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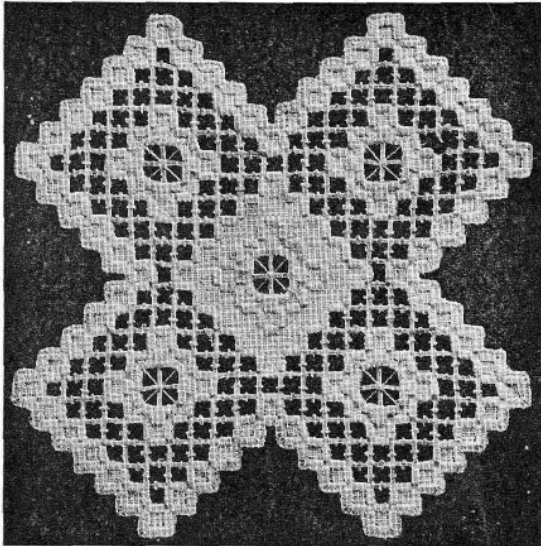


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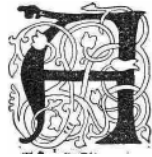
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Designs in Hardanger Embroidery

By MRS. E. D. MOERKE



No.1 Designs in Hardanger Embroidery



AN attractive luncheon-set may be easily arranged from either of the pieces shown, as may borders for scarfs, curtains, and various other articles. The material used for the squares illustrated counts twenty-four threads to the inch; coarser or finer cloth would make larger or smaller pieces by the same directions. It is always better to at least "block out" the work before cutting, then you will be sure to not get the piece too small.

The smallest square or doily requires a piece nine by nine inches, but as suggested it is better to work first on the whole cloth. Count from right to left fifty-six threads, or, better, sixty threads, to allow a little for possible miscount or fraying—it is always better to be safe than sorry, you know—then count up twelve or sixteen threads from the lower edge, and bring your needle up through the hole where the two "counts" meet. Make a horizontal block of five stitches over four threads; description of the method of making blocks has been many times given and it seems needless to repeat, but perhaps a little instruction will help new readers. Bring the needle up through a hole, as stated, lead straight up over four threads, put it down through a hole in exact line with the first, bring it up again in the hole at left of where it first emerged, down in the-hole at left of where it first went down, and repeat until you have laid five of these upright stitches side by side, completing the first block; now bring the needle up again in the fourth hole to the left, in exact line with the hole where it went down in forming the last stitch of the block, put it down again in same hole, and proceed to lay four more stitches beside this, forming the perpendicular block at right angles to the first; taking the needle up again in same hole with last stitch of block just made, and proceed to make the third block like first. Repeat until you have made eleven blocks, the last like first, then turn downward or toward the edge again, making ten blocks, the last being in exact line, if you have made no mistake, with the first block; again turn, working from edge, and make eleven blocks across corner, turn, and repeat from first point until you have surrounded the square with these outlining blocks, the last of which should "corner" to the first made. Count twenty threads up from first block, and make a block exactly corresponding to it, make five blocks upward to the left (working as directed, each block at right angles to preceding, or "cornering" to it), five upward toward the right, five downward toward the right, then four downward toward the left, the last cornering to first. Outline one of these little squares in each corner. In

center of each work as follows: Count four threads up from first block made (of little square), make a block of five stitches over eight threads, then close beside it a block of four stitches over four threads, keeping the upper line straight; cornering to last block make another of four stitches over four threads, then five stitches over eight threads, and repeat until you have a square, each side of which is bounded by the block of four stitches, block of five stitches and again one of four stitches.

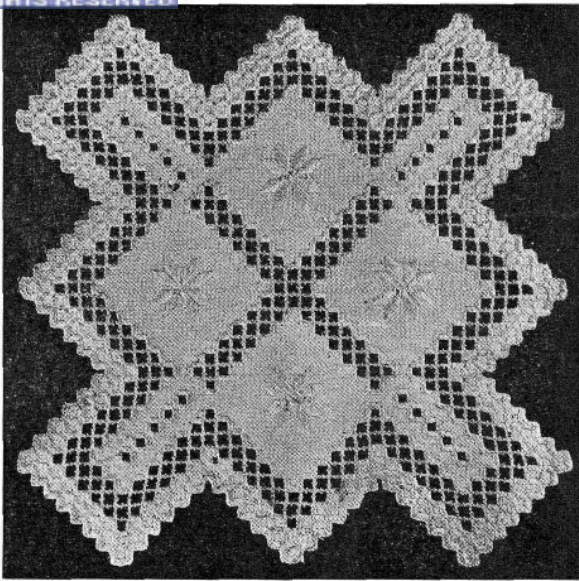
Count up four threads from eleventh block made in first outlining row, make a block corresponding to that, nine blocks upward to left, nine upward to right, nine downward to right, then eight downward to left, the last cornering to first. Count twelve threads up from first block of this row, and proceed to outline the small square that is in each corner, and the smaller square within this.

Cut carefully the center of square, missing four threads at the middle of each side, draw out the threads, weave the bars (of four threads), under two threads and over two, pushing the stitches close together but not allowing them to overlap; then carry a thread from center, where the four bars meet, to corner, twist back, pass to next corner, twist back, and repeat twice more.

For the open spaces surrounding the squares, cut along the blocks where the stitches are taken in, missing the four threads to which the stitch falls sidewise. This cutting must be carefully done so that the same threads are clipped, leaving always the four threads designated. Draw out the cut threads, and weave the bars as before, only that in the center of each side is a little picot, formed by winding thread around needle three or four times, then drawing carefully through the winds to form a small knot; proceed with the weaving as before.

The edge is buttonholed, following the line of first row of blocks. Bring the needle up through the hole where first stitch of first block started; make a block of five stitches toward the edge, only that you use the buttonhole-stitch to give a purled edge; in the last hole make five stitches, or as many as required to turn a square corner, again make a block of five buttonhole-stitches, turn with five stitches in same hole, block of five stitches, then begin the next block with a buttonhole-stitch in the same hole with first stitch of next outlining block, and continue. The blocks "corner" to those of the first row, leaving a tiny square of four threads between. After you have finished the edge take the work to your sewing-machine, threaded with fine thread, and stitch carefully along the little depression made by the buttonholing; this will prevent pulling out or fraying, in great measure. Cut the edge carefully, taking care not to clip the stitches.

There is so great a similarity to Hardanger embroidery; however the design or effect may vary, that when one has succeeded in executing one piece satisfactorily she is not likely to have trouble with any other.



No.2 Designs in Hardanger Embroidery

The second piece requires a fifteen-inch square; count toward the left sixty-eight threads, and up twelve; make thirteen blocks upward, toward the left, then twelve downward, the last corresponding to or in line with first made; twelve upward, twelve downward, thirteen across corner, and continue around, the last cornering to first. Count up four threads from first block and make a horizontal block exactly corresponding to it, work upward with twelve blocks, each cornering to the blocks of first row, and having a tiny square of four threads between. This is called double outline or

blockwork. . Continue it around, meeting first block with the last.

Count up from first block of last row twenty threads and make a block; repeat last row around. Again count up twelve threads from first block of last row, make a block, then make the "zigzag".row of nine more blocks to the left, and returning make ten blocks, the last cornering to first. This gives you a double line extending into the corner, one of which is worked in each corner.

Count up four threads from thirteenth block of the last or single row of blocks running around the square, make a block corresponding to it, make a row of twelve more blocks upward, then twelve downward, three across corner, then twelve toward the center again, twelve out to next corner, three across corner, and so on around, outlining a cross with an arm extending to each corner and having between the arms, at each side, a plain square. In each square work an eight-pointed star, thus: Find exact center of square, and work four stitches over two threads each way, the four little blocks forming a cross; at each corner of an arm or block begin a point of the star, first a stitch over two threads, then over three, four, five, six, seven and eight, keeping one side straight; then reduce to a point by decreasing a thread each stitch, keeping the other side straight. Make all the points in same way, leaving two threads (the same that are worked over by the blocks) between.

Cut and draw the threads between double row and single row, at outer edge, and those of the center cross, weaving the bars with picots. Cut the spaces in the double line of blocks extending into each corner, and buttonhole the edge as directed.

For the third piece a nineteen-inch square is needed. Count to the left forty-four threads and up twelve, make a *zigzag* row of seven blocks, * miss four threads, counting to left, make a block in line with last, separated by the four threads, six more blocks toward the edge, turn, make six blocks up again, and repeat from * until you have outlined five points, not counting the first row, seven blocks across corner, and repeat around, last block cornering to first.

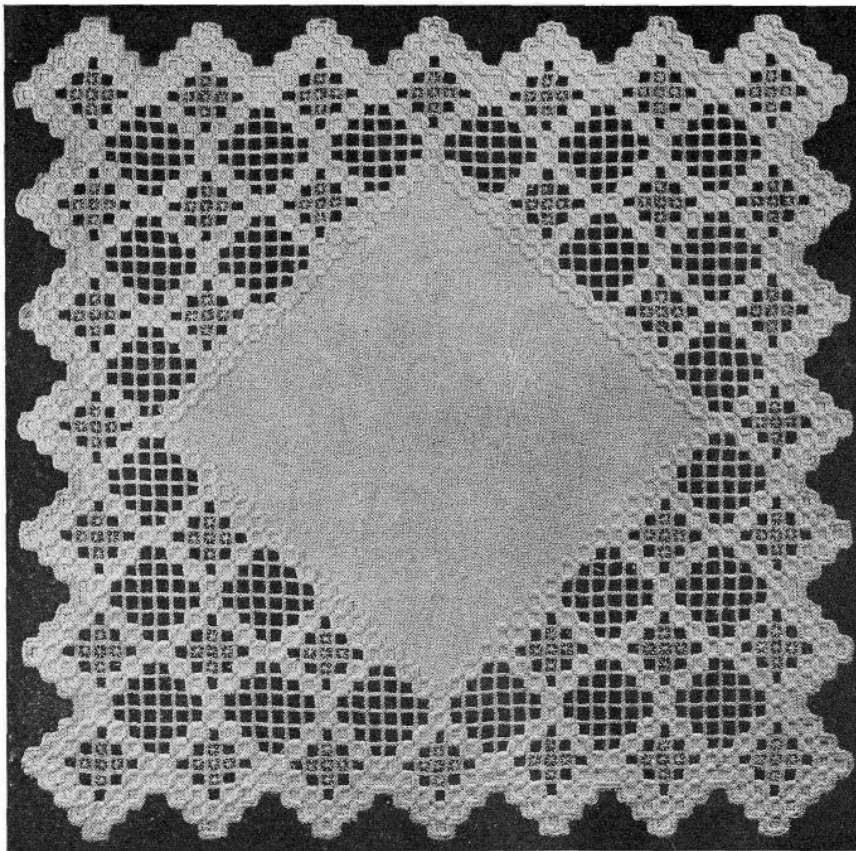
Count up four threads and make a block like first, then * five more blocks, making the double row; (miss four threads and make an upright block, in line with the last) twice, then five blocks toward the edge, turn and repeat from *, completing the double row on the edge.

The squares which form the design are all outlined with a double row of

blocks, and there seems no need of further detail. Each square may be outlined separately, if preferred; simply do the work in the way which seems to you easiest or most convenient, and will enable you to get best results. Remember that the wrong side of the work should be nearly as perfect as the right side; indeed, there should be no noticeable difference, and if care is taken you will be able to have it so. The blocks are made in exactly the same way, using a coarser floss or thread than for the weaving of bars.

Cut and draw the threads as directed and weave the bars plain—that is, without picots. In the spaces of the points and smaller, alternate squares, the center space and four surrounding it are filled with a "spider-web," thus: Carry the thread from corner to corner and from side to side, both ways, crossing the center, with the last thread knot all the previous threads together, weave around the knot two or three times to form a tiny wheel, and carry the thread to the side; pass through the bar and repeat.

Finish the edge as previously directed.. This design is a very handsome one for a tea-cloth, which may be of any desired size, working the corners exactly as shown, or varying them as you wish, and carrying the border along the sides between the corners. A double row of squares makes a more elaborate and very handsome border for tea-cloth, scarf or centerpiece, and doilies to match are easily made by arranging the squares to form the size desired. The same variations and many more are possible with the other pieces, and the study will be found most simple and interesting.



No.3 Designs in Hardanger Embroidery