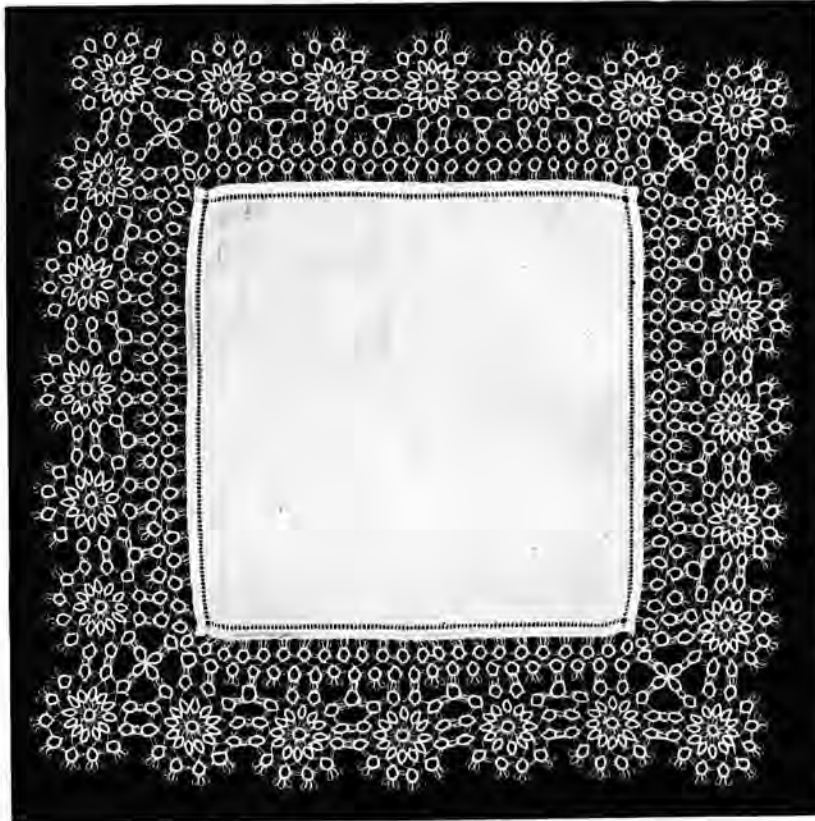


FIG. 52. BORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEF

10 d s,—the large r of 5 d s, p, 5 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s, p, 5 d s; repeat this 11 times, tie. Join wheels and r's as seen in illustration.

For the row inside the wheels, the r's consist of the same stitches as the large r's in wheels. The arrangement of the corner is clearly shown in the illustration.

(Concluded from page 24)

by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, repeat 1st r, joining to 2d, ch 5 d s, join to next p of centre r. Repeat from * 4 times, joining the c l's together by 1st and last p's. Join the 2d rosette to 1st by middle p's of a c l in each rosette. Join the 3d so as to leave one c l free at outer edge and two on inner edge of border.

p in last r, 7 d s, close. Repeat r close up, ch 8 d s, p, 8 d s. Repeat from * around border. With needle run a thread through the inner p's and draw the work smooth. Make a centre of linen to fit and whip the border on.

Medallion

NOT ILLUSTRATED.

For the centre make a four-ringed figure, each r of 9 d s, p, 9 d s, close, tie and cut. *Ring 4 d s, p, 5 d s, join to a r of central figure, 5 d s, p, 4 d s, close, ch 7 d s, p, 5 d s, p, 5 d s, p, 7 d s, r like 1st and joined to same p of centre, ch 6 d s, p, 5 d s, p, 5 d s, p, 6 d s. Repeat from * 3 times, tie and cut.

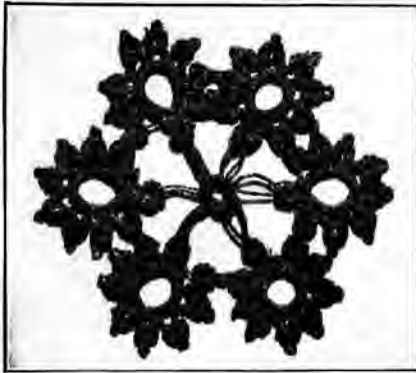


FIG. 53. MEDALLION

Fig. 53. Medallion

MATERIAL.—Black knitting silk.

Cut from cardboard a strip $\frac{1}{2}$ of an in. wide by 1 in. long. With single thread make 2 d s; now over the cardboard * make a p, remove cardboard, make 2 d s, repeat from * 6 times, making 6 l p, 2 d s and close r.

For daisies r 9 p separated by 3 d s, close, leave short length of thread, r 4 d s, fasten to a l p, 4 d s, close, fasten by shuttle-thread to a p of large r; make and fasten in like manner the remaining 8 r's. In making the next daisy, fasten to centre as you did the first one. Make half of next r and fasten to corresponding r of first daisy.

Fig. 54. Border

Make several daisies and half daisies first. The daisy is composed of 4 large and 4 small petals, and the half daisy of 3 large and 2 small petals, made thus: LARGE PETAL.—Fifteen d s, 10 p separated by 2 d s, 15 d s, close. SMALL PETAL.—Close up, 11 d s, to p separated by 2 d s, 11 d s, close. When the figure is finished tie and make the SMALL SQUARE FIGURE thus: 2 d s, p, 2 d s, 1 p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, 1 p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, close; * 2 d s, join to last p in 1st r, 2 d s, join to 1 p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, 1 p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, close. Repeat from *, then 2 d s, join to p, 2 d s, join to 1 p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, now fold the 1st r up so that it

is held between the thumb and finger, wrong side out, and, sticking the pin up through the 1 p from beneath, twist it half-way over from you and pull the thread through, so that this p will not be twisted when the figure is straightened; 2 d s, join to the short p in the same way, 2 d s, close, tie and cut. Now, placing this square at the left directly under the half daisy, work in the row of 5 squares (sq), working toward the right and top, joining to each other and to the daisies and half daisies as seen in the illustration. When the desired length is made, with a crochet-hook ch 3, treble crochet in centre of 1st half daisy at right, ch 10, double crochet in 2d p, ch 8, single crochet in 1st p of sq, ch 4, s c in 2d p of sq, ch 8, d c in last p but one toward centre of half daisy, ch 10, t c in centre of half daisy, and so on to the end. 2d row—Chain 3, d c in top of t c, * ch 3, skip 3, d c; repeat from * to the end.

Medallion

NOT ILLUSTRATED

* Ring 4 p separated by 3 d s, r 4 p separated by 4 d s, joined to last by 1st p, r like 1st, joined to last, ch 8 d s, p, 8 d s. Repeat from * 3 times, joining each ch to p of 1st, tie and cut. Tie thread to a p of a left-hand r of a c l. ** ch 2 d s, p, * 4 d s, p, repeat from * 7 times, 2 d s, join to p of 3d r in same c l, ch 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to next r. Repeat from ** 3 times; join to 1st p of ch, ch 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to next p; repeat 7 times, 2 d s, join to next p, 2 d s, join to next p; continue around; in last row make 2 d s, p, 2 d s, between all p's.

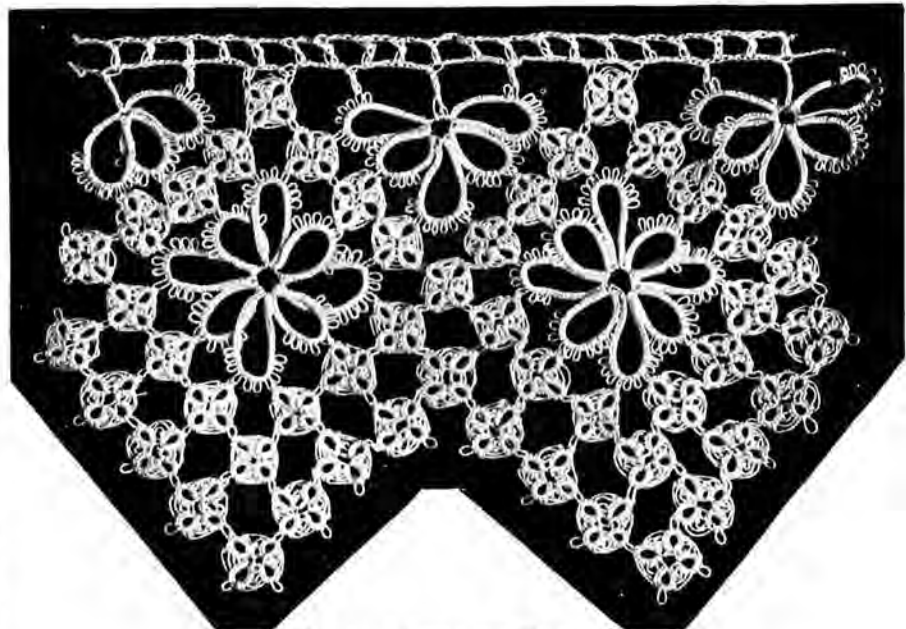


FIG. 54. BORDER FOR TRIMMING

Fig. 55. Insertion

Ring 5 p separated by $2\frac{1}{2}$ d s, ch the same, repeat to desired length. Make another row, joining as seen in the illustration.

3d row—Chain 4 d s, p, 4 d s, join to 2d p of 2d row, repeat ch, join to 4th p of same ch, repeat to end.

4th row—* Ring 3 p separated by 4 d s, ch 4 d s, join to p of 3d row, 4 d s, repeat to end.

5th row—Make like 4th row, joining 2 r's to each ch in 1st row.

6th row—Make like 3d row, joining to each p in 5th row.

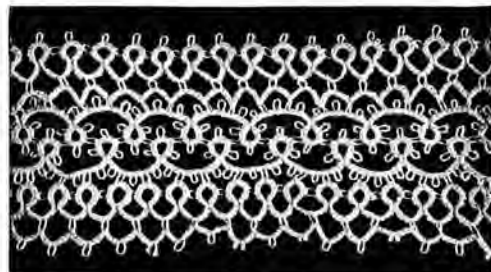


FIG. 55. INSERTION

Fig. 56. Doily

MATERIAL.—No. 40 thread.

Begin in the centre with a r of 14 l p separated by 2 d s. Around this make a double row of r's, the small one of 3 d s, 3 p separated by 3 d s, 3 d s and joined to a p of the centre, the large r of 7 d s, 7 p separated by 3 d s, 7 d s, and joined to each other by the first p.

The 2d row is formed of c l's and ch's alternating. The r of the c l is of 5 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s, and the 2d r of the leaf joined to the middle p of the large r in preceding row. The ch has 4 d s, 11 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s.

The 3d is a row of double r's. The small r same as in the centre wheel, and the large one same as in the c l. Join the large r's to each other by the 1st p, and 3 of the small r's to each ch of preceding row.

The 4th row is large and small r's same as

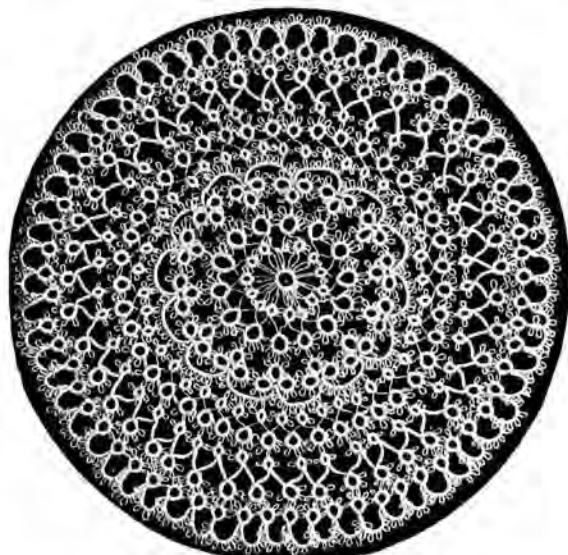


FIG. 56. DOILY

last row with plain ch between. Make the small r, joining to r of last row, with 2 threads ch 10 d s, then the large r, then ch, and repeat around the doily.

The 5th row is of r's and ch's alternating. The r is like the large one of the last row, and the ch has 4 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s. Make this row with the r's joined to each other and full enough to make the work lie flat.

Press the doily with a damp cloth over it.

Doily

NOT ILLUSTRATED

MATERIAL.—Cochet cotton No. 50, and two shuttles.

This border consists of 6 sections. Commence with a four-ringed figure for the centre of a section made thus: r 3 d s, 8 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close; repeat 3 times, joining r's together by 1st and last p's, tie and cut.

1st row—Make a * c l thus: r 3 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close; r 3 d s, join to last, 3 d s, join to 1st p of a r in the central figure, 2 d s, join to 1st p of r at right of this one, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, close, r like 1st in c l, ch 5 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, r 6 d s, join to 2d p of right-hand r of c l, 6 d s, close, ch 4 p separated by 2 d s, r 6 d s, p, 6 d s, close, ch 7 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s. Repeat from * 3 times, joining c l's and r's around the central figure, tie and cut.

2d row—Tie threads into 3d p of the ch of 4 p and ch 3 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, join to 2d p of next ch of 7 p's, ch 7 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s. With 1st shuttle, r 4 d s, 2 p separated by 2 d s, join to the 5th p of ch of 7 p's in 1st row, 2 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close; repeat r close up, joining to last by 1st p and by 3d to 3d p of next ch of 7 p in 1st row. Drop this shuttle and with the 2d one r 4 d s, join to last p of ch of 7 p's in this row, 4 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close, ch 4 d s, join to r, 6 p separated by 2 d s, join to 6th p of ch of 7 p's in 2d row, ch 3 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s. With 1st shuttle r 4 d s, 2 p separated by 2 d s, join to 2d p in ch of 4 p's in 2d row, 2 d s, join to next p, 2 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close. With 2d shuttle * r 4 d s, join to 1st p of

(Concluded on page 28)

Fig. 57. Dress Trimming

MATERIAL.--This trimming may be made of black or cream silk, or of white linen thread to trim a white linen dress.

Begin in the centre of the wheel. Fill the shuttle, without breaking the thread, r 7 d s, 1 l p, 7 d s, close. With 2 threads ch 10 d s, * r 7 d s, join to l p, 7 d s, close, ch 10 d s. Repeat from * 5 times, ch 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, join in top of r of previous row. Repeat all around the wheel, tie and cut. Ring 7 d s, join in 2d p of ch in previous row, 7 d s, close, ch to d s, r, join to 4th p of same ch. Repeat until there are 14 r's and ch's. Without cutting thread ch 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, join in top of r of previous row. Repeat around wheel, tie, and cut the threads. Join the wheels as seen in the illustration.

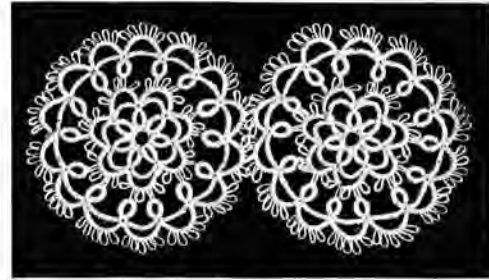


FIG. 57. DRESS TRIMMING

next. Press on a well-padded board on a damp cloth.

(Concluded from page 27)

ch, 4 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close. Repeat from * twice, joining to each other, ch 4 d s, join to r, 2 p separated by 2 d s, join to 2d p of next ch in 2d row. Make 3 more of the 3-ringed figures and 2 of those with 4 rings, and ch's at top to correspond with the other side, then ch 3 d s and

Figs. 58, 59. Trimming for Collar and Cuff

Take a piece of handkerchief linen, 2 inches wide and the required length. Draw out 10 threads all around 1/2 in. from the edge, and fold the hem evenly along the space drawn out. Hemstitch, taking 8 threads at a time. Turn and divide the group of 8 threads, taking 4 threads from each group and hemstitch the same as the hem. Finish the top with a band 1/4 in. longer than the hemstitched linen.



FIG. 58. TRIMMING FOR CUFF. SEE FIG. 57

Thirty c l's of the tatted edging are required for a 14-inch collar, and 22 clover-leaves for a 9-inch cuff.

The c l edging is made thus: Chain 5 d s, one very small p, 4 d s, r 3 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, ch 4 d s, r 3 d s, join in last p of 1st r, 8 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, ch 4 d s, r like the 1st one, ch 4 d s, join the last ch to very small p in 1st ch. Turn, ch 5 d s, 9 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s, 1 very small p, 4 d s. Make another c l like the 1st one, joining the last ch of 4 d s to very small p. The edging is sewed to the collar by the 5 centre p's of each long ch, slipping the needle between the two sides of the hem from one ch to the

join to p at beginning. Make 6 of these sections, joining them in a ring with a hexagonal opening in the centre. Cut a linen centre to fit and button-hole the edge, then sew the border on.

This design may be adapted to many purposes. The 4th corner may be finished like the others when it will make a complete square. Made of fine thread it would make handsome medallions for trimming a lingerie waist.

A number of these squares made with crochet cotton and joined at the corners would make a handsome sofa pillow cover if placed over blue linen, or knitting silk and blue china silk might be used.

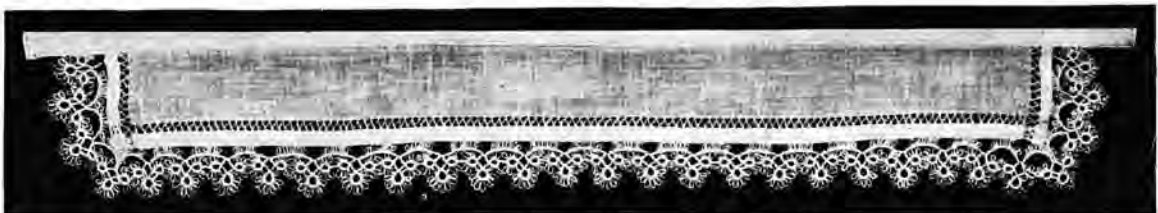


FIG. 59. TRIMMING FOR COLLAR. SEE FIG. 56

Fig. 60. Dress Trimming

First, for the centre, r 4 p separated by 3 d s, close, tic, and cut.

Ring 2 d s, * p, 2 d s, repeat from * 6 times or till there are 7 p, close. Chain 6 d s, * r as above, ch 6 d s, p, 6 d s, repeat from * twice, join to small centre r, ** ch 6 d s, p, 6 d s, r, repeat twice, * ch 6 d s, r, repeat once, * ch 6 d s, join to 1st p in preceding ch, 6 d s, r, repeat once, six d s, join to next ch, 6 d s, join to centre r. Now repeat from ** twice and half again, joining last short ch of 6 d s to the 1st r made and cut. This forms a 4-pointed star.

Each corner contains 3 4-ringed figures made and arranged as follows: r 6 p separated by 3 d s, close, repeat r, close up, joining to 1st r; repeat r again, joining to 2d r, and also by middle p, to middle p of the 2d r made in the star, repeat r again, joining to 3d r and to 3d r in star and by last p to 1st r, sticking the pin through this p from beneath and twisting it half over from you to pull the thread through, so that the p shall not be twisted when the work is finished; tie and cut. Now make a similar figure, joining it by the 2 middle p's of the 2d r to the 2 middle p's of the 1st r in the 1st figure and by the 3d and 4th r's to the corresponding r's in the 2d point of star.

For the 3d figure which fills the corner make the 1st and 2d r's like the others, joining the 2d r by the 5th p to the 2d p in the 2d r of the 1st

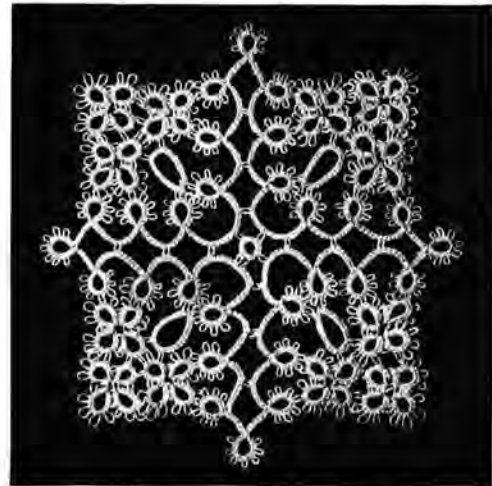


FIG. 60. DRESS TRIMMING

figure; for the 3d r, 3 d s, join to 2d r, 2 d s, join to free p of 1st r in 1st figure, 2 d s, join to free p of 2d r of 2d figure, 2 d s, p, 3 d s, close. Fourth r like 1st and 2d, joining by 2d p to 5th p in 1st r of 2d figure. Now make the large r to fill open space. One d s, join to middle p of 1st r in 2d point of star, 10 d s, join to free p in 2d r in 2d figure, 3 d s, join to next free p, 10 d s, join to middle p of last r in 1st point of star, 1 d s, close tie and cut. Fill in the other 3 corners in the same manner.

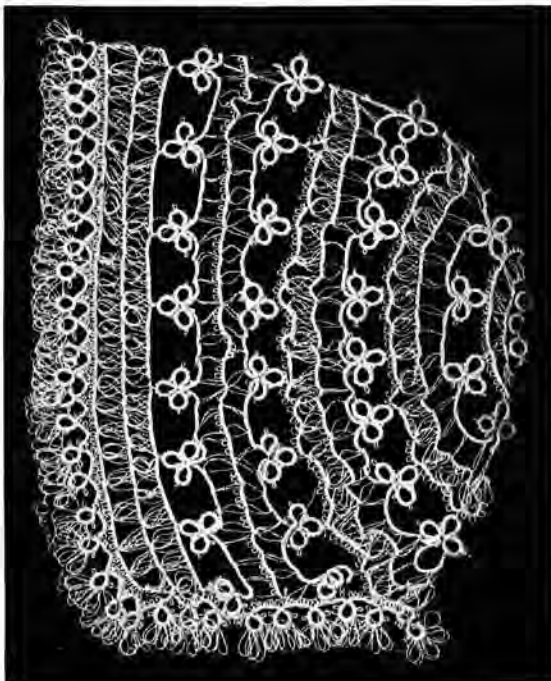


FIG. 61. CHILD'S CAP. SEE PAGE 22

Child's Cap

NOT ILLUSTRATED

As more than one spool of knitting silk is required for this cap, it is best to purchase 2 and reserve one for filling the shuttle so that the spool thread need not be cut except at the end of rows. When necessary to join the silk always do so close up to a ring or the end of a chain and then work 3 or 4 stitches over the ends, when they may be cut close and the knot will be invisible and will not pull out.

First make the wheel in centre of crown thus: Ring 2 p separated by 2 d s, close; leave $\frac{1}{8}$ in. of thread, r 3 p separated by 5 d s, close; leave $\frac{1}{8}$ in. of thread, make another small r like the 1st and join by the 1st p to 2d p of 1st small r; leave $\frac{1}{8}$ in. of thread, make another large r, joining by the 1st p to the 1st large r; continue till there are 12 small and 12 large r's joined in a wheel, tie and cut.

In the rest of these directions, unless otherwise stated, a r consists of 6 d s, p, 6 d s, and a ch of the same.

1st row around wheel—Make a ch, joining by its p to a p of one of the large r's in wheel; 2 r's close together; * pass shuttle under spool

thread toward you and make a ch, joining to the next r in wheel; then 2 more r's, joining the 1st one to the 2d one of the 1st group. Repeat from star around the wheel, tie and cut.

2d row—* Make a r, join it to a p which joins 2 r's in the 1st row; ch, another r joined to same p, ch. Repeat from star around wheel, tie and cut.

3d row—Like 1st. *4th row*—Like 2d, except that there are only 3 r's in each alternate group. When this row is complete do not cut.

5th row—Chain 6 d s, join to p of 1st ch to right, ch 6 d s, r, ch, joining to next ch in 4th row; continue like 1st row around to within 1 ch of the commencing point where you tie and cut.

6th row—Counting toward right of centre tie thread into p joining 2d group of r's, ch 6 d s, working the ends in, r, joining to p which joins the next group; ch, r, joining to same p, pass shuttle under spool thread toward you and make another r close up, joining it to the next group and repeat till you reach the 2d group of r's at left of centre, tie and cut.

7th row—Make a r, joining to 1st p in 6th row, ch, * r, joining to next p, repeat to end of row. Do not cut, but twisting the two threads leave 1/2 in.

8th row—Like 1st row; at the end leave 1/2 in. of twisted threads.

9th row—Like 6th row. *10th row*—Like 7th row except that it is reversed, being joined to the 9th by ch's instead of r's; at the end pass both threads behind the r and join to p.

11th row—Chain 6 d s, and continue like 8th row; at end leave 1/2 in. of twisted threads and join to p of 1st r.

12th row—Chain 6 d s, continue like 9th row. When this row is finished continue across the bottom, making ch's and joining at the end of each row. A silk lining and ties may be added.

Fig. 62. Medallion

The points of the star are made 1st thus: r 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close. * ch 5 p separated by 2 d s, r like 1st, joining by 1st p to last p of 1st r. Repeat from star twice. Chain 8 p separated by 2 d s, r, joined by 3d p to 3d p of last r. * ch 5 p separated by 2 d s, r, joined by 1st p to last p in preceding r and by 3d p to 3d p of the 3d r made. Repeat from star twice. Chain 4 d s. This finishes one point. Repeat 7 times, joining 3d p in 1st ch to 3d p in last ch of 1st point. Join to 1st point, turn. * ch 4 d s, p, 4 d s, join to 1st p in r, ch 4 d s, p, 4 d s, join to last p in next r. Repeat from star 7 times, tie and cut thread. For the centre, r 8 p separated by 2 d s, leave one-

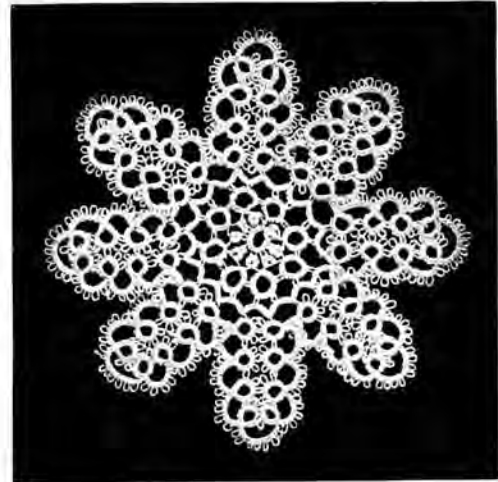


FIG. 62. MEDALLION

eighth inch thread, * r 4 d s, p, 4 d s, join to a p in last row of star, 4 d s, join to next p, 4 d s, p, 4 d s, close. Leaving very short thread, r 2 d s, join to 1st p in large centre r, 2 d s, close. Repeat from star 7 times, joining each large r to the preceding one.

Trimming

NOT ILLUSTRATED.

This trimming is worked back and forth without cutting the thread and is suitable for a handkerchief or centrepiece border, as a square corner may be formed.

The work is commenced at a corner thus: r 5 d s, p, 5 d s, close, ch 5 d s, p, 5 d s, r 3 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, ch 6 d s, r like last, ch 6 d s, * r 3 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, ch 5 d s, join in p of 1st ch made, 5 d s. Repeat from * joining r to last by 2d p and ch

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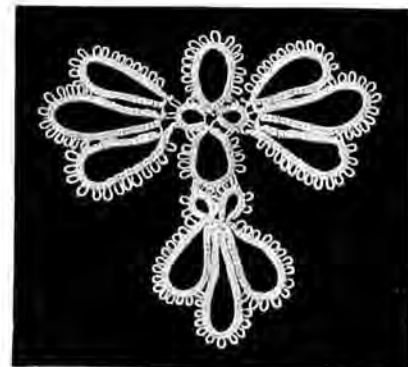


FIG. 63. DETAIL OF FIG. 64

Fig. 64. Waist Set

MATERIALS.—Silk, silkateen or mercerized cotton.

Make the oblong medallion in the centre first, thus: * r 4 d s, 5 p, separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close, r 4 d s, join to last p of 1st r, 15 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, close. Repeat from *, tie and cut.

Join thread to the left-hand picot of small r, r 14 p separated by 2 d s, 15 d s, close, fasten to middle p of same r, 15 d s, join to p of last r, 11 p separated by 2 d s, 15 d s, draw up, join to last or 3d p, r 15 d s, join to last p of middle r, 14 p separated by 2 d s, close, and fasten to the 3d p again, tie and cut thread. This finishes one fan. Work a fan like this on the other small r.

* Ring 4 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to 5th p of one of the large r's in oblong medallion, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 4 d s, close, repeat close up, joining to 5th p on the other side of large r; this will give you 2 small r's at the end of large r, in medallion. Now without cutting the thread make another fan like that on the small r's, joining each r at the bottom of the small ones. Tie and cut thread. This makes one section.

Make the required number of sections and join them thus: tie the thread to 5th p of remaining large r in medallion, 4 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to 3d p of middle long r in the second fan in next section, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 4 d s, close, join to middle p of medallion. Make another r like this, joining at proper places, tie thread and cut.

COLLAR.—Take one large section with the three fans, make 2 more with the fans on the two small r's and 2 more half ones. Join them with

4 small r's between instead of 2. For this set, there are 5 strips. The 1st has 5 sections with the collar attached to the top one, 4 sections, joined for each side, and 4 for each cuff.

(Continued from page 30)

to p of 1st r made. Ring like last and joined to it, tie and to avoid knots unwind and cut off a yard or so of thread from both shuttle and spool, to be used later in finishing this corner. Now r 5 d s, p, 5 d s, * ch 5 d s, p, 5 d s, join by shuttle thread to middle p of last large r made. Repeat from * twice, ch 6 d s, r 3 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, ch 6 d s, * r 3 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, 3 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, ch 5 d s, join to p of 1st ch in last row. Repeat from * twice joining the r's together and ch's to those in last row, r like others, ch 5 d s, join to p of 1st r in last row, 5 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 5 d s, p, 5 d s, join to middle p of large r. Continue making 4 r's and ch's in each row, till as long as desired for side of square. When the next corner is reached, having completed a row of ch's, make the next row with only 3 r's and ch's, then r 6 d s, join to p of next ch in last row, 6 d s, close and cut threads an inch long. Now tie threads into middle p of the last r in last row and, working down ch 5 d s, p, 5 d s, join to next r; finish this row like the rest and returning make only 1 r and ch, then r 5 d s, join to p of next ch, 5 d s, close. This completes half of the corner; now ch 5 d s, p, 5 d s, r joined by 3d p to 3d p of last r made, ch 6 d s, r like others at end of rows, ch 6 d s, large r, ch joined to p of ch in last row, r ch joined to p of small r, then a large r joined by last p to corresponding p in large r, tie the threads to loose ends and cut.

To commence the next side, tie the threads into the r of 12 d s above and make the row of 3 ch's to correspond with the row which ended with the r of 12 d s. When making the ch at the top of the next row, join by 1st 2 p's of group of 5 to the corresponding ones in 1st half of corner. By looking at this corner you will see how to form the last one. When the place is reached where the long threads were left, wind one on the shuttle and finish the corner with them. To complete the corners tie threads into the middle p of the left-hand one of the 2 r's which are joined and ch 5 d s, r like others, ch 5 d s, tie into middle p of 2 d r, and cut.

This design may be made wider or narrower as desired, and adapted to many purposes. One or more rows of the rings and chains, worked lengthwise, would make a suitable insertion to go with it.

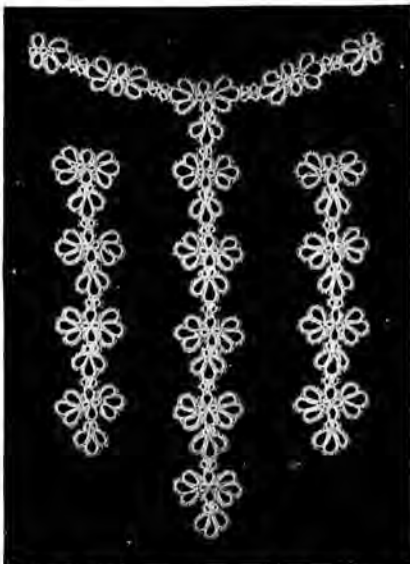


FIG. 64. WAIST SET. SEE FIG. 63

Fig. 65. Doily

Take a round piece of linen the size desired for centre of the doily, fold a narrow hem and hem neatly. Fill the shuttle with No. 30 thread. Without breaking from the spool join the thread to the linen by piercing a hole into the hem with a large pin or needle and draw the thread through with a crochet needle, then slip the shuttle through the loop and draw up.

3d row—Chain 3 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, join to centre p of r in previous row. Repeat all around.

The wheels are made thus: r 1 d s, 9 l p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close, tie and cut thread. Chain 3 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, join to 1st l p. Repeat 8 times, tie and cut thread.

Ring 8 d s, join in 2d p of ch in previous row, 8 d s, close, ch 3 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, r like 1st one, join in 4th p of ch in previous

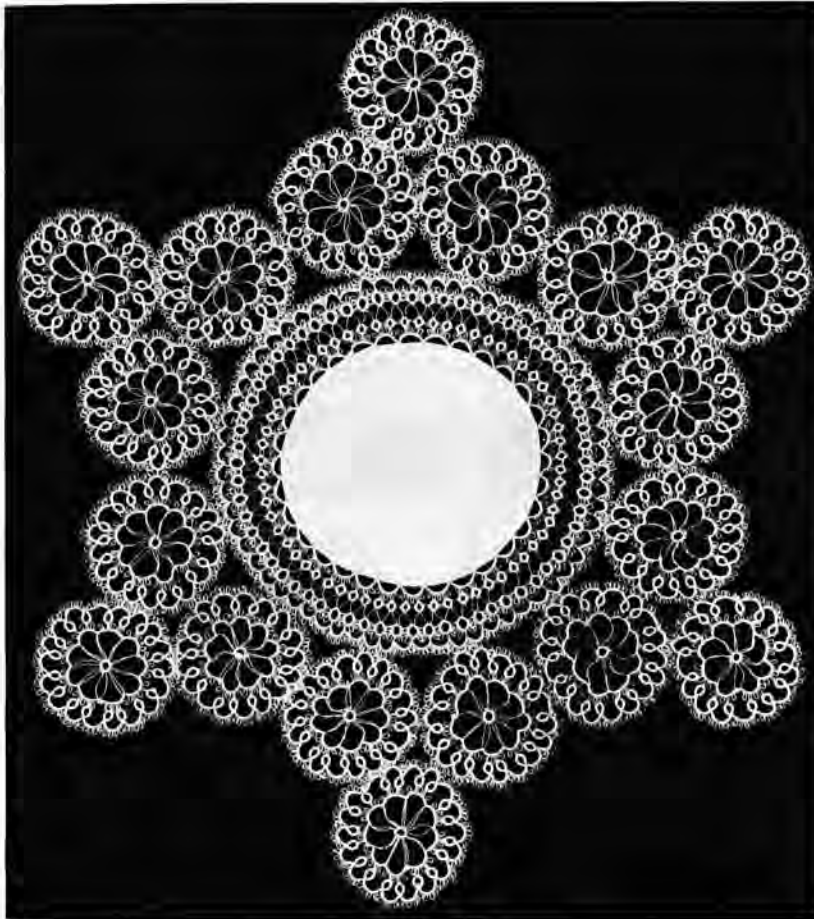


FIG. 65. DOILY

Chain 4 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 4 d s, join to the linen with crochet needle $\frac{1}{8}$ in. from the 1st joining. Repeat the ch all around. Tie and cut thread.

2d row—Ring 3 d s, p, 3 d s, join to 2d p of ch in previous row, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, close. Turn, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ in, r 3 d s, 7 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, close. Turn, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thread, 3 d s, join in last p of 1st r, 3 d s, join in 4th p of ch, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, close. Turn, make another r of 7 p. Repeat all around.

row. Repeat all around. Join the wheels to each other and to the doily by the centre p's of last ch.

Edgings

NOT ILLUSTRATED.

No. 1, * Ring 3 p separated by 3 d s, leave short length of thread, r 5 d s, p, 5 d s, close; leave same length of thread; repeat from * joining the

(Concluded on page 53)

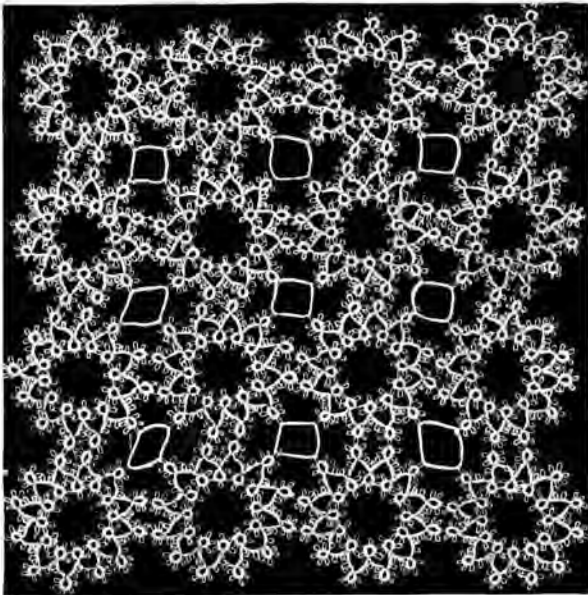


FIG. 66. MALTESE MEDALLIONS

Fig. 66. Maltese Medallions

For 1st wheel make a * ring of 5 p's separated by $2\frac{1}{2}$ d s, close and attach 2d thread. Chain 2 p separated by $2\frac{1}{2}$ d s. Repeat from star 23 times, joining 3d r by 2d p to 4th p of 1st r. Join last ch to top of 1st r, tie and cut. Join wheels as seen in illustration.

For square in centre of Maltese cross put single thread through a p of wheel and tie closely and firmly the 2d thread. Chain 12 d s, join to 2d wheel by centre p of 3d r, ch 12 d s, join to 3d wheel and so on until square is complete.

Fig. 67. Trimming for Tie

MATERIAL.—No. 70 thread.

* For the c l at top make the r's of 5 d s, 6 p separated by 3 d s, 5 d s, close. Close up, r 5 d s, join to last p, 5 p separated by 3 d s, 5 d s, close. Repeat 1st r, joining to 2d. Join by 1st p and last.

Chain 6 d s, p, 6 d s, 3 p separated by 3 d s, 6 d s, 1 small p, 6 d s, join to centre p of last side r, 6 d s, 1 small p, 6 d s; r 6 d s, join to 6th p of middle r, 6 d s, close; ch 6 d s, then a c l as directed; when this is finished make a ch of 6 d s, r 6 d s, p, 6 d s, close; ch 6 d s, join to p, 6 d s, p, 6 d s, join; 6 d s, 3 p separated by 3 d s, 6 d s, p, 6 d s, repeat from *. The tie has a hem and 2 tucks, hemstitched above the tatting.

(Concluded from page 22)

large r's together by 1st and last p's but leaving the small ones free.

No. 2. Ring 5 p separated by 3 d s, close up, r like last; turn over and down, ch 5 p separated by 3 d s and joined by 1st p to last p in 1st r made, r joined by 2d p to 4th p in 2d r made, close up, r joined by 1st p to last p in ch, ch joined by 1st p to last p in 3d r made; repeat from beginning, joining r's and ch's according to those already made. The r's will form a zig-zag line and the ch's alternate on opposite sides.

No. 3. * Ring 3 p separated by 3 d s, close, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ in., r, 5 d s, p, 3 d s, 5 p separated by 2 d s, 3 d s, p, 5 d s, close, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ in., r like 1st and joined to it, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ in., r 3 d s, join to 1st p on large r, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 3 d s, close, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Repeat from * as many times as desired. To form an edge to sew to garment, join thread into 1st p, draw smooth, join to next p and so on.

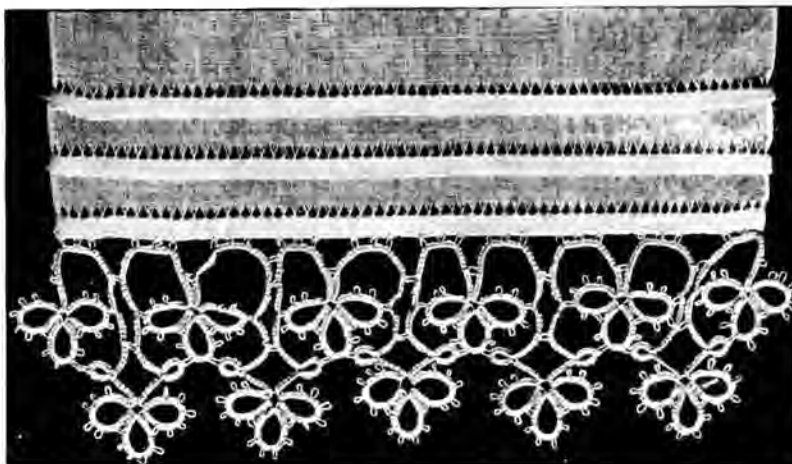
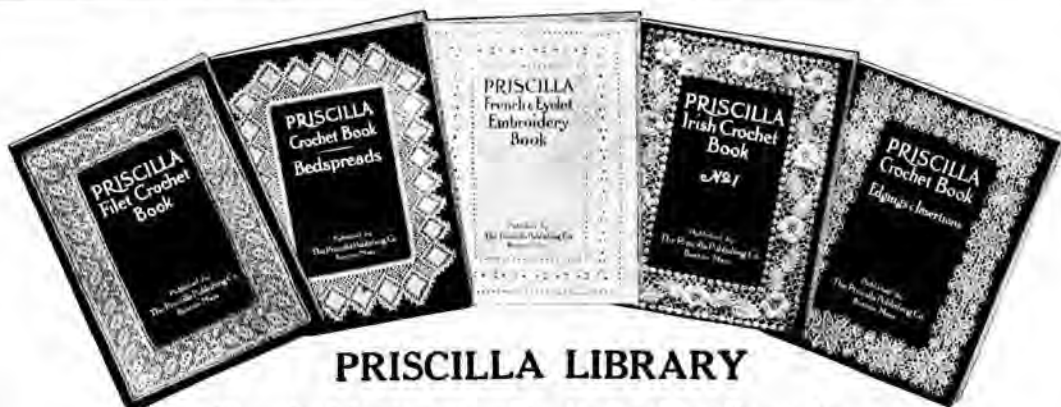


FIG. 67. TRIMMING FOR TIE



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