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Donated by

Judith Combs

fancy. The one shown is about eight inches wide and ten inches deep. The bags must be lined with soft silk or satin; there may be several compartments or pockets in the lining for the fittings. Sometimes a little silken purse with metal clasps is secured to the lining of the bag. Draw-strings of cord or ribbon must be run through the chains at top of bag so that they will draw from each side. The imported models shown in the shops cost fabulous amounts, but any woman with a little skill and patience in the use of the crochet hook can easily make one of these useful novelties for herself. The model is a beauty and cannot fail to be admired wherever shown.

To make a bag the size of model, draw two parallel lines sixteen inches long and seven and one-half inches apart on a piece of cambric. Now work a chain of stitches long enough to reach entirely around the oblong pattern, and work the border as follows:

Figure 108. Border.—One t c in the 8th st from hook, (ch 2, miss 2, 1 t c in next st), to end of ch; turn, (2 d c under 2 ch, 1 d c on t c),

3 times, * picot of 4 ch, 2 d c on 2 ch, 1 d c on t c, ch 7, catch back in the 3d st at right of picot, turn, and work 3 d c, p, 3 d c, p, 3 d c, p, 3 d c all in 7-ch loop (2 d c on 2 ch, 1 d c in t c), 4 times, p, 2 d c on 2 ch, 1 d c on t c, ch 7, catch back in the 3d d c at right of p, 3 d c, p, 10 d c under 7-ch loop (2 d c on 2 ch, 1 d c on t c), twice, p, 2 d c on 2-ch, 1 d c on t c, ch 7, catch back in the 3d d c at right of p, turn, 6 d c in 7-ch loop, ch 7, 1 d c in the 4th d c at left of p on 1st loop, 3 d c, p, 3 d c, p, 3 d c, p, 3 d c, all under 7-ch loop, finish 2d loop with 4 d c, p, 3 d c (2 d c on 2 ch, 1 d c on t c), 4 times; repeat from * for length required to reach around the pattern. Baste it firmly to the cambric with the points towards the centre.

Figure 104. Small Leaf.—Chain 10, join in the p c and work 1 d c in each of 9 sts, 3 d c in the 10th st, 1 d c in each of 6 sts up the other side of ch, 3 d c on cord alone, turn, * 1 d c in 10 sts, 3 d c in next st, 1 d c in 6 sts, 3 d c on cord alone, turn; repeat from * until you have 5 ribs on each side of centre, fasten off.

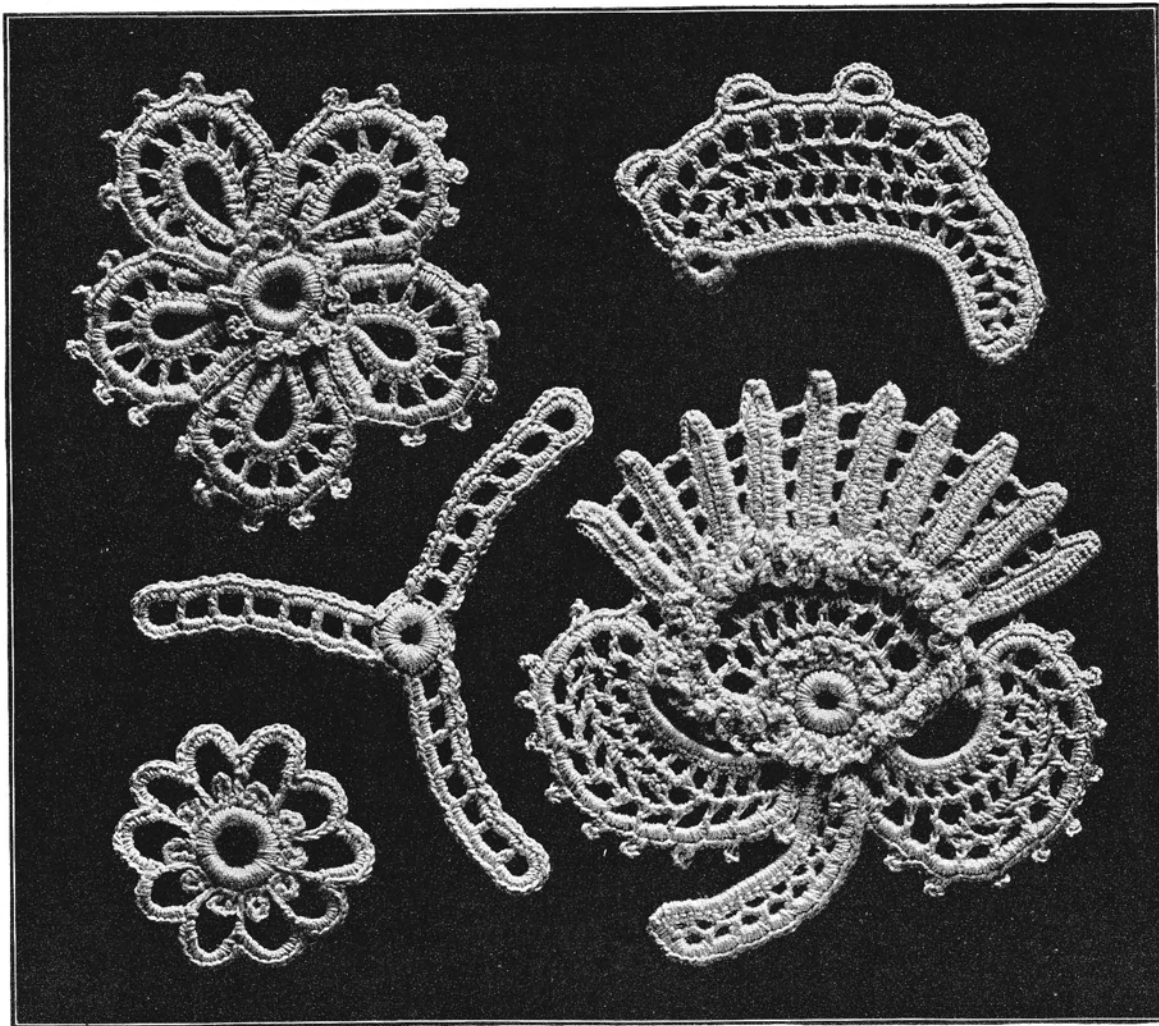


FIG. 99. DETAILS OF COLLAR, FIG. 98

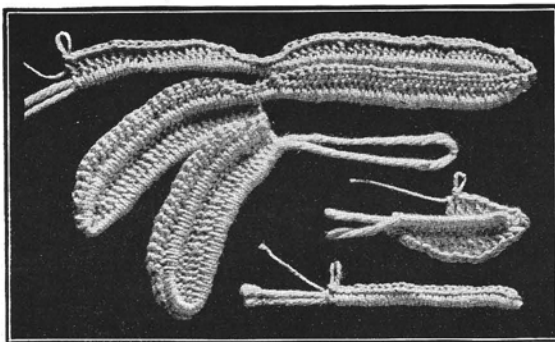


FIG. 100. DETAILS OF FIG. 102

Figure 104. Large Leaf.—Sixty-five d c on cord, turn, (working in back loops only), work 2 d c, 1 h t c, 11 t c, 2 h t c, 1 d c in the next 17 sts; turn, 5 d c, 10 t c, 2 d c, on last row, turn, 1 d c in each st of last row * and 1 d c in each of the next 10 sts, turn, 9 d c on last row, ** 10 d c on cord alone, turn, 3 d c, 1 h t c, 9 t c, 2 h t c, 4 d c on last row, turn, 6 d c, 10 t c, 3 d c on last row, turn, 1 d c in each st of last row; repeat from * until you have 4 small leaves, 1 d c in each remaining st to end of stem, 1 d c in each st up the other side of stem to the bottom of the 1st leaf made, commencing at ** work 3 leaves the same as on the other side, work d c to end of stem and fasten off. These leaves may be made larger by starting with more d c and working a greater number of small leaves.

Figure 105A. Small Flower.—Wind the cord 10 times around two matches held together, cut cord, join in the thread, slip off and work 3 d c, p, (4 d c, p), 5 times, 2 d c, join. Join in 2 strands of cord and work * 2 d c, 15 t c, 2 d c, on cord alone, 1 d c between the next 2 picots on

ring, draw up the cord to make a good shaped petal; repeat from * until you have six petals, fasten off.

Figure 105B. Star Flower.—Work 18 d c on 4 strands of p c, * drop cord, turn, (ch 2, miss 2, 1 d c in next st), 5 times, turn, 1 d c in 1st loop, (ch 2, 1 d c in next loop), 4 times, ch 2, 2 d c on cord, turn, and taking cord along work 3 d c under each 2-ch of last row, 1 d c in each st to end of petal; turn, 1 d c in each of 8 sts, 10 d c on cord alone; repeat from * until you have 6 petals, sew the first and last petals together, make a ring over 2 matches held together and sew to the centre of flower.

Figure 105C. Rose.—Chain 7, join in a ring, ch 5, 1 t c in ring, (ch 2, 1 t c in ring), 6 times, ch 2, join to 3d of 5-ch; join in 2 strands of p c and work 3 d c on each 2 ch and 1 d c on each t c around the ring, join; (1 h t c, 10 t c, 1 h t c, on cord alone, miss 4 d c on centre, 1 d c in next st), 6 times; (1 d c, 1 h t c, 16 t c, 1 h t c, 1 d c, on cord alone, 1 d c worked in the upright loops of the d c worked in centre between petals of last row), 6 times, fasten off.

Figure 106A. Pin Wheel.—Thirteen d c on 2 strands of p c, join, 20 d c on cord alone, * turn, 1 d c in each of 2 sts, p, (1 d c in each of 4 sts, p), 3 times, 1 d c in each remaining st, 2 d c in ring; turn, 20 d c on cord alone, 1 d c in the 2d p of last section; repeat from * until you have 7 sections, sew a small ring covered with d c and p to the centre of wheel.

Figure 106B. Large Flower.—Chain 3, 7 d c in the 1st stitch of ch, join; now work round and round, taking up only the top loop until you have a cord seven inches long. Divide into five parts and sew the petals together at the centre. For the little button, ch 3, 8 d c in the 1st st, join;

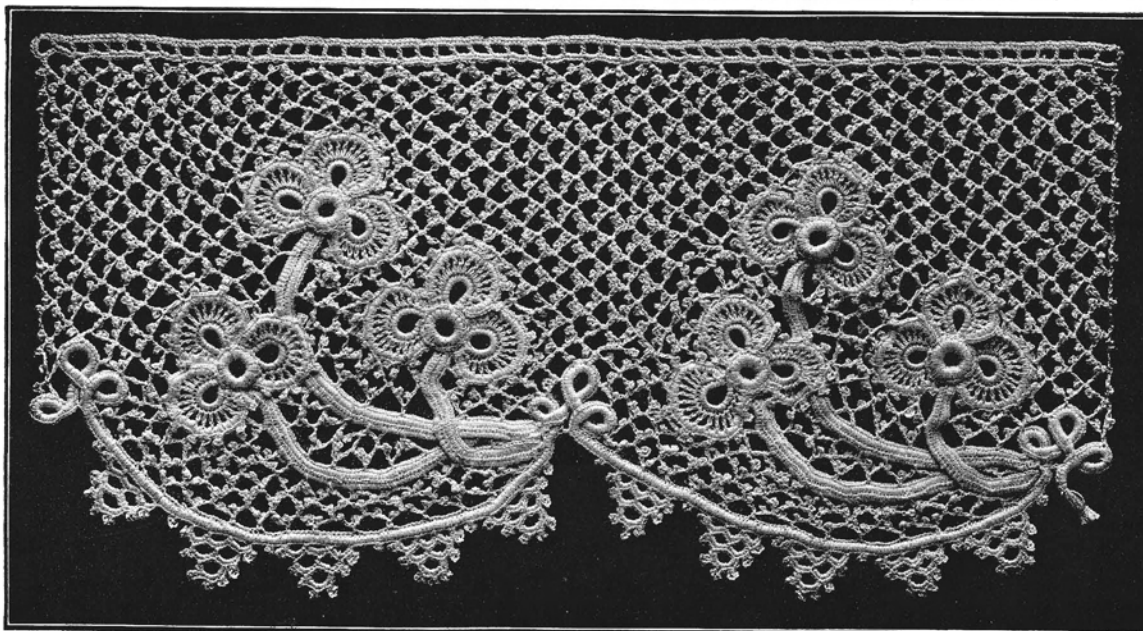


FIG. 101. SHAMROCK BORDER. See page 34.

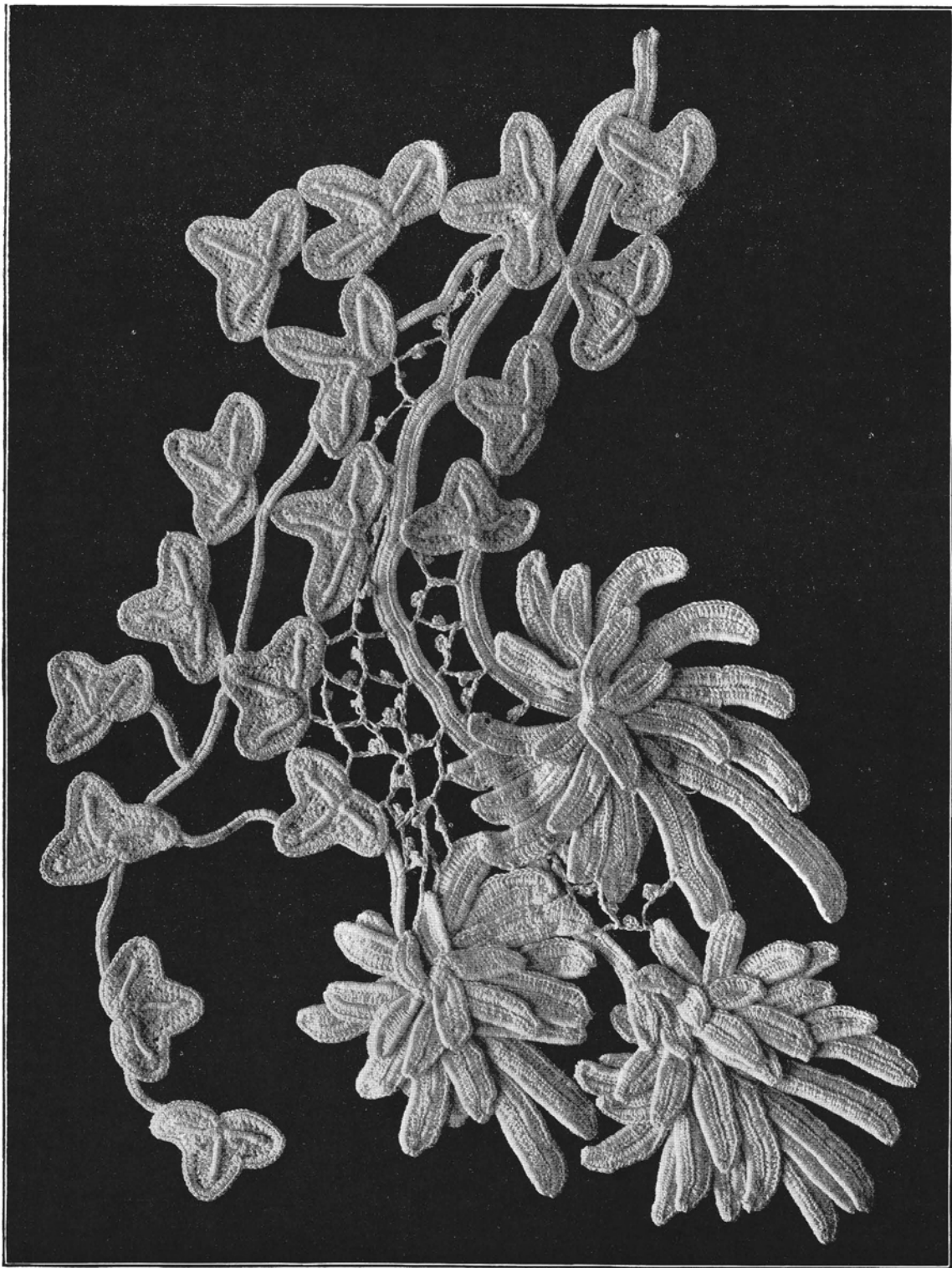


FIG. 102. CHRYSANTHEMUM SPRAY. See Fig. 100, and page 35

2 d c in each st of last row, then work 3 more rows without widening, fill with cotton and sew to the centre of flower. Join the thread to the end of a petal, * work 30 d c over 2 strands of p c, 1 d c in the end of next petal, repeat from * around. Then ** work 1 d c, 10 t c, 1 d c on cord alone, miss 6 d c on last row, 1 d c in next st; repeat from ** around and fasten off. The roses are sewn to each other and to the large flower with a needle and thread.

Baste the motifs in position and join all together with the background of chains and picots. The beautiful "Clones" knot background was used in the model, but a simple picot ground may be substituted if desired. When the background is finished, remove from the pattern and join the sides of bag as follows:

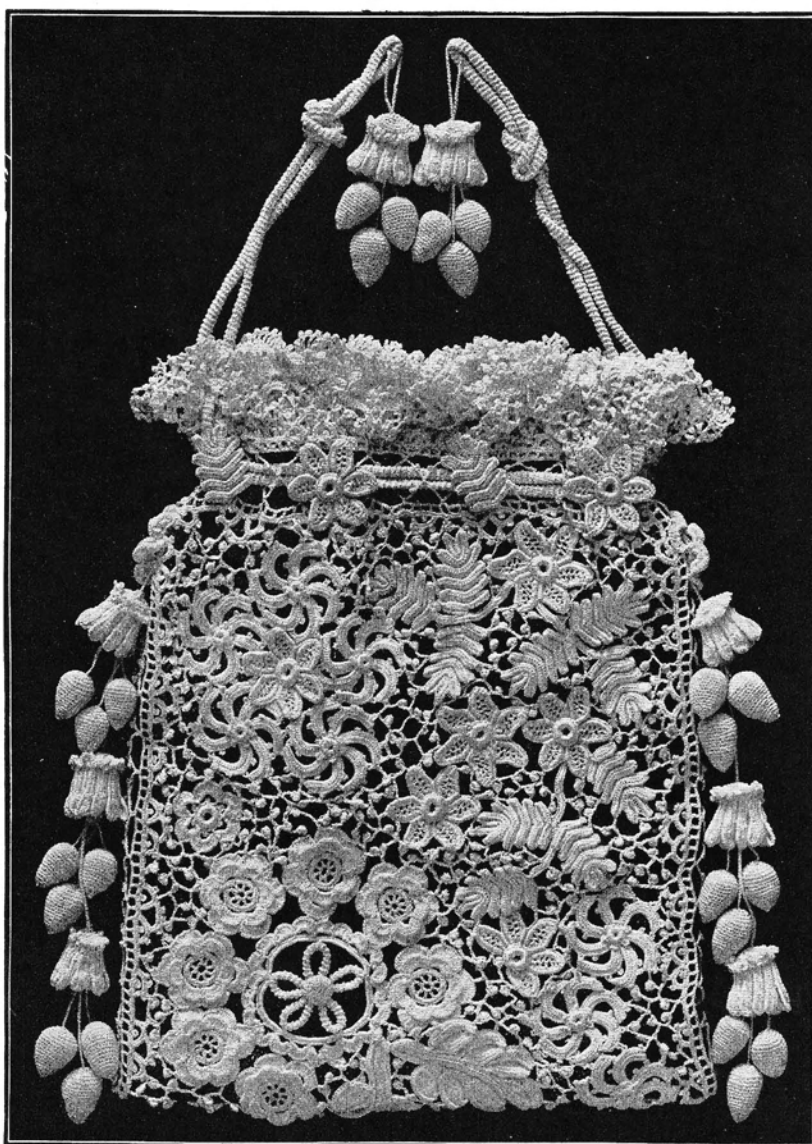


FIG. 103. OPERA BAG. See Figs. 104-109, and page 36.

Figure 103. To Join Sides of Bag.—Fasten the thread to one corner, * ch 7, p, (catch back in the 4th st from hook to make the picots), ch 9, p, ch 3, miss 3 little square spaces, 1 d c in next space; repeat from * until you reach the centre of side, turn, ch 7, p, ch 2, 1 d c between picots on 1st loop, ** ch 6, p, ch 3, miss 3 spaces, 1 d c in next space, ch 7, p, ch 2, 1 d c in next loop; repeat from ** to end. Join the other side in the same way. Work a piece of the border and join to the top of the bag in the same manner as the sides were joined.

Figure 107. Frill for Top of Bag.—Chain 4, 1 t c in the 1st stitch of ch, * ch 4, 1 t c into the space just made; repeat from * until you have a ch 2 inches larger than the top of bag. Join the ends, taking care that they are not twisted.

The lace is worked round and round on this foundation. The picot chains are made thus: ch 5, p, (catch back in the 4th st from hook), ch 6, p.

1st round—One picot chain caught with a d c in the 1st space; repeat around.

2d and 3d rounds—Slip st to centre of 1st ch, * 1 picot chain caught with a d c between 2 picots on next ch; repeat from * around.

4th round—Slip st to centre of 1st ch, * (1 picot ch caught between picots of next ch), 4 times, ch 8, 1 d c in next loop, turn, ch 1, 12 d c on 8 ch, turn, ch 1, 1 d c in each d c of last row, turn, (ch 6, 1 d c in 4th d c), 3 times, 1 d c in next picot ch, (1 picot ch caught in next loop), 3 times, ** 1 d c in the 1st d c on 1st little scallop, ** turn, (1 picot ch caught in next loop), 3 times; 1 picot ch caught in 6-ch loop; then 1 d c, 1 h t c, 6 t c, 1 h t c, 1 d c, under each 6-ch loop on shell, ch 3, 1 d c under 8-ch loop with 12 d c; repeat from * around; miss the portion between ** to ** in working the 1st pattern, sl st to the centre of the 1st picot ch and work a round of picot chains, catching one in each ch loop of last row and one in the centre of each little scallop on shell.

Border.—Slip st to centre of 1st ch, * ch 5, p, ch 2,

1 d t c in the centre st of next ch (between picots), (ch 4, catch back in the 1st st for p, 1 d t c in the same place), 5 times, ch 5, p, ch 2, 1 d c in next loop; repeat from * around.

Figure 109. Pendants. Flowers.—Chain 50, 1 sl st in each st of ch, ch 1, 8 d c in st at end, join; 2 d c in each of 8 d c, ch 1, 1 plain round; 2 d c in each st of last round; 2 plain rounds; ch 4, 1 d c in next 2 sts, * ch 4, 1 d c in same st with last d c and 1 in the next also; repeat from * around. Join in the cord, 11 d c, 1 h t c, 8 t c, 1 h t c, 1 d c, on cord alone, * turn, 1 d c in each st of last row, 1 d c in the back loops of each of 5 sts picot loops were worked in, turn, miss the 5 d c at back of picot loops, 1 d c in each of the next 11 sts, 1 h t c, 8 t c, 1 h t c, 1 d c on cord alone; repeat from * around, sewing the first and last petals together.

Balls.—Chain 35, 8 d c in the 3d st from hook, join; ch 1, 2 d c in each st of last row, join, ch 1, 1 d c in each st of last round, join; ch 1, 2 d c in each st of last round, join; 2 rounds plain; miss every 5th d c in the next round; 2 rounds plain; miss every 4th d c in the next round; 2 rounds plain; miss every 3d d c in the next round, 2 rounds plain; miss every 2d d c to close end, fasten off with needle and thread. Make two more balls with stems of 25 sts, and join three in each flower; join three of these ornaments together for each side of the bag, sew the top one to a small rose, and sew the rose firmly to the bag.

Draw Strings.—Start with 10 d c and work two pieces of cord 28 inches long, exactly the same as for the large flower. Thread through the beading at top of bag and attach a drop ornament to each cord. Sew some of the small leaves and star flowers to the beading as shown in the illustration.

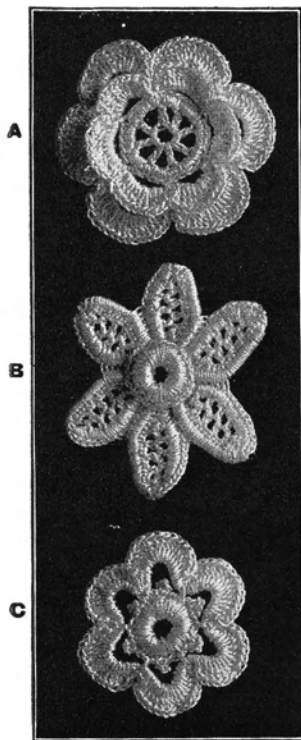
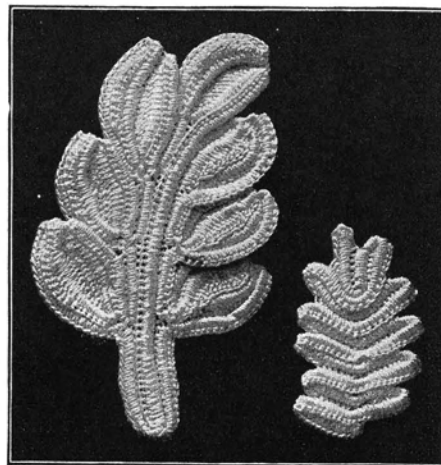


FIG. 105. FLOWERS FOR FIG. 103. See page 38

Figure 111. Border.—This border design is one of those useful ones which can be used for many purposes. As a repeat border, it makes a very handsome flounce, or by rearranging the leaves and flowers many handsome collars, vests, etc., can be planned.

Figure 110. Leaf.—Chain 12, miss 1, 1 d c in each remaining st, turn, miss the 1st d c, 1 d c in each remaining d c, (10), turn, miss 1, 1 d c in 9 d c, turn, miss 1, 1 d c in 8 d c. Now sl st up



LARGE LEAF SMALL LEAF
FIG. 104. LEAVES FOR FIG. 103.
See page 38.

front of leaf to 1st row of ch sts, (ch 3, miss 1 d c, 1 d c in next d c), 5 times, making 5 little holes up the leaf, turn, 1 d c in 1st hole, (ch 3, 1 d c in next hole), 3 times, turn, 1 d c in 1st hole, (ch 3, 1 d c in next hole), twice; this completes one section of the leaf.

2d section.—Chain 7, miss 1 st of ch, 1 d c in each of next 6 sts, catch with a sl st to the 1st section of leaf, turn, 1 d c in 1st 5 sts, 2 d c in the 6th, turn, ch 1, 1 d c in each d c of last row; 1 sl st in 1st section, turn, 1 d c in each d c of last row, with

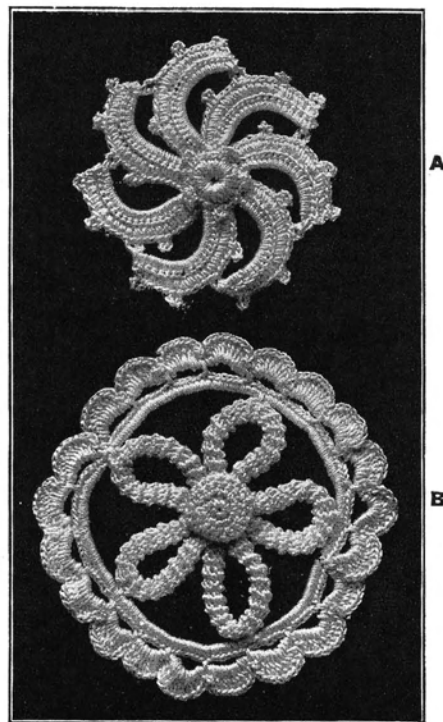


FIG. 106. FLOWERS FOR FIG. 103.
See page 38

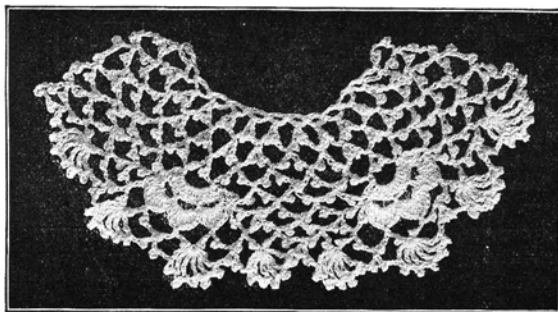


FIG. 107. FRILL FOR FIG. 103. See page 40

2 d c in the last st, turn, ch 1, 1 d c in each d c of last row, 1 sl st in 1st section, turn, 1 d c in each d c of last row, with 2 d c in the last st, turn; (ch 3, miss 1, 1 d c in next st), 5 times, 1 d c in 1st section, turn, 1 d c in 1st little hole, (ch 3, 1 d c in next space), 3 times, turn, 1 d c in 1st space, (ch 3, 1 d c in next space), twice.

3d section—Chain 9, 1 d c in the 5th st from hook, (ch 3, miss 1, 1 d c in next st), twice, 1 sl st in last section, turn, (ch 3, 1 d c in 1st space), 3 times, turn, 1 d c in 1st space, ch 2, 1 d c in each of next 2 spaces, ch 2, 1 d c in last section, turn, 1 d c in each d c and 2 d c under each 2 ch of last row, turn, miss 1 d c, 1 d c in each remaining d c of last row, 1 sl st in last section, turn, 1 d c in each d c of last row, turn, miss 1 d c, 1 d c in each remaining d c; now join in the cord and work a row of d c all around the leaf, working over the cord and putting 3 d c at each corner and point of leaf.

Stem.—Make a ch of 50 sts, join in the cord, and work 1 d c in each st of ch. All the stems are made thus, counting from the left, the 1st one has 50 sts; 2d—65 sts; 3d and 4th—60 sts; 5th—70 sts; 6th—80 sts; 7th—105 sts; 8th—40 sts.

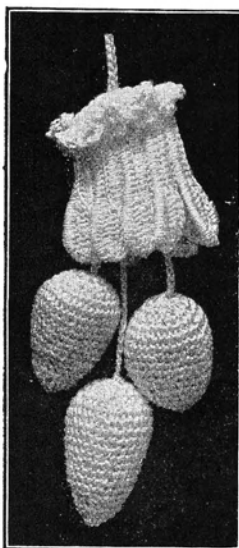


FIG. 109. PENDANTS FOR FIG. 103. See page 41

Figure 110. Flowers.—Wind the p c 8 times around a match, cut cord, join in the working thread and cover the ring closely with d c; make 8 rings for each flower and join by sewing together with a needle and thread on the wrong side of work.

Centre of Flowers.—Wind the working thread 6 times around the match, slip off and work 16 d c in the ring, * (ch 2, catch in side of large ring, ch 2, miss 1 d c, catch in next d c of small ring), * 4 times, ch 3, catch in large ring, ch 3, miss 1, catch in small ring, from * to * twice; ch 3, catch in large ring, ch 3, catch in small ring. This completes the flower.

Baste the flowers, leaves, and stems firmly to the pattern, and work the background of chains and "Clones" knots which is fully described in directions for backgrounds on page 18. Add a shaping line along the top thus: ch 4, miss the space of 4 ch, 1 d c in next st; repeat all along the top, substituting t c or d t c for d c as may be required to make a straight line. Now cover the ch closely with d c, then work a row of ch 2, miss 2, 1 t c in next st. Then 3 d c under each 2 ch of last row.

Figures 112, 113. Yoke and Stock.—The stock for this beautiful set was arranged from motifs Figs. 25, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35 and 38; with one of the borders on page 17. The yoke is not finished with one of the usual borders, but has the motifs brought out quite to the edge in many places, the spaces between being filled with scrolls and rings. In working a yoke like this the motifs, scrolls, and rings around the edge should be basted to the pattern, wrong side up, and all joined together with

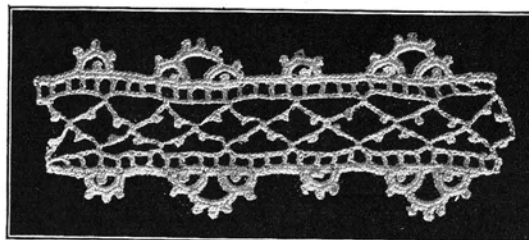


FIG. 108. DETAIL OF BORDER AND METHOD OF JOINING SIDES. See Fig. 103, and page 37

a needle and thread; then arrange the other motifs as desired, and work the irregular picot filling. The motifs used in yoke are Figs. 25 to 40 inclusive, with border Fig. 63, page 17.

Figure 115. Square.—This dainty little square is made exactly like the square in the Border, Fig. 116, except that you finish with the second row instead of the first. Then joining the thread in d c at side of ring work a row around square as follows: ch 8, 1 t c in the centre of free side of ring, (ch 5, 1 t c in same place), twice, ch 5, 1 t c in d c at side of ring, * (ch 5, 1 t c in next loop, between the picots), 6 times, ch 5, 1 t c in d c at side of ring, (ch 5, 1 t c in centre of free side of ring), 3 times, ch 5, 1 t c in d c at side of ring. Repeat from * around square, and join to 3d of 1st 8 chain.

Then work a row of little scallops round the square the same as on the border. Or the border may be omitted and the square simply applied to the linen with a row of buttonhole stitch. Collar-ettes, flounces, doilies, deep borders, or indeed anything for which it is suitable, can be arranged by working a number of squares, placing them on a foundation and joining them together with a picot filling.

Figure 116. Border with Corner.—This original pattern was especially designed for trimming a fine linen tea cloth, and is a very dainty accompaniment to delicate china. A beautiful linen table centre can also be made by letting in squares of

the lace, and adding a border all around. It may be made in any desired width, choosing a number of threads suited to the article to be trimmed. Number 70 is a good "all around" number. The lace is made in squares and joined after working the last row on square.

For the square having ring ornament in centre: Wind the cord 7 times around the match, cut cord, and join in the working thread by winding it around over the cord several times, work 3 d c in the ring * ch 1, wind the cord 7 times around the match, cut cord, slip off and holding ring close to 1 chain cover the ring closely with d c, 2 d c on 1 ch, then 3 d c in 1st ring, repeat from * 7 times, joining the second and each succeeding ring to the last one made with a slip stitch after the 6th d c, slip stitch up to the outside centre of ring, * ch 6, picot, ch 6, picot, ch 2, catch in the 3d stitch of next ring, ch 6, picot, ch 6, picot, ch 2, 1 d c in the 3d d c of same ring, counting from where it joins the next ring; ch 6, picot, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 d c in centre of next ring, repeat from * around flower; there should be just twelve loops of chain.

1st row—** Now slip stitch up to the centre of 1st loop, * ch 6, p, ch 1, now wind the cord over the match 7 times, hold it up close to the last 1 ch, and cover the ring with 20 d c, turn the ring over and work a slip stitch in each of the 1st 10 d c, ch 6, picot, ch 1, 1 d c between the two picots of next loop, (ch 6, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 d c between picots in the next loop), twice, * repeat from * to * around.

2d row—Slip stitch up to the side of 1st ring, * ch 6, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 d c in the centre of free side of ring, ch 6, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 d c in 1 ch at side of ring, (ch 6, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 d c between picots in next loop), 3 times; * repeat from * to * around. Repeat these two rows alternately until you have 3 rings at each corner of the square; of course you will have to work one more picot loop on each side of the square, in each succeeding row. Finish with the 1st row.

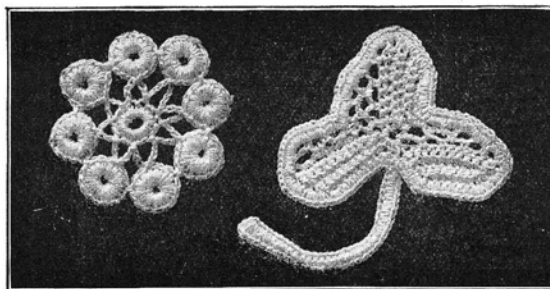


FIG. 110. FLOWER AND LEAF FOR FIG. III.

For the square having picot centre: Chain 7, join in a ring; ch 5, 9 t c, each separated by 2 ch, in ring, join to 3d of 5 ch; join in the cord (double) and work 4 d c under each 2 ch around ring. ** Now work a row of picots around the last row as follows, taking up only the top loops; 1 d c in 1st d c, * ch 5, 1 d c in the same stitch with last d c, 1 d c in next stitch; repeat from * around, 1 d c in the back loop of each d c last row was worked in; repeat from ** until you have three rows of picots, widening if necessary to make the work lie flat. Now turn the work over and with a lead pencil divide it into four parts, then divide each quarter into three parts, which should give you twelve divisions. Now starting at one division * work 6 ch, p, 6 ch, p, 2 ch, 1 d c in outer picot opposite next division, repeat from * around ring, you should have 12 loops; work like the other square from **. * Join the squares as follows: ch 6, p, ch 1, now take up the 1st square made and holding it close to the one you are working on make a d c between the 2 p in 1st loop on side of square, ch 6, p, ch 6, 1 d c in the next loop of square you are working on, ch 6, p, ch 1, 1 d c in the next loop of 1st square; repeat from * until you have worked a d c in every loop on one side of both squares. After you have the requisite number of squares joined to form the length required, work along the top as follows; fasten the thread in loop at end of lace, * ch 7, p, ch 3, 1 d c in next loop (between the 2 p); repeat from * across the top of lace, turn, ch 6, 1 t c in the 1st loop, ch

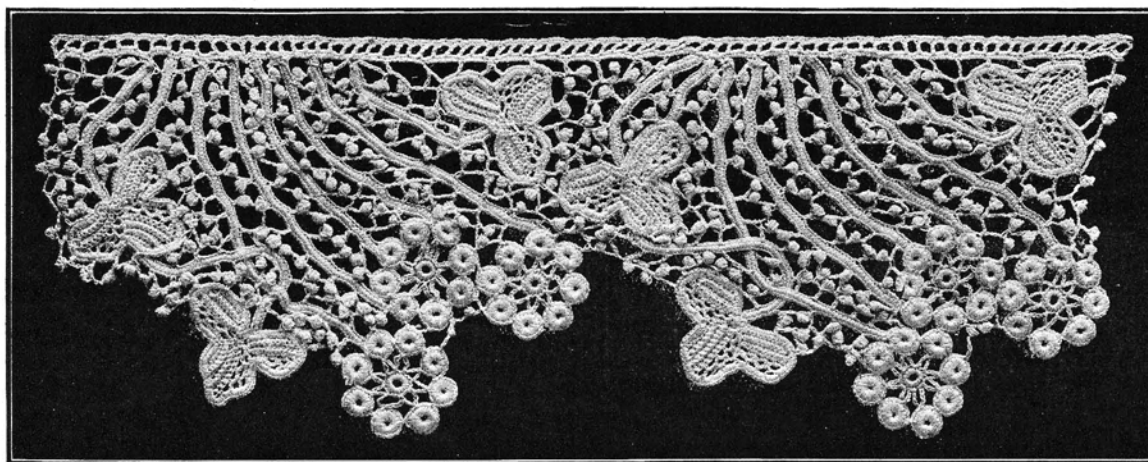


FIG. 111. FLORAL BORDER WITH CLONES KNOTS. See Fig. 110, and page 41

2, 1 t c in same loop at other side of picot, * ch 2, 1 t c in next loop, ch 2, 1 t c in same loop, repeat from * across. Chain 4, turn, 1 t c under 1st 2 ch, ** ch 2, 1 t c under next 2 ch, repeat from ** across lace.

For the Scallops: Join the thread in loop at side of ring, ch 9, p, ch 2, 1 d c in next loop, * (ch 6, p, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 d c in next loop), * 6 times, ch 6, p, 1 t c in the next loop; turn, from * to * 6 times, ch 6, p, 1 t c in next loop, turn; from * to * 5 times, ch 6, p, 1 t c in next loop, turn; from * to * 4 times, ch 6, p, 1 t c in next loop, turn; from * to * 3 times, ch 6, p, 1 t c in next loop, fasten off, and work a scallop like this on each square around the lace, working one

on both sides of the square at corner.

For the Edge: * One t c in 1st loop at bottom of lace, (ch 2, 1 t c in next loop), 5 times, (ch 2, 1 t c, ch 2, 1 t c, ch 2, all under next loop), 5 times; (ch 2, 1 t c in next loop), 6 times, which should bring you to the next scallop; repeat from * across bottom of lace. Then work the little scallops thus: ** 6 d c under each of the 1st three 2 ch spaces, ch 6, miss 5 d c and catch back in the 6th with a slip stitch, then work 13 d c all under 6 ch, 5 d c under next 2 ch loop; turn, (ch 2, miss 1 of the 13 d c worked on 6 ch loop, 1 t c in next d c), 6 times, ch 2, and catch in the 6th d c from 2 chain loop; turn, and work 3 d c, picot, 1 d c, under each 2 ch loop of last row, 1

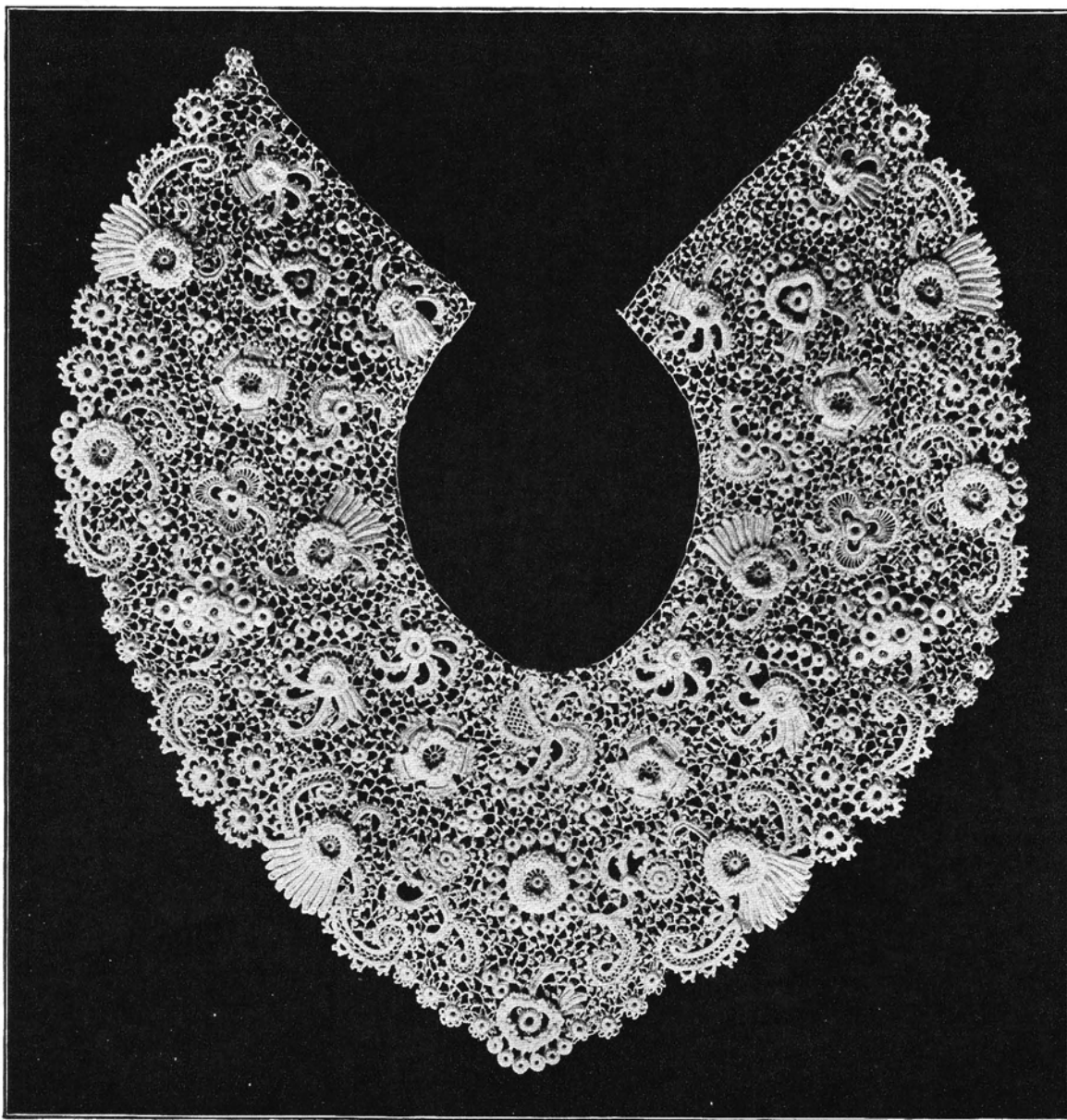


FIG. 112. YOKE COMPOSED OF VARIOUS MOTIFS. See Fig. 113, and page 42

d c in same space with 5 d c; repeat from ** 4 times for each scallop.

Figure 117. Rose Doily.—To make this pretty doily use No. 70 cotton, a circle of fine linen about four and one-half inches in diameter when hemmed; one skein of embroidery cotton to feather-stitch the centre will also be required.

For the Roses: Chain 7, join in a ring, work 12 d c in ring.

1st round—(Chain 5, miss 1, 1 d c in next st), 6 times.

2d round—(One d c, 6 t c, 1 d c, all in one loop of ch), 6 times.

3d round—(Chain 6, 1 d c in the d c of 1st round at back of work between the leaves already made), 6 times.

4th round—One d c, 8 t c, 1 d c, into each of the 6-ch loops of last round.

5th round—(Chain 8, 1 d c into the d c of the 3d round), 6 times.

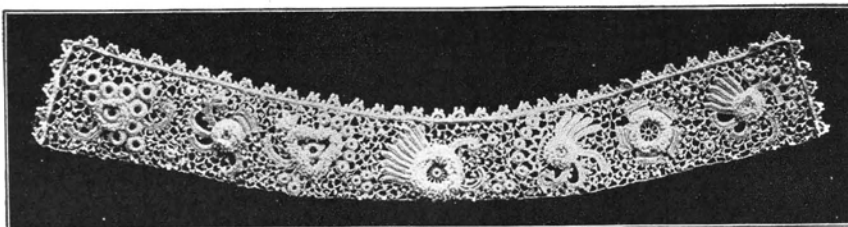


FIG. 113. STOCK TO MATCH YOKE, Fig. 112

6th round—One d c, 10 t c, 1 d c, into each loop of last round.

7th round—(Chain 10, 1 d c into the d c of the 5th round), 6 times.

8th round—One d c, 12 t c, 1 d c, in each loop of last round.

9th round—Slip st up to the 4th t c of 1st petal * (ch 5, p), 3 times, ch 2, miss 4 t c, 1 d c in next t c, (ch 6, p), 3 times, ch 2, 1 d c into the 4th t c on next petal; repeat from * around.

10th round—Slip st up to the 2d p, * (ch 6, p), 3 times, 1 d c into the middle p of next group; repeat from * around. The roses are joined together in the last row twice, leaving 5 groups of picots for the outer edge,

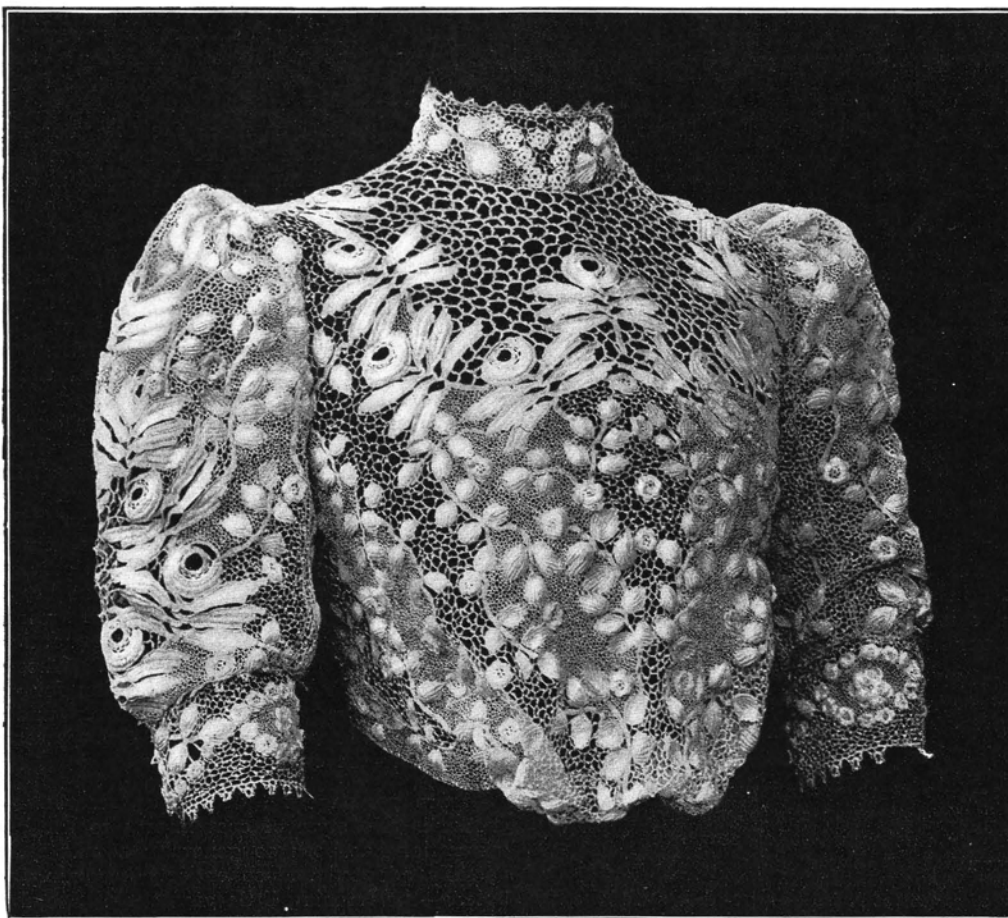


FIG. 114. WAIST IN IRISH CROCHET. See page 46

and 3 groups of picots for the inner edge.

The Small Single Roses.—Chain 7, join in a ring, 12 d c in ring.

1st round—(Chain 5, miss 1 d c, 1 d c in next d c), 6 times.

2d round—One d c, 3 t c into the 1st loop, catch into the 3d p of a group on one of the large roses, 3 t c and 1 d c into the same loop; 1 d c and 3 t c in the next loop, catch into the joining of 2 p between two large roses, 3 more t c and 1 d c in loop; 1 d c and 3 t c into the next loop, join again to the 1st p of the 1st free group on the next rose, 3 t c and 1 d c into the same loop, and into the remaining loops do 1 d c, 6 t c, 1 d c. Fasten off neatly, and work as many more roses in exactly the same way as are required to fill in between the large ones.

1st round or picot filling—Begin with a d c into the 2d p of the centre loop of 3 picots which complete the large rose, * (ch 6, p), 3 times,

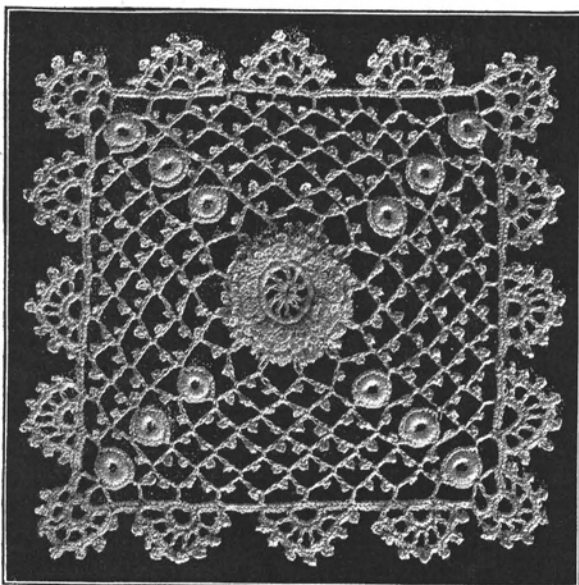


FIG. 115. SQUARE TO MATCH FIG. 116. See page 43

ch 2, 1 d c into the 1st free petal of the single rose, (ch 5, p), 3 times, ch 1, 1 d c into the next petal of the same rose, a loop of 3 p as last loop, 1 d c into the next petal, (ch 6, p), 3 times, ch 2, 1 d c into the centre p of the centre loop over the next large rose; repeat from * around.

2d round—Slip st to 2d p of a group, * (ch 5, p), 3 times, ch 1, 1 d c into middle p of next group; repeat from * around. Work three more rounds like this.

6th round—Slip st to second picot of loop, * ch 7, 1 d c in the 2d p on next loop; repeat from * around. By this round of ch sew neatly to the linen centre.

The outer edge: **1st round**—One d c into the p where the roses join, * (ch 6, p), 3 times, ch 2, 1 d c into the 2d p on next loop, ** (ch 6, p),

4 times, ch 2, 1 d c in the 2d p on next loop; repeat from ** 3 times more, (ch 6, p), 3 times, ch 2, 1 d c into where the roses are joined; repeat from * to end of round.

2d round—Slip st to the 2d p on 1st loop, * make 5 picots the same as for the loops of last round, join back between 2d and 3d p from needle, make 2 more picots, ch 1, 1 d c between the 2d and 3d p on loop of last round; repeat from * around doily.

Suggestions for Gowns and Coats

See Figs. 1, 79, 114.

In presenting these beautiful imported designs to our readers it is more our intention to show to what perfection Irish crochet may be brought in the hands of an expert worker than to offer them as designs to be worked out from directions. To give the latter in detail would in this case be impossible, as they would require more space than we could possibly give them. Any of the motifs given in this book may be substituted for those shown in the illustrations.

That the lace coat has passed from the range of luxury to that of a necessity seems well acknowledged by its increasing vogue. The lace coat of which an exceedingly beautiful model is shown at Fig. 1, page 2, is developed on lines which would lend themselves readily to many skilful changes, the design is striking and the long lines of the panel fronts are very becoming to the figure. The beautiful chrysanthemum spray shown on page 39 was used on each side of the panel fronts and tops of sleeves, any other motifs desired may be used to complete the design. Of course it is understood that any of the flower or leaf forms for which directions are given in the book may be enlarged to any desired size by starting with a greater number of stitches. When the background is well made, a lace coat can easily be worn without any lining, it being now quite the vogue for these coats, especially when worn over a lingerie dress, to be left unlined, though not particularly warm, it affords such protection as one is apt to need on summer days. A chiffon lining, however, is always extremely pretty and gives much more finish and serviceableness to the garment without adding too heavily to the cost. As an evening coat for the winter, it should be made over a satin or silk foundation, cut after the same pattern as the lace. These lace coats are quite the latest Paris fashion for restaurant and theatre wear. They are worn under the long cloak and retained when the cloak is removed, to complete the costume.

Figure 79, page 23, depicts a smart two-piece costume. No style of coat known to the present generation has been so generally admired, so universally adopted and so entirely becoming as the bolero—the fetching little garment of Spanish origin, without which the woman of fashion cannot get on for any considerable length of time, and

most women will be pleased to know that it is as fashionable as ever. This small wrap may be worn with all sorts of dresses—of cloth, silk and linen as well as the lingerie gown. The skirt, which is a circular one, fitting the hips snugly and falling thence in graceful sweeping folds, gains added attractiveness because of its simplicity, the upper portion being composed almost entirely of a simple picot ground. The large flower spray, Fig. 56, shown on page 15, together with any of the small leaves and motifs, may be adapted to this design with excellent effect.

The lace waist fills many needs, and is an altogether desirable addition to every wardrobe. The one shown at Fig. 114, page 45, is charming in effect, yet is absolutely simple in design, it comes easily within the range of the constructive ability of the amateur worker, and is quite as effective as those displaying more elaboration of detail. The method of working is the same as for the smaller pieces of work. All that is needed is a good paper pattern of the required size. Work each piece separately, making no allowance for seams and join by over-casting the edges together. The lower part of waist shows a design composed of small roses and leaves, part of the design being connected with an irregular picot ground, and the balance with the close net ground described for the collar and cuff set, black-

berry design, shown on pages 28, 29. Either the passion flower or wild rose design could be used to outline the yoke with charming effect. The waist can be made with long or short sleeves or with elbow sleeves and without the collar, the neck being finished round, a style which is always pretty when becoming.

The ingenious worker will think of many other articles besides those shown in this book, which may be made of the different motifs put together in different ways. After the first principles are learned and one has become familiar with the terms and practised in drawing the thread tight with each stitch so that the true feeling of Irish crochet is expressed, then she may feel free to exercise her originality and vary the patterns to suit her fancy and her needs and to create new ideas of arrangement

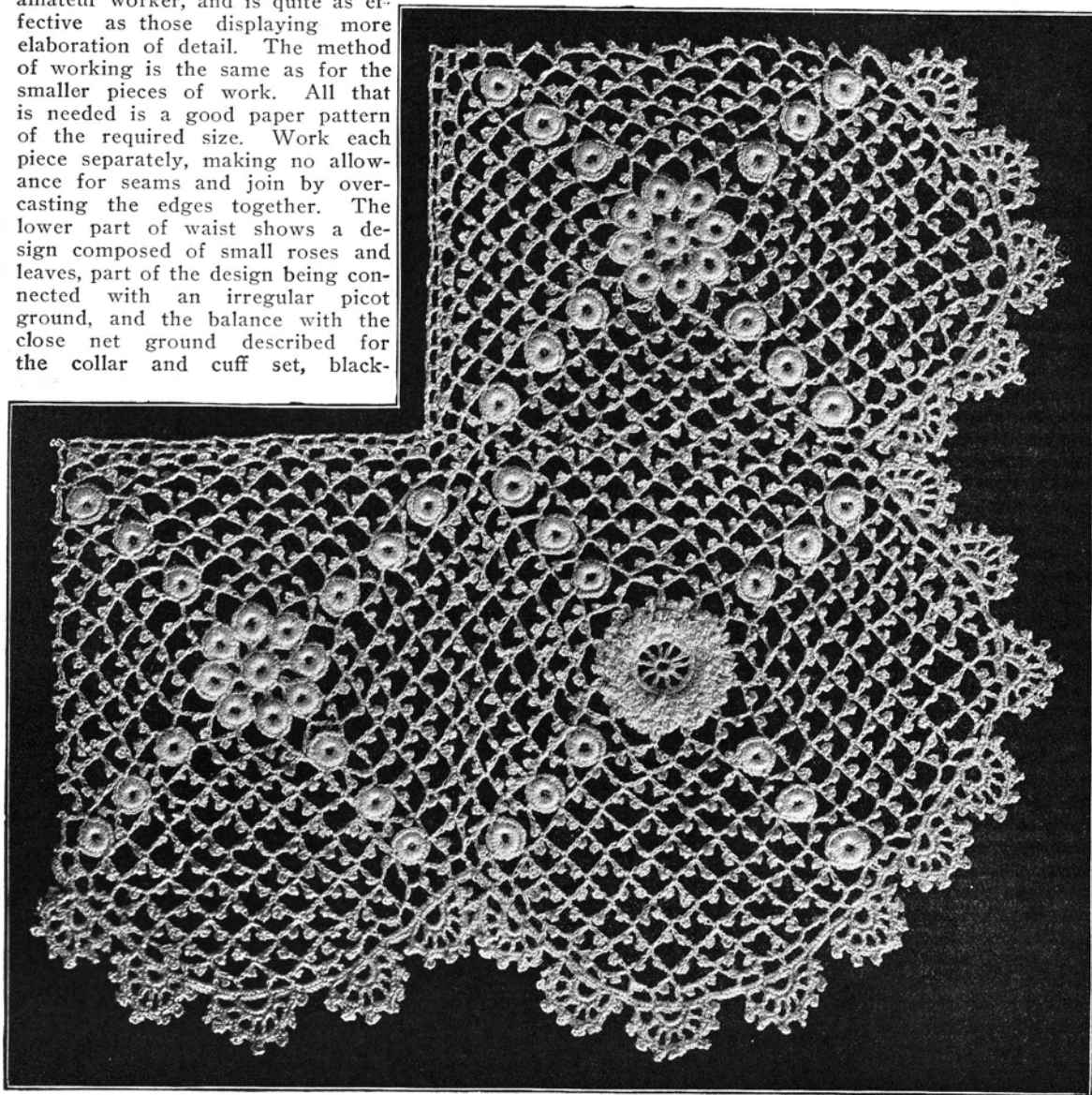


FIG. 116. BORDER FOR TRIMMING TEA CLOTH. See page 42

and adaptation of units; for in this style of lace there is and always has been great freedom and chance for individual expression.

Suppose the worker wishes to make a Dutch collar, using the rose motif, Fig. 41, and the border, Fig. 60, she has simply to draw the outline of a good fitting collar on cambric, then make a number of the roses, arranging and basting them within the outline on the cambric, and enough of the border to extend around the collar, basting that in place. The background is filled in with any one of the stitches illustrated in Fig. 57, and after pressing the lace is ready to remove from the pattern.

Coat collars and cuffs may be made in the same manner, and if care is taken in securing well fitting patterns to begin with the fit of the finished lace is assured. The grapes and leaves in the medallion,

Fig. 81, would work out beautifully on such a set with the proper arrangement, and the same border and background could be used. The little flowers and leaves which occur in the bag, Fig. 103, would also work up well for a coat set, as the figures are small and can be placed to advantage in narrow spaces.

Any of the insertions shown on pages 19, 20, and 21 may be used in combination with fine handkerchief linen in making jabots. Hem one long and both short sides of a piece of linen about six by nine inches, sew the insertion to the long hemmed side and finish across the sides and bottom with one of the narrow edgings shown on page 17, then plait the top into a tiny band of the linen. The length of the jabot may be varied to suit the wearer, and to give variety the lace may be used bias, first cutting the linen with the lower edge bias. This gives a very pretty pointed effect.

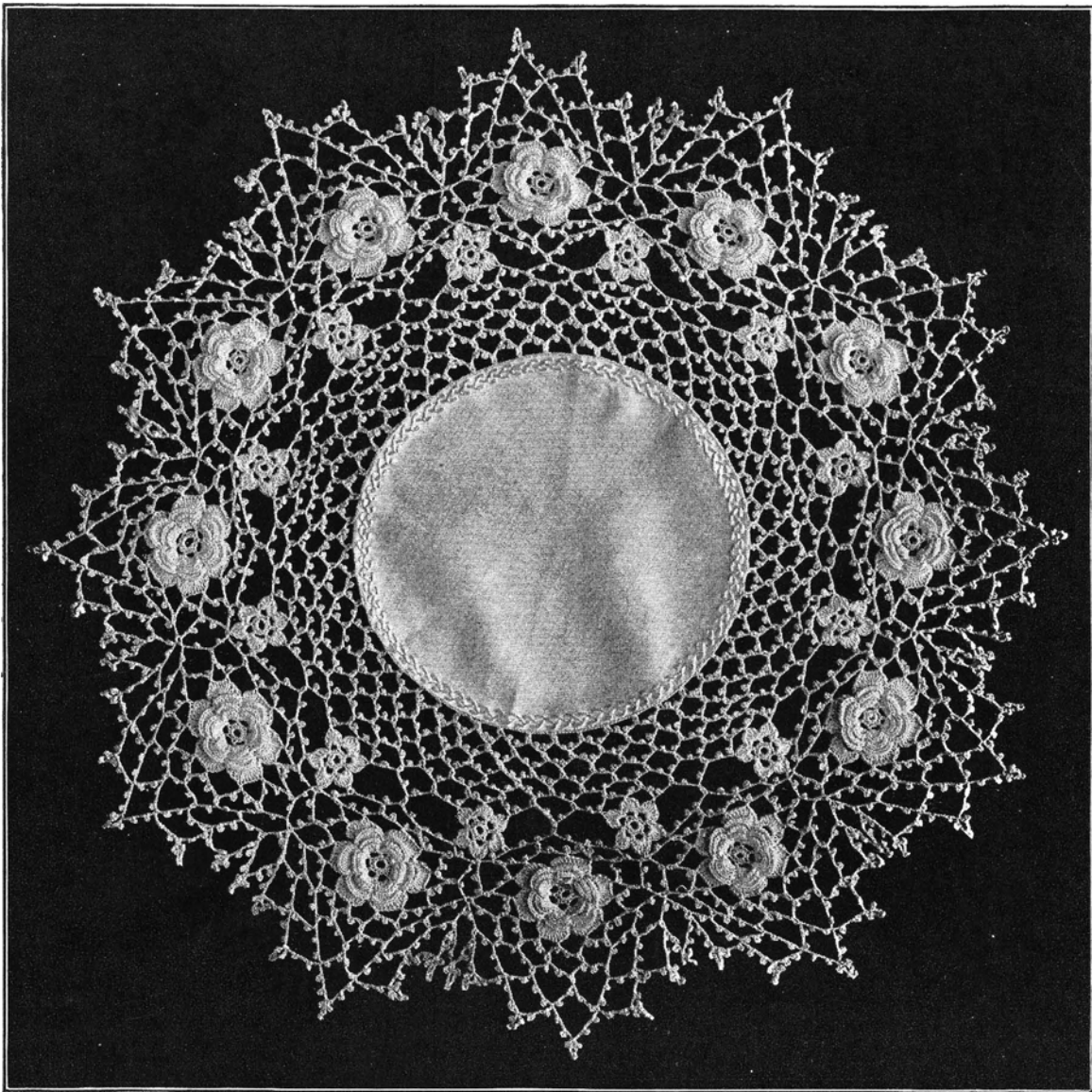
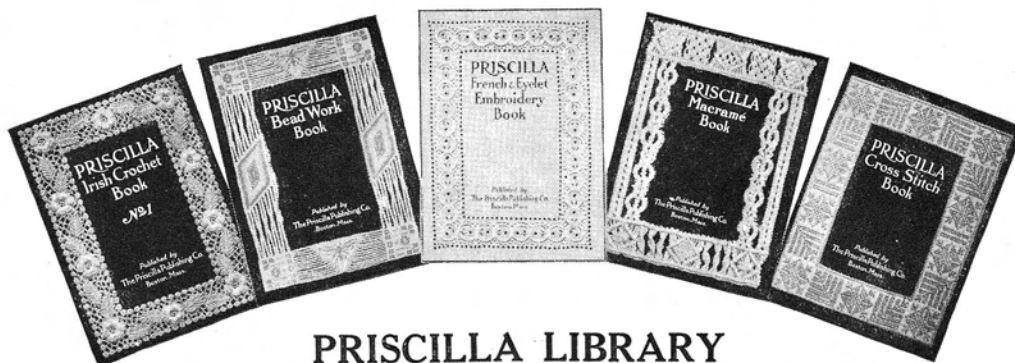


FIG. 117. ROSE DOILY. See page 45.



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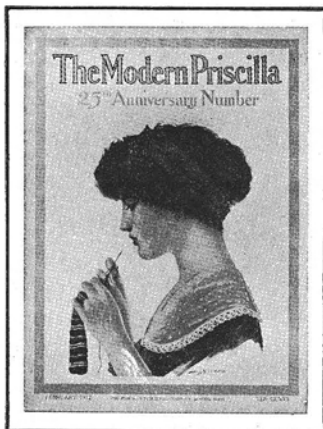
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