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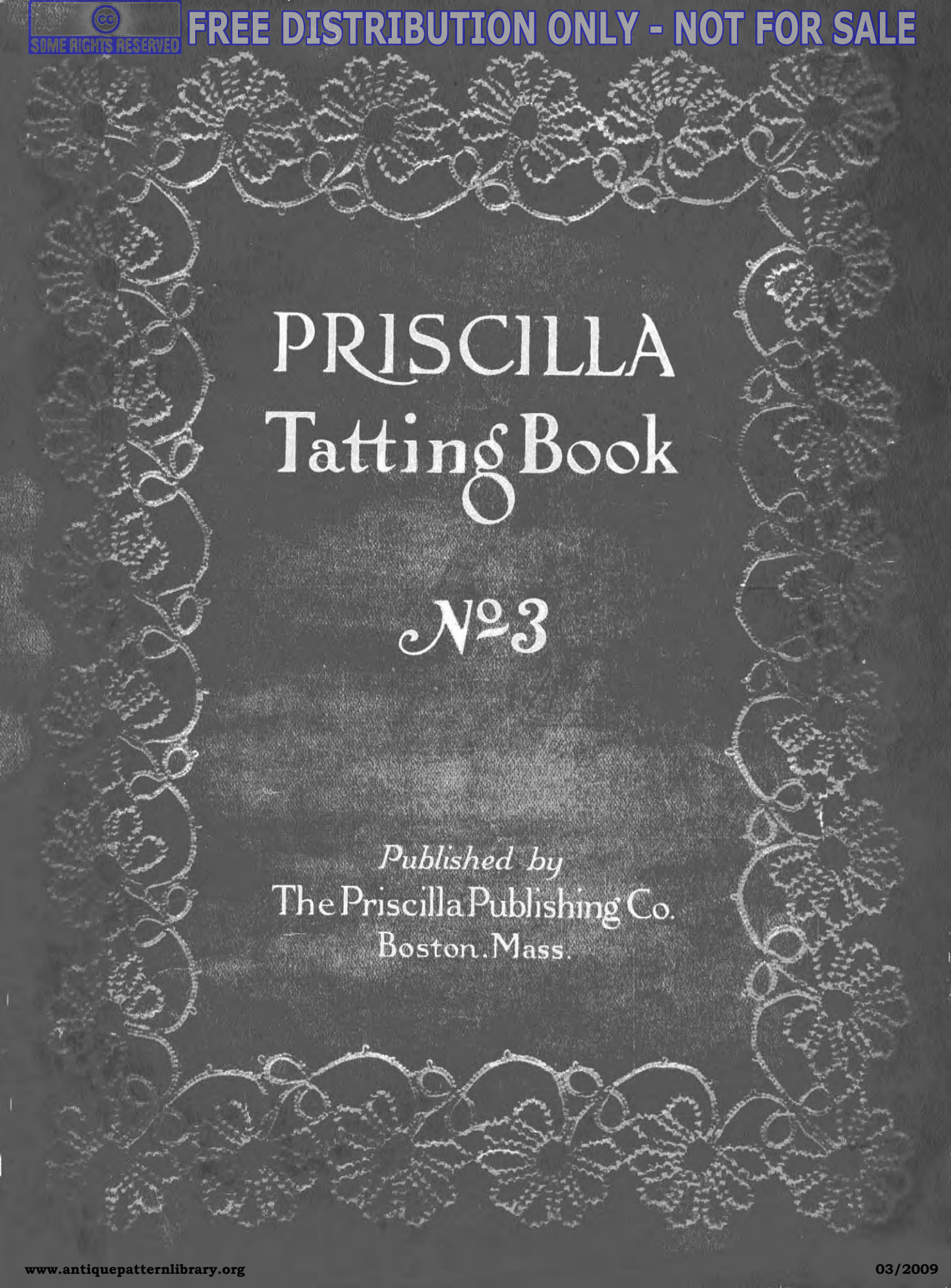
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PRISCILLA
Tatting Book

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Priscilla Initial Outfit

182 Patterns



This package contains 142 Embroidery Transfer Initials, including Script, Old English and Japanese letters, in eight sizes, ranging from $\frac{3}{8}$ inch up to 4 inches; also 40 Dainty Wreath Designs in sizes suitable for enclosing the various initials. These patterns are correct in size and style for stamping your Handkerchiefs, Napkins, Centrepieces, Tray Cloths, Lunch Cloths, Towels, Pillow Slips, Bureau Scarfs, Bedspreads and all sorts of Wearing Apparel. Price, 35 cents

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The
Priscilla Tatting Book

No. 3

A COLLECTION OF MANY
NOVEL AND INTERESTING
VARIETIES OF TATTING

WITH

Directions for Working

PRICE, 35 CENTS

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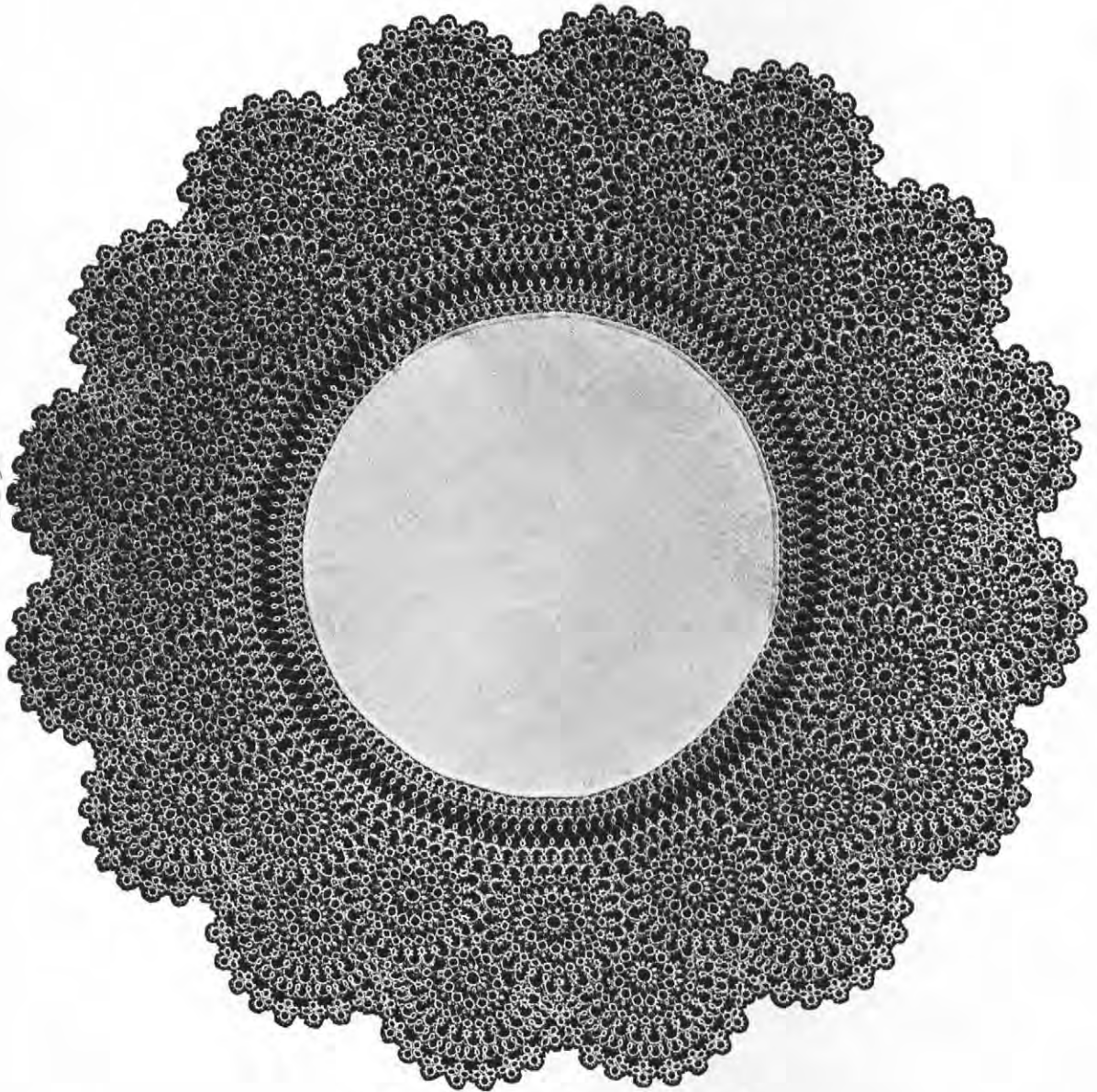
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A Beautiful 36-inch Between Meal Cloth
See page 31 for Description.

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General Information

THE MATERIALS for making tatting are a hard twisted thread and a shuttle.

SHUTTLES. The tatting shuttle is the instrument used in tatting to wind the thread upon with which the lace is made. Shuttles may be either of bone, ivory, mother of pearl, silver, nickel, or hard rubber. The last is the one in most common use. In selecting a shuttle see that the two points are close, and do not wind on so

much cotton at a time that the points gape open at the ends. For fine and average work use a shuttle from 2½ to 3 inches in length, but for very coarse work use a 5-inch shuttle.

Some shuttles have a pick or a crochet hook at one end to take the place of the ordinary pin or crochet hook, used for drawing in the joining loops. Experienced tatters prefer the plain shuttle.

Explanation of Stitches

DOUBLE STITCH (ds). Two half stitches made with the shuttle, forming one stitch.

RING (r). The required number of double stitches made with the shuttle thread only, and drawn up into a ring.

CHAIN (ch). A scallop or cord made with the ball thread, on the shuttle thread, not drawn up into a ring.

PICOT (p). A loop left between stitches; (lp) a long picot; (sm p) a very small picot.

SLIP STITCH (sl st). Thread passed under the work to the next point.

JOSEPHINE KNOT. A ring formed of single stitches, like the first half of a ds; it may be of four to twelve stitches.

JOIN. A loop drawn through a picot, shuttle passed through it, and thread drawn tightly.

CONTINUOUS THREAD. Thread unbroken between shuttle and ball.

REVERSE. Turn the work, and continue as before, but in an opposite direction.

THE TERM, 3 ps 2 ds between, or any number, means as many ds before and after as between.

SETS OF STITCHES (sts). 4-4, or other numbers, are single stitches of the stated number, like the first half of a ds; then the same number of single stitches, like the second half of a ds; this is one set of stitches.

General Directions for Tatting

First Position of the Hands (Figure 1). The one difficult point in learning to do tatting, is the knack of

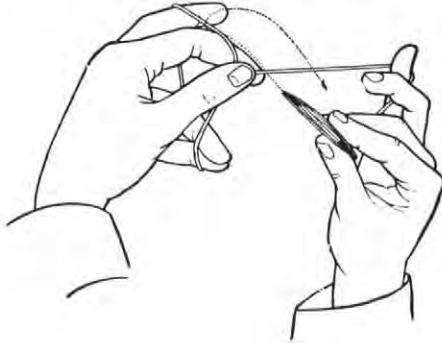


Figure 1. First Position of the Hands.

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 Figure 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 tense, and keep the shuttle thread very tight, except at the little jerk which makes the perfect stitch.

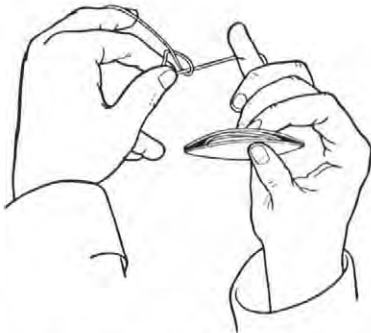


Figure 2. Second Position of the Hands.

First and Second Position of the hands (Figures 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 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 Figure 2. Draw the shuttle thread tight, and you have the first part of the "double knot" or "double stitch," which is designated by ds, and is the common stitch in tatting.

Third Position of the Hands (Figure 3). The second part of the ds, or double stitch, made thus. As shown in Figure 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

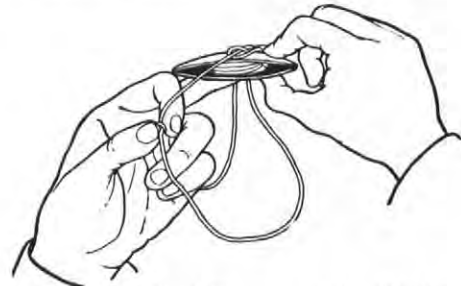


Figure 3. Third Position of the Hands.

you have a ds, or double stitch, which should slip freely along the shuttle thread.

Do not draw the stitch too tight, but hold it firmly. A little practice 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 (Figure 4). When the full double stitch is made, the hands return to the position of Figure 1, ready for the next stitch. This is shown in Figure 4, with two finished stitches. When facility in making ds is acquired, a ring may

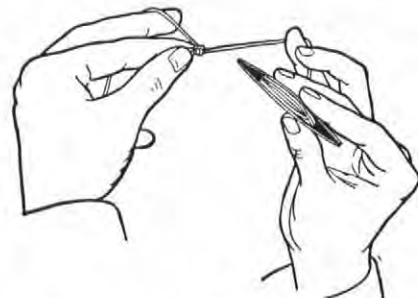


Figure 4. Fourth Position of the Hands.

be made of 8 or 10 ds. Pull the shuttle thread up tightly, until the first and last ds 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 (Figure 5). Picots are loops around the edge of a 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 ds, finish the stitch, which holds the p in place, then pull up closely. Figure 5 shows one picot and the beginning

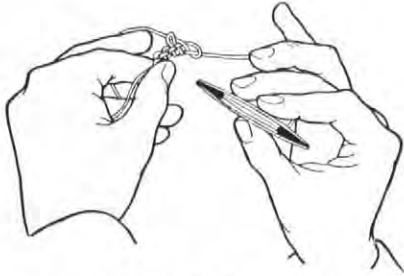


Figure 5. Position of the Hands in Making a Picot.

of a second. Figure 8 shows an open picot. Figure 9 one drawn up close.

A little practice 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 (Figure 6). This is done with the last picot of the ring before.

Make as many ds as follow the last picot. With a pin or crochet-hook pull the thread running over the

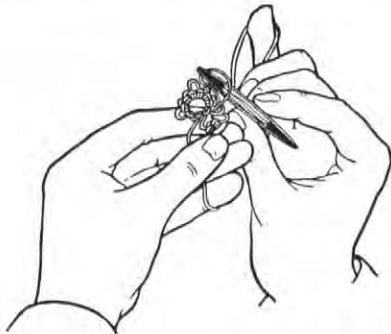


Figure 6. Position of the Hands for Joining.

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 (Figure 7). There are very few tatting designs now which use 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 ds, 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 the shuttle and ball. To work with the shuttle and ball (see Figure 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

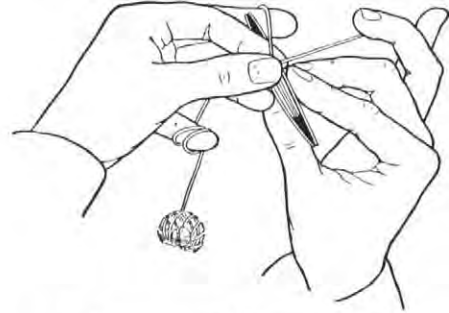


Figure 7. Tatting with Shuttle and Ball Thread.

part of the little finger. With the shuttle make ds as for a ring, drawing them up closely to the ring. Turn and make another ring, joining it to the first. Turn and repeat the chain. Join all very closely.

Rings are always made with one thread, chains with two. Picots are of ordinary length unless a long picot



Figure 8. Open Picot.

1 p) is indicated. When the directions say "r 3 p separated by 2 ds," or ch the same it means 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds; that is, there must be as many



Figure 9.

ds before the first p and after the last as there are between; but if they say r, or ch, 3 ds, 3 p's separated by 2 ds, 3 ds, it means 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds.

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.

Joining Threads. Make as few joinings in the thread as possible. 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. Pull evenly the two ends together, with each hand very tightly, and you will have a firm knot. A drop of water on the two ends before tying will firmly fasten

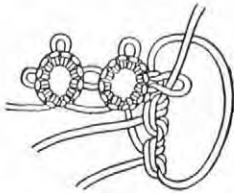


Figure 10. Joining Threads.

the most wiry thread. Knots may sometimes be hidden under a few ds thrown over them when making a chain.

Thread Joining Without Knots. Leave a thread end of about 12 inches. Put this end with the new thread about the fingers and hold both threads tightly between thumb and forefinger; make about 3 or 4 ds, then drop the end and continue as usual until ring is completed. Then cut or break off both ends. (Three ds made with 2 threads count for 5 sts.)

Josephine Knots of Single or Half Stitches (Figures 11 and 12). The Josephine knot is a ring made with the shuttle alone, and with only the first half of the stitch, or ds. 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.



Figure 11. Single or Half Knots. Small Josephine Picot.



Figure 12. Single or Half Knots. Large Josephine Picot.

Suggestions to the Beginner. Do not be discouraged by a ring which will not slip, or a false stitch. The experts of long experience find false stitches and mistakes to rip out.

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

Single Thread Tatting

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

Figure 13. Edging. This is the simple edge our grandmothers made, and it is very dainty when made



Figure 13. Single Row of Rings.

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 ds (3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close), leave one-fourth inch of thread, repeat r, joining by 1st p to last p in preceding r. Repeat indefinitely.

Figure 14. Double Row of Rings. Almost as simple to make as the single row of rings is this insertion

made of two rows of rings worked alternately. It may be used as an edge or as an insertion. Ring 3 p separated

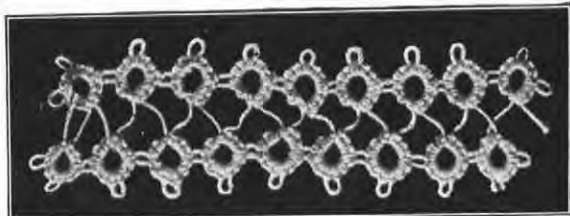


Figure 14. Double Row of Rings.

by 3 ds, 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 * indefinitely.

Figure 15. A very plain pattern, by a slight change, can be transformed into a thing of beauty, and a joy to create. Figure 14 made with No. 60 hard-twist cotton, the thread between rings very short; every other ring on one side larger, 3 ds, 10 p's separated by 2 ds, 3 ds, is a beautiful and useful edging, which may be curved, shaped, or widened indefinitely.

Figure 16. Upper Edging. Ring 3 p, separated by 5, ds, close, turn, without leaving a thread space, ring 2 ds, small p, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, small p, 2 ds, draw half way up

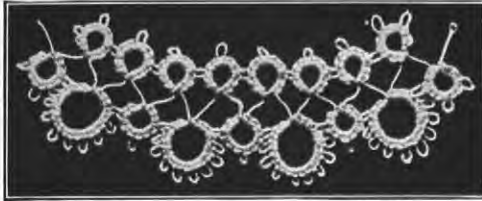


Figure 15.

to form half ring, turn, without leaving a thread space repeat from beginning, joining rings and half rings.

Lower Edging. Ring 3 ds, small p, 8 ds, p, 8 ds, small p, 3 ds, close, * without leaving a thread space ring 3 ds, join, 8 ds, small p, 3 ds, draw half way up to form half ring, without leaving a thread space, ring 3 ds, join, 8 ds, p, 8 ds, small p, 3 ds, close, and repeat from *.

Figure 17. * Ring 4 ds, (p, 4 ds) 3 times, close; r (4 ds, p) 5 times, 4 ds, do not close ring entirely but

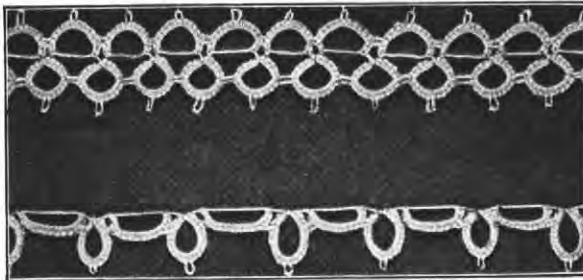


Figure 16.

leave $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch open between ends; repeat from * for desired length, always joining by 1st p. Make a second strip in the same way, joining mid-p of each small ring to mid-p of each large open ring.



Figure 17.



Figure 18 A.

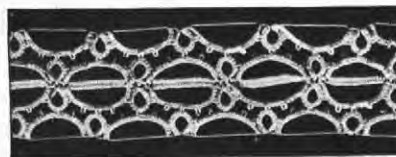


Figure 18 B.

Figure 18 A. Make and join two strips as in No. 17 then make an extra strip and join to one side of first strip by weaving in the following manner: Hold the two strips together over the finger about an eighth of an inch apart so that the closed rings and the open rings come opposite each other. Thread a needle with the same thread used for the tatting and weave the long threads of the half rings together by putting the needle under each thread alternately; this makes the straight, open bar. If the long threads to be woven are not exactly the same length it does not matter, for the weaving makes them match.

Figure 18 B. This insertion is made by the addition of a fourth strip as in Figure 17, and is joined to the opposite side of Figure 18 A. Make first two pieces like Figure 17, then weave them together with needle and thread as directed in Figure 18 A. In this way this insertion may be made as wide as one wishes by the simple method of joining additional rows by weaving the loose threads together.

The long loose thread of the half-drawn-up ring which characterizes these designs, makes a foundation for joining the tatting to the fabric.

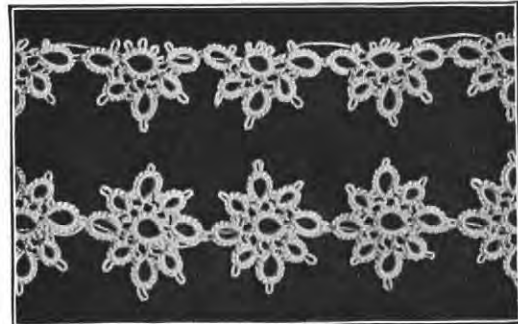


Figure 19.

Figure 19. This is an attractive edge with insertion to match. * 1st r, 8 p 2 ds bet, close; 2nd r, 2 ds, p, (6 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, close; join to 1st p of 1st r. 3rd r, 2 ds, join last p, (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, close; join to next p of 1st r; repeat 2nd r, then 3rd, then 2nd, joining them to each other and to 1st r as before; leave half an inch of thread and repeat from *, joining two end rs of each group as illustrated. The insertion is made in the same way, alternating 2nd and 3rd rs around the centre r.

Figure 20. All rings of this insertion are of (3 ds, p, 3 ds). Ring; leave short thread, r, turn, leave short thread; r joining to base of first r; * leave short thread, r, turn, leave short thread; r joining to base of middle r. Repeat from *.

To make edging to match, omit the single rs along upper edge, leave thread the length of r, and join next r to base of previous r.

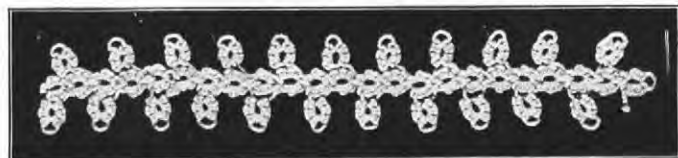


Figure 20.

Simple Edgings Tatted with Two Threads

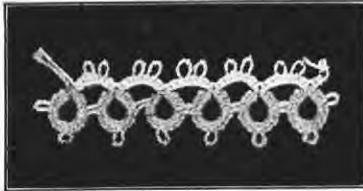


Figure 21.

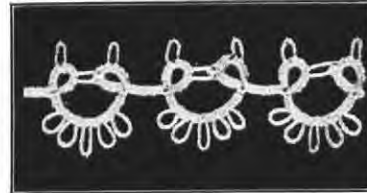


Figure 25.

THESE narrow edgings can be made in two colors or only one. They are pretty and easy to make, and lend themselves to a wide variety of uses.

Figure 21. For rings fill shuttle with hard-twist crochet cotton of any color. For chains use white the same size.

Ring (4 ds, p) 3 times, 4 ds, close; * chain 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds. Ring 4 ds, join to last p of previous ring, (4 ds, p) twice, 4 ds, close. Repeat from *.

Figure 22. These two-color wheels may be joined to form an edging, or used separately.

With color, r 2 ds, long picot (1 p), (3 ds, 1p) 5 times, 2 ds, close; tie and cut.

Ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to a p of centre ring, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close; * chain 5 p, separated by 3 ds; r 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to next p of centre ring, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close; repeat from * 4 times; chain as before, joining to base of 1st ring. Tie and cut.

Join medallions by middle p of a chain.

Figure 23. For doilies, this edge may be curved as much as desired. The fewer the stitches in the connecting chain, the greater the curve. Straighten edge by increasing stitches.

Ring 8 ds, p, 8 ds, close; chain 4 p, separated by 3 ds; * (r 8 ds, join to p of first r, 8 ds, close; ch 4 p separated by 3 ds) twice; r 8 ds, join to 1st r, 8 ds, close, ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds.

Ring 8 ds, p, 8 ds, close; ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to 2nd p of 3rd ch, (3 ds, p) twice, 3 ds. Repeat from *.

Figure 24a. Make all rs of 5 p separated by 4 ds, chs of 6 ds, 3 p separated by 4 ds, 6 ds. Ring, turn; * ch, turn; r joining by 2nd p, turn; r without joining, turn; repeat from *.

Figure 24b. Ring 4 ds, p, 4 ds, long p, 8 ds, close, turn; (ch 3 p separated by 3 ds, turn; r 8 ds,

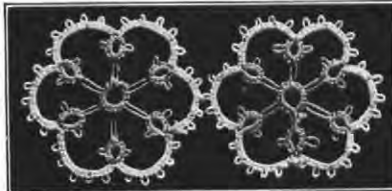


Figure 22.



Figure 23.



Figure 24.

join to long p, 8 ds, turn) twice; ch as before, turn; r 8 ds, join, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, turn; ch as before, do not turn; repeat from beginning joining first ch by middle p to last ch of previous wheel.

Figure 24c. Ring 8 ds, very long p, 8 ds, close, turn; (ch 3 p separated by 3 ds, turn; r 8 ds, join to long p, 8 ds, close, turn) 5 times; without turning ch 5 p separated by 3 ds, turn; r 4 ds, join to middle p of last ch on wheel, (4 ds, p) twice, 4 ds, turn; ch of 5 p, do not turn; repeat from beginning, joining first ch of wheel by 2nd p to next p on r.

Figure 25. With fine or coarse hard-twist crochet cotton r 4 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, close; * ch 3 ds; p, (1 ds, p) 4 times, 3 ds; r 3 ds, join to previous ring, 2 ds, p, 4 ds, close; ch 5 ds. Ring without joining 4 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Repeat from * for desired length.

Figure 26. Ring 8 ds, p, 8 ds, close, * ch 3 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 8 ds, r 8 ds, join to last r, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close, ch 5 ds, r 3 ds, 7 p, 2 ds between, 3 ds, close, ch 5 ds, r 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 8 ds, close, ch 8 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 3 ds, r 8 ds, join to last ring, 8 ds, close, repeat from * as long as desired.

1st row at top—Tie threads into 1st p, ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join in next p, ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join, repeat to end.

2nd row—ch 4 ds, join, repeat to end. *Lower row*—Tie thread into 2nd p of 2nd r made, ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, * r 6 ds, join to 2nd p on centre r, 6 ds, close, ch 3 p, 3 ds between, r joined to 3rd p on centre r, ch as before, r joined to 5th p, ch, r joined to 6th p, ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to p on 1st r in group of 3, ch 3 ds, join to next r, ch 3 ds, join to p on last ch, 3 ds, repeat from *.

Figure 27. Clover leaves (c 1) consist of 3 r's of 8 ds, p, 8 ds. ** Make a c 1, turn, ch 12 ds,



Figure 26.

turn, r 4 p, 4 ds between, turn, ch 8 ds, p, 4 ds, join to first p of centre r, * ch 3 ds, 3 p, 2 ds between, 3 ds, join to next p; repeat from * twice; ch 4 ds, p, 8 ds, join at top of centre r, ch 12 ds, turn. Repeat from ** joining first r of c 1 to last c 1, and first ch in flower by first p to corresponding p in last scallop.

1st row at top—Tie thread into p of first c 1, ch 2 ds, 4 p, 4 ds between, 2 ds, join to next c 1; repeat to end. *2nd row*—ch 3 ds, join; 3 ds, join; repeat to end.

Figure 28. This edging may be used on pillow-cases and sheets. All chains and rings consist of picots with 3 ds between unless otherwise designated; two shuttles are required. Ring 3 p, * ch 5 p, without turning, with the upper thread r 4 p, 4 ds between, turn, using same shuttle, ch 2 p, join to 3rd p in r of 3 p, 3 ds, join to next p in r, 3 ds, turn, r 3 p, joining by middle one to first p in centre r of 4 p, ch 3 p, r joined to last r and to centre r, ch 3 p, r 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to last r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close; this r forms centre of scallop; complete like first side, joining last ch of 4 p's in top of centre r, ch 3 ds, join to first p on ch of 5, 4 p, r 3 p, joining 1st 2 p's to last two in ch of 4. Repeat from * as long as desired.

Top row—Tie shuttle thread in top of first r, ch 5 ds, 3 p, 3 ds between, join in 2nd p on ch of 5,

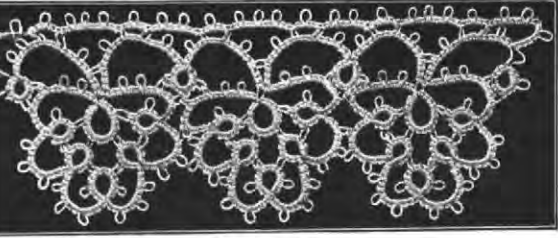


Figure 28.

* 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join in next p, ch 2 ds, 3 p, 3 ds between, 2 ds, skip to 2nd p on next ch, join, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, join to 2nd p on next ch. Repeat from * to end.

Figure 29. Work with 2 shuttles. All chains are of (3 ds, 5 p separated by 2 ds, 3 ds).

Wind thread from first shuttle around little finger and with second shuttle make ch; turn chain downward; wind thread from second shuttle around little finger and with first shuttle ch, turn; * change shuttles and join to 2nd p, ch, turn, and repeat from *.

Figure 30. Work with two shuttles, and make all chains as for Figure 29.

With first shuttle r 5 p separated by 2 ds, close. Turn r downward. Wind thread from second shuttle around little finger and make ch, turn; * change shuttles, join to 2nd p of ring, ch, turn; r joining by 2nd p to next p of ch, turn; ch, turn, and repeat from * for length desired.

Figure 31. Ring 8 ds, very long p, 8 ds, close, turn; * (ch 3 ds, 5 p separated by 2 ds, 3 ds, turn; r 8 ds, join to long p, 8 ds, close, turn) 4 times; close up to the last r make first r for next wheel, repeating from beginning. Join 3rd wheel by middle p of first ch to last ch on 1st wheel; join 4th wheel to 2nd wheel. Continue in this way.

Figure 32. *Top Row*—Ring 3 ds, p, 9 ds, p, 6 ds, p, 9 ds, p, 3 ds, close, turn.

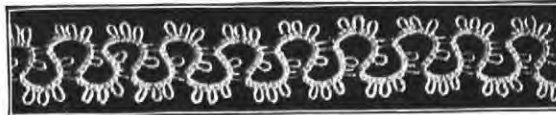


Figure 29.

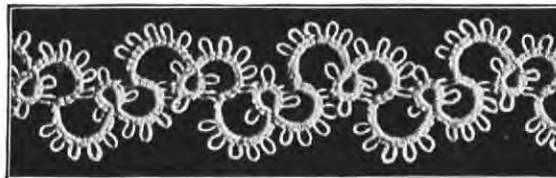


Figure 30.

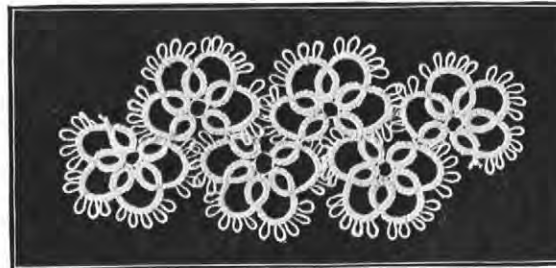


Figure 31.

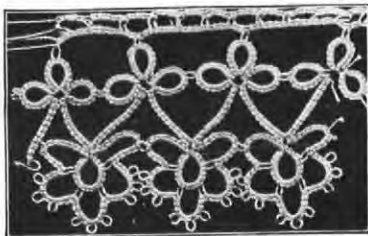


Figure 27.

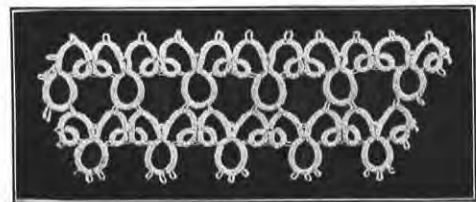


Figure 32.

* Chain 3 ds, p, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, turn; r 6 ds, join to last p of large r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close; close up to last ring, r 3 ds, join to last r, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close, turn; ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds, p, 3 ds, turn; r 3 ds, join to last r, 9 ds, p, 6 ds, p, 9 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Repeat from * joining next ch to last ch.

Bottom Row—Ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close, turn; ch 6 ds, join to 3rd p of first large r (made for top row), * 6 ds, p, 3 ds, turn; r 3 ds, join to small r just made, 9 ds, 3 p separated by 3 ds, 9 ds, p, 3 ds, close, turn; ch 3 ds, join to last ch, 6 ds, join to first p of next large r, 6 ds, turn; r 6 ds, join to last p of last r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close; close up r 3 ds, join, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close; ch 6 ds, join to 2nd p of same large r, repeat from *.

Figure 33. Clover Leaf. With continuous thread start with clover leaf. Ring 5 ds, 6 p separated by 3 ds, 5 ds, close; r 5 ds, join, (3 ds, p) 6 times, 5 ds, close; make next side ring like the first, joining by 1st p, turn; ch 12 ds, 3 p separated by 3 ds, 6 ds, sm p, 6 ds, join by shuttle thread to middle p of 2nd side ring, 6 ds, very sm p, 6 ds, turn; r 5 ds, join to next p of middle ring, 5 ds, p, 3 ds, close, turn; ch 6 ds, turn; c 1 like first one, joining 1st side ring to small ring, turn; ch 6 ds, turn; r 3 ds, join to next p of side ring, 5 ds, p 5 ds, close, turn; ch 6 ds, join, 6 ds, put a pin between the two threads, to make a p with shuttle thread, 6 ds, join to next ch, 6 ds, 3 p separated by 3 ds, 6 ds, sm p, 6 ds; repeat from beginning, joining first side ring by middle p to p made with shuttle thread; join middle ring to side ring and by 2nd p to sm ring, join 1st ch after the 6th ds to opposite ch. Crochet a straightening line along upper edge.

Figure 34. Edging. Tie shuttle and ball thread together, * ch (7 ds, p) twice, 7 ds, turn; r 7 ds, join to starting point (using a fine

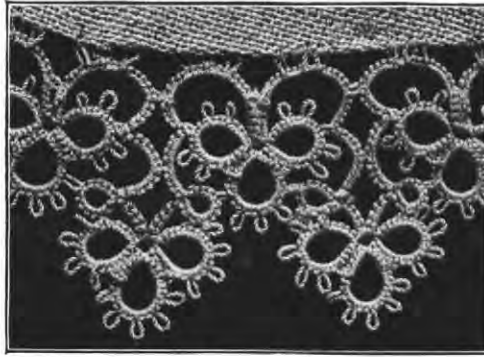


Figure 33.

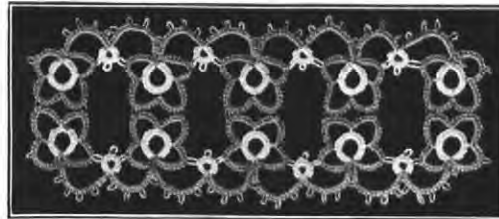


Figure 35.

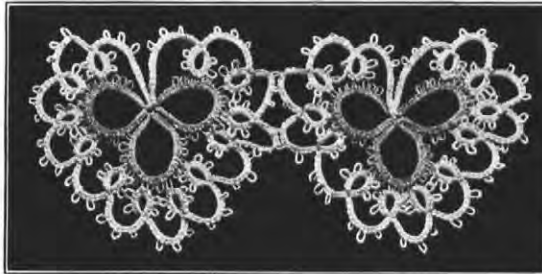


Figure 36.

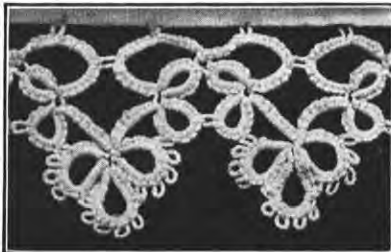


Figure 34.

crochet hook), 7 ds, close; close to last ring, r 5 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 5 ds, close, turn; ch 7 ds, turn; r 6 ds, join to last r, 4 p with 2 ds between, 6 ds, close; r 6 ds, join, 5 p with 2 ds between, 6 ds, close; r 6 ds, join, 4 p with 2 ds between, 6 ds, close, turn; ch 7 ds, turn; r 5 ds, join to next p of clover leaf, 4 ds, p, 5 ds, close; close to last ring, r 7 ds, p, 7 ds, turn; ch 7 ds, join to p opposite, 7 ds, p, 7 ds, join by shuttle thread to p of last r; repeat from *, joining the first 2 rings to corresponding rings.

Figure 35. Edging. In two colors. With white, r (6 ds, p) 3 times, 6 ds close; with color, ch 7 ds, p, 4 ds, join to first p of r, 6 ds, p, 5 ds, join 2d p of r, 5 ds, p, 6 ds, join 3d p of r, 4 ds, p, 7 ds, join at beginning of ch, turn; ch 4 ds, 4 p separated by 3 ds, 3 ds; with white make small r 4 ds, join to p of petal chain, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 4 ds, close; with color ch (3 ds, p) 4 times, 4 ds. Repeat from beginning, joining 1st p of 1st petal ch to side p of small r. Make desired length.

Insertion. Make another strip of edging, joining chain petals as illustrated.

Figure 36. For clover leaf done in color, make 3 rs of 7 ds, 16 p separated by 2 ds, 7 ds, joining rings by 1st p; tie and cut. Make all c 1 in this way. Join continuous white thread to base of leaf, ch 10 ds, 3 p separated by 3 ds, 4 ds; * r 3 ds, 5 p separated by 2 ds, 3 ds, joining middle p to 4th p of c 1; ch 4 ds, 3 p separated by 3 ds, 4 ds; repeat from * joining 3rd p of rings to every 3rd p of c 1, ending last ch with 10 ds. Join medallions by 2 p of 2 ch.

Figure 37. Insertion. Ring 8 ds, p, 8 ds, close, turn; * ch 6 ds, 5 p with 2 ds between, 6 ds, turn; r 8 ds, join to last r, 8 ds, close; close to last ring, r 8 ds, p, 8 ds, close, turn; repeat from *. Work other half of insertion the same way, joining 2 rings to same p.

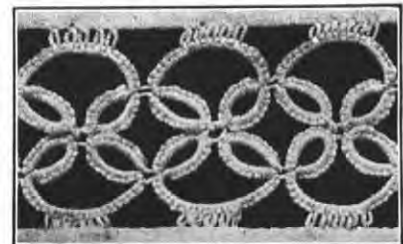


Figure 37.

Tatted Beadings

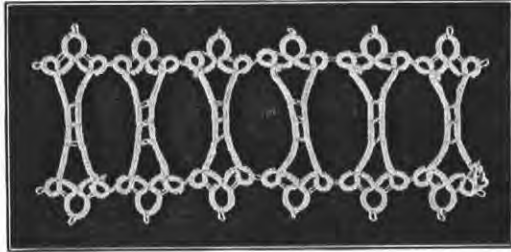


Figure 38.

TATTED beadings are adaptable to many uses, and fine or coarse hard-twist crochet cotton may be used according to the fabric to which the lace is to be applied.

Figure 38. Ring 5 ds, p, * 5 ds, p, 3 ds, close, turn. Chain 5 ds, turn. Ring 3 ds, join to last r, (8 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, close, turn. Chain 5 ds, turn. Ring 3 ds, join, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, close, turn. Chain 10 ds, 3 p, separated by 5 ds, 10 ds, turn. Ring 5 ds, p, 5 ds, p, 3 ds, close, turn. Chain 5 ds, turn. Ring 3 ds, join to last r, 8 ds, p, 8 ds, p, 3 ds, close, turn. Chain 5 ds, turn. * Ring 3 ds, join, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, close, turn. Chain 10 ds, join to next p of ch, (5 ds, join to next p) twice, 10 ds. Tie and cut thread at base of first r. This completes one section of beading.

To continue, r 5 ds, join to 3rd ring of 1st section and repeat from * to *, then r 3 ds, join to last r, 5 ds, join to 4th r of 1st section, 5 ds, close, turn. Chain as before joined by 3 p. Tie and cut thread at base of 1st r.

Figure 39. Clover-Leaf Beading. Ring 3 p separated by 4 ds, close, turn. Chain 6 ds, p, 6 ds, turn. Ring like 1st r, joined by 1st p to last p in 1st r, turn. Chain 6 ds, turn. Ring 8 ds, join to last p of 2nd r, (8 ds, p) twice, 8 ds, close; close up (without leaving any thread space; r 8 ds, join, 10 ds, 3 p, separated by 2 ds, 10 ds, p, 8 ds, close; close up r 8 ds, join, (8 ds, p) twice, 8 ds, close, turn. Chain 6 ds, turn. Ring 4 ds, join to last p of large r, (4 ds, p) twice, 4 ds, close, turn. Chain 6 ds, join to 1st ch, 6 ds, turn. Ring like last r, joined by 1st p, turn. Chain 6 ds, p, 6 ds, making the ds with the shuttle thread by holding ball thread taut. Tie threads at base of 1st r and cut off.

This completes one section of insertion.

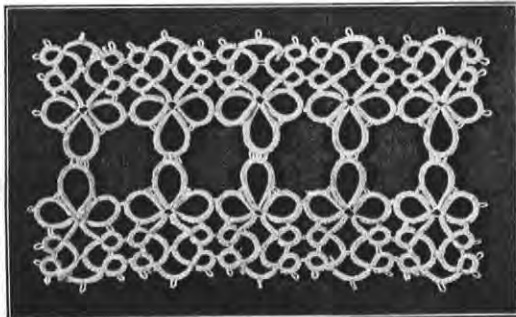


Figure 39.

Continue, repeating from beginning, always joining the first 3 rings by middle p to the last 3 rings of preceding section.

Make other half the same way, joining large r by 3 p to corresponding r of first half.

Figure 40. Ring 12 ds, 3 p separated by 4 ds, 12 ds, close, turn. Chain 4 ds, p, 6 ds, p, 12 ds, turn. Ring 6 ds, join to last p of large ring, 4 ds, p, 6 ds, close, turn. Chain 12 ds, p, 4 ds, turn. Ring 6 ds, join to small r, 2 ds, join to middle p of large r, 2 ds, p, 6 ds, close, turn. Chain 4 ds, p, 12 ds, turn. Ring 6 ds, join to small r, 4 ds, join to large r, 6 ds, close, turn. Chain 12 ds, p, 6 ds, p, 4 ds. Tie and cut on wrong side at base of first r.

Repeat once, joining 2nd and 3rd ch to 2nd and 3rd ch of section just made. This completes one strip for beading.

Make as many strips as required for length of beading.

Bottom row—Place strips perpendicularly in a row (right side up). Ring 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to chain at bottom of first strip to next p at left of large r, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close, turn. * Chain 2 p, separated by 4 ds, turn. (All chains are made this way.) Ring 4 ds, join to last r, 4 ds, join to 1st p of next ch, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close, turn. Chain, turn. Ring 6 ds, join to last r, 8 ds, join to next p of ch, 4 ds, long p (which reaches next p of ch on top of strip), 4 ds, join to ch at bottom of next strip to 2nd p at left of large r, 8 ds, p, 6 ds, close, turn. Chain, turn. Ring 4 ds, join to last r, 4 ds, join to next p of same ch, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Repeat from * until all strips are joined.

Top row—Like bottom row, joining middle p of large r to long p.

Figure 41. Clover-Leaf Edging. Repeat first half of clover-leaf insertion. At corner join first small r by 1st and 2nd p to 3rd and 2nd p of last small r in pre-

(Continued on page 32)

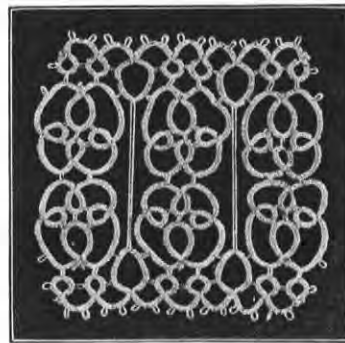


Figure 40.

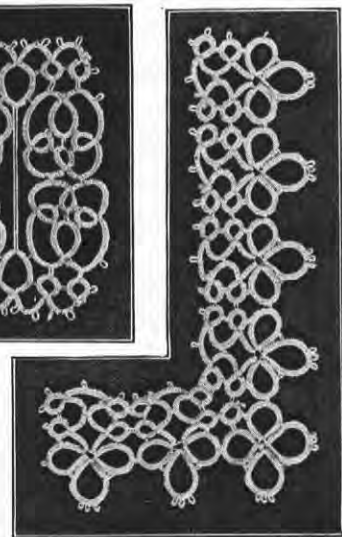


Figure 41.

Various Types of Medallions

ROUND or square medallions are simple to make and can be attractively arranged for linen centrepieces or runners, or set in corners of household linens.

Figure 42. The deep, pointed lace used on this table runner goes quickly and is made with two shuttles from eight balls of linen-colored hard-twist crochet cotton, No. 3. No. 10 cotton of the same shade and a steel crochet hook No. 8 are necessary for the crocheted edge of picots and doubles which goes all around the runner. The runner itself is made of eighteen-inch linen of the same shade as the cotton. The tatted lace can easily be joined to the ends of the scarf by the work progresses, or if one prefers it may be sewed to the picots after completion. Tassels are made separately and tied between the points at the joining of two rings.

Motif. — With No. cotton fill two shuttles and tie ends of thread together. Take knot between thumb and forefinger, and wind thread of second shuttle around finger as for making chain. Take first shuttle and chain 10 ds; p, 10 ds; ring 8 ds, 6 p with 2 ds between, 8 ds, close, turn; ch 3 p with 5 ds between, join (by first shuttle thread) to first p of ring, * ch 3 ds, p, 2 ds, with second shuttle r 7 p with 1 ds between, close (wind thread of second shuttle around finger again), ch 2 ds, p, 3 ds, join (by first shuttle thread) to next p of ring, repeat from * 4 times, joining chains to each other, ch

3 p with 5 ds between, join to base of centre ring (by first shuttle thread), turn, ch 10 ds, p, 10 ds, turn, r (with same shuttle) 5 ds, join to middle p of ch at left, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, close. Repeat from beginning, joining 2nd ch by middle p to ring between motifs and first small r by 4th p to small r opposite.

Nine motifs are required in 1st row for an eighteen-inch wide runner. Finish row with the (10 ds, p, 10 ds) chain and fasten threads to middle p of ch made before. Fasten first ch made to corresponding p in first motif.

Points. — Begin as before, ch 10 ds, join to fourth small ring of first motif, 10 ds; r 8 ds, 6 p with 2 ds between, 8 ds, close, turn; ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to starting point of first ch, 5 ds, join (by first shuttle thread) to first p of ring, repeat from *, making five small rings, joining chs to each other and joining the (10 ds, p, 10 ds) chains to first and third free rings of second motif (in 1st row) and the last ch to first free ring in third motif. Finish off as in 1st row, then work a motif for point, joined to two small rings of group just made.

Make two more groups of three motifs and trim with tassels, made by winding thread 30 times over a 5-inch piece of cardboard, cutting at one edge, tying in centre and just below fold.

With No. 10 thread crochet doubles around scarf, making picots after every fifth stitch.

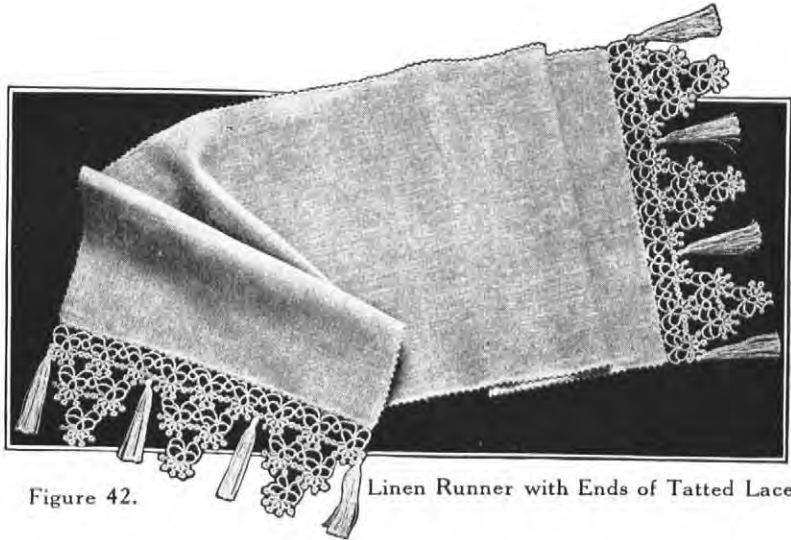


Figure 42. Linen Runner with Ends of Tatted Lace.



Figure 43. Detail of Figure 42.

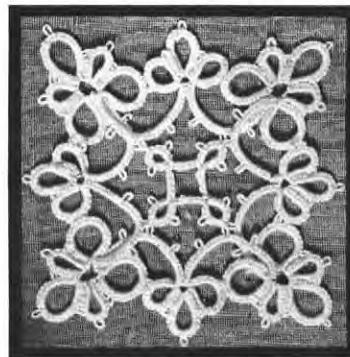
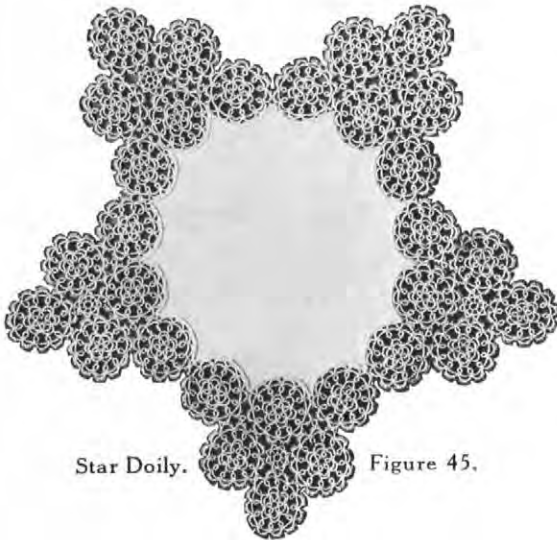
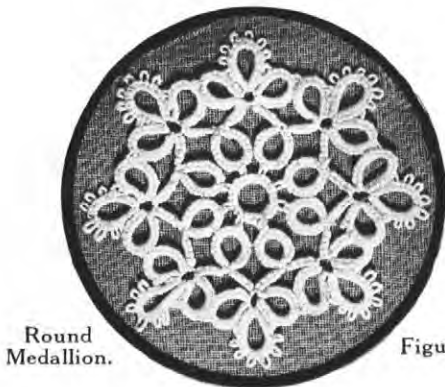


Figure 44. Square Medallion.



Star Doily. Figure 45.



Round Medallion. Figure 46.

Figure 44. Square Medallion. Beginning with corner leaf, * r 15 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 7 ds, p, 6 ds, close; close to last ring, r 6 ds, join to last p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close; r 6 ds, join, 9 ds, p, 9 ds, p, 6 ds, close; r 6 ds, join, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close; r 6 ds, join, 7 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 15 ds, close; turn; ch 9 ds, 3 p with 6 ds, between, 9 ds, turn; for clover leaf, r 6 ds, join to last p of large r, 2 ds, join to next p, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close; r 6 ds, join, (6 ds, p) twice, 6 ds, close; r 6 ds, join, 6 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 6 ds, close; turn; ch as before; turn; repeat from *, joining first r by 2 ps to preceding r.

To fill in centre, * r 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to middle p of first and last ch, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close, turn; ch 4 ds, turn; repeat from * 3 times.

Figure 45. Tatted Medallions. Tatted medallions, arranged to form a five-pointed star, make an interesting trim for a centrepiece. The inner row of medallions, forming a circle, is made first, and the points are added a medallion at a time. Each medallion is joined to the others in the process of the work, when the last row is made.

In itself, the single circular row of medallions makes a pretty edge for a linen centre, and can be so used without the points. When the points are added however, a small filling-in motif is also used between the

three medallions that make each point. The detail Fig. 47 shows this motif very plainly, as well as portions of the joined medallions.

Two balls of No. 30 hard-twist crochet cotton will be needed for the star-point border.

Medallion. — Ring 7 ds, long p, 7 ds, close; chain 10 ds; * r 7 ds, join to long p, 7 ds, close; ch 10 ds; repeat from * 4 times, join to starting-point. **2nd round** — Chain 5 ds, p, 6 ds, p, 5 ds, join by shuttle thread at end of ch of previous round; repeat around, tie and cut. **3d round** — Ring 7 ds, join to p of ch, 7 ds, close; ch 10 ds; r as before, join to next p of same ch; repeat until there are 12 chs and 12 rs. Join to base of 1st ring. **4th round** — Chain 4 ds, 5 p with 2 ds, between, 4 ds, join at end of ch of 3rd round; repeat around.

Make fifteen medallions for inside row next to linen, joining by 2 p of 1st and 6th outside chs, leaving 4 chs free above and 6 below joinings. Make three medallions for each point, joining to inside row as illustrated.

Small Motif. — Ring 2 ds, p, (3 ds, p) 7 times, 1 ds, close; tie threads. **2nd round** — Chain 5 ds, join to p; repeat around. **3rd round** — Chain 5 ds, join by ball thread to middle p of medallion, ch 5 ds, join by shuttle thread at end of ch in 2nd round; repeat around, joining 2 chains of motif to 2 chains of each of four medallions to fill square opening. Fill the triangular spaces with a single ring.

Applying the Border. — Baste the finished border securely in position and whip to the linen with stitches taken into the picot loops along the top of the lace edge. Take out the bastings and cut the linen from beneath, leaving enough material all around to turn back for a narrow hem.

Figure 46. Small Round Medallion. For centre r 2 ds, p, (3 ds, p) 7 times, 1 ds, close, tie and cut thread. * Clover leaf, r 10 ds, p, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, close; close to last ring r 5 ds, join to last p, 7 p with 2 ds between, 5 ds, close; r 5 ds, join to last p, 5 ds, p, 10 ds, close; turn; ch 4 ds; r 10 ds, join to a p on centre ring, 10 ds, close, turn; ch 4 ds; repeat from * joining side rings of clover leaves.



Figure 47. Detail of Star Doily.

Knot-Stitch Tatting

EVERY tatting enthusiast will welcome this clever new idea which gives both worker and designer a greater freedom of expression. The new stitch has countless possibilities. It may be used to a very limited extent alone, but much prettier results can be obtained by using in combination with other types of tatting, and it is possible to use this stitch where the ordinary ring tatting could not be used. By this new method it is possible to make both chains and rings with the shuttle thread.

The centrepiece is as lovely as a great snow crystal and measures about forty inches in diameter when complete. The motifs are shown actual size.

Directions for Making Knot Stitch. Shuttle thread is marked A, and ball thread is marked B.

Hold thread as for making chain.

Diag. 1.—Throw shuttle thread from right to left to form a loop with ball thread running up and down back of it.

Diag. 2.—Pass crochet hook or point of shuttle from right to left over shuttle thread, under ball thread, and catch shuttle thread on opposite side.

Diag. 3.—Draw thread through to form a second loop, and draw first loop firmly as in Diag. 4.

Diag. 5.—Pass shuttle from left to right through second loop and draw up firmly to complete stitch as in Diag. 6.

Figure 48. Centrepiece. Most of the motifs are joined by needle and thread. Use No. 20 white crochet thread.

Leaves. Ring 4 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Chain 6 ds, p, 2 ds. Ring 6 ds, join to last p of preceding r, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Chain 7 ds, p, 2 ds. Ring 8 ds, join to last p of preceding r, 2 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 8 ds, close. Chain 7 ds, p, 2 ds. Ring 6 ds, join to last p of preceding r, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Chain 6 ds, p, 2 ds. Ring 4 ds, join to last p of preceding r, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Chain 7 ds, p, 7 ds, join to last p of last r. Chain 2 ds, p, 6 ds. Ring 6 ds, join to preceding r, 2 ds, join to second r back, 3 ds, join to same r, 2 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Chain 2 ds, p, 7 ds. Ring 8 ds, join to preceding r, 2 ds, join to r opposite, 4 ds, join to same r, 2 ds, p, 8 ds, close. Chain 2 ds, p, 7 ds. Ring 6 ds, join to preceding r, 2

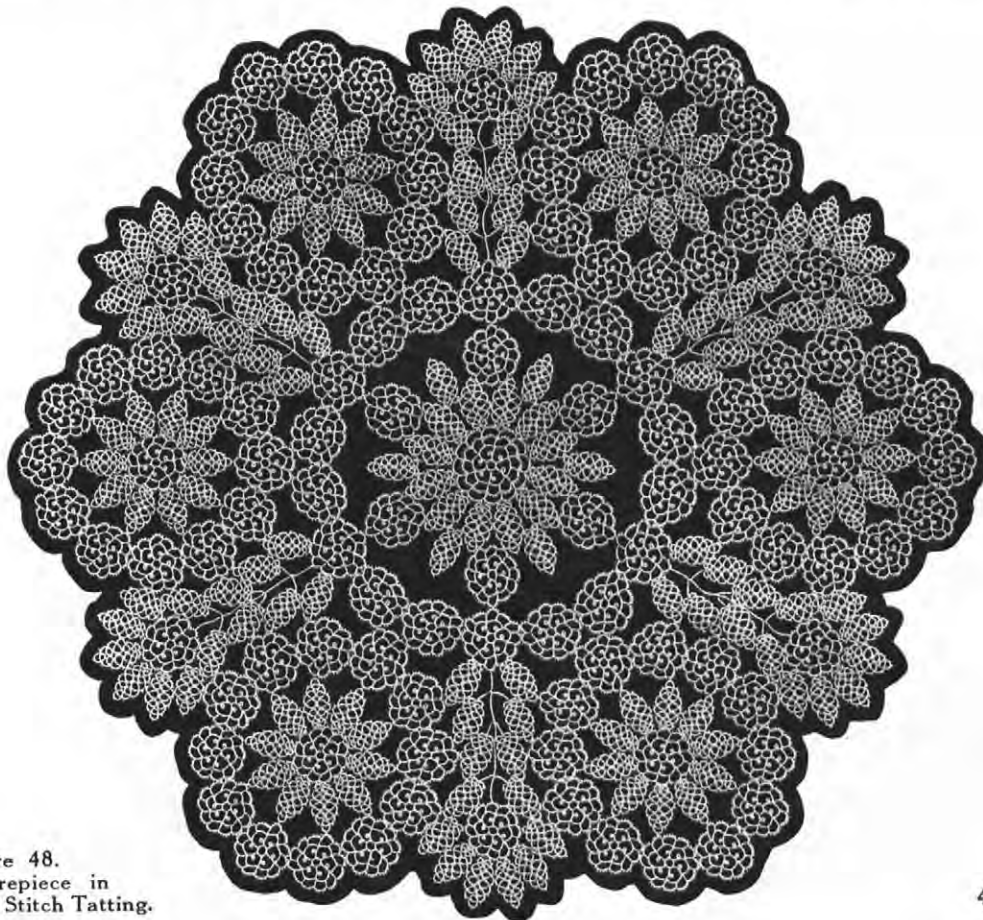
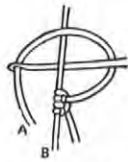


Figure 48.
Centrepiece in
Knot Stitch Tatting.

Size —
40 inches.



Diag. 1.



Diag. 2.



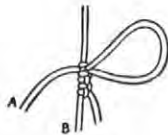
Diag. 3.



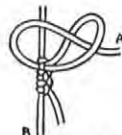
Rose Motif
Actual Size.



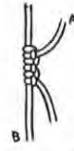
Leaf Actual Size.



Diag. 4.



Diag. 5.



Diag. 6.

ds, join to r opposite, 3 ds, join to same r, 2 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Chain 2 ds, p, 6 ds. Ring 3 ds, join to preceding r, 2 ds, join to r opposite, 3 ds, join to same r, 4 ds, close. Chain 2 ds, p, 6 ds, join to last p to which last r was joined. Chain 6 ds, p, 2 ds, join to base of first r made. This completes the leaf.

Roses. — Make all picots as small as possible. Ring (4 ds, p) 5 times, 4 ds, close. Over ball thread make a bar consisting of * 4 knots sts (k), r 7 ds, close, 3 more k over same thread, leave p. Chain 8 ds, p, 8 ds. Join shuttle thread to r, leaving a space of thread between ch and r, same length as first bar and repeat from * five times. This takes chains and bars entirely around the ring which forms the centre of the rose. Join last ch to first p made. Over ball thread make a bar of 5 k. Chain (2 ds, p) 5 times, 2 ds. Join shuttle thread to p in middle of ch, leaving short bar of thread over which make 4 k. Continue chains and bars around rose, alternating long (5 k) and short bars (4 k), joining last ch to first ch. This completes the rose.

Large Rose in Centre. — The large rose in centre is made by adding a row of petals to small rose thus: the bars each 5 k long are separated by ch of (2 ds, p) 7 times, 2 ds, and joined between each petal of small rose.

One hundred and sixty-two leaves and 109 roses including the large one are required to complete the piece.

Centre Section. — Around the large rose join 12 leaves, one over each bar, and join the leaves to each other in pairs, making six pairs. Between the points of the two leaves in each pair join a rose and between the roses join a leaf to the leaves, but not to the roses.

Rose Circle. — Now make a large circle consisting of 18 roses and join every third rose in the circle to one of the six roses in centre.

Circular Sections Outside Rose Circle. — To make the six circular sections, helping to form the outer part of the centrepiece, join 10 leaves around a

rose and around these make a circle of 12 roses, joining 10 of them to the points of the leaves (but the 6th and 12th to the roses only).

Leaf and Stem Section. — To make the leaf and stem sections join six leaves around one side of a rose, leaving five free petals on the opposite side. Now join a leaf on either side of the rose so that the point fastens just above the base of the leaf on the rose next to the five free petals, and the side of it may be joined to two of the five petals. Below these leaves, on either side, join three leaves in succession, each point joined just above and outside the base of the leaf preceding it, so that the base of each leaf will point with a downward slant toward the stem.

Stem. — To make the stem, join thread to middle p of free petal of rose and ch 20 ds. Fasten shuttle thread to base of one of the first leaves, leave space of thread one-half length of ch just made. Over this thread make 11 k. Fasten shuttle thread to leaf opposite, leaving same length of thread and fill it with 11 k. Chain 24 ds and join to next leaf down and leaf opposite by last picots next the base of leaves. Chain 12 ds, fasten shuttle thread to base of one of the leaves just joined, leaving space of thread slightly shorter than before and over it make 9 k. Join to opposite leaf and make 9 k. Chain 18 ds, join to one of next leaves, leaving space of thread same length of first stems, and over it make 11 k. Join to opposite leaf and make 11 k. Chain 14 ds, and join to rose in large circle, which is joined to one of the six roses in centre. There remain two leaves not joined to stem. Join these on either side the stem to the rose to which the stem is joined.

Make six of stem and leaf sections and join to large centre as before. Between them join circular sections, joining one of roses in section to two in large circle, and next three on either side to leaf and stem sections.

Tatted Centrepiece Made

With Needle and Shuttle

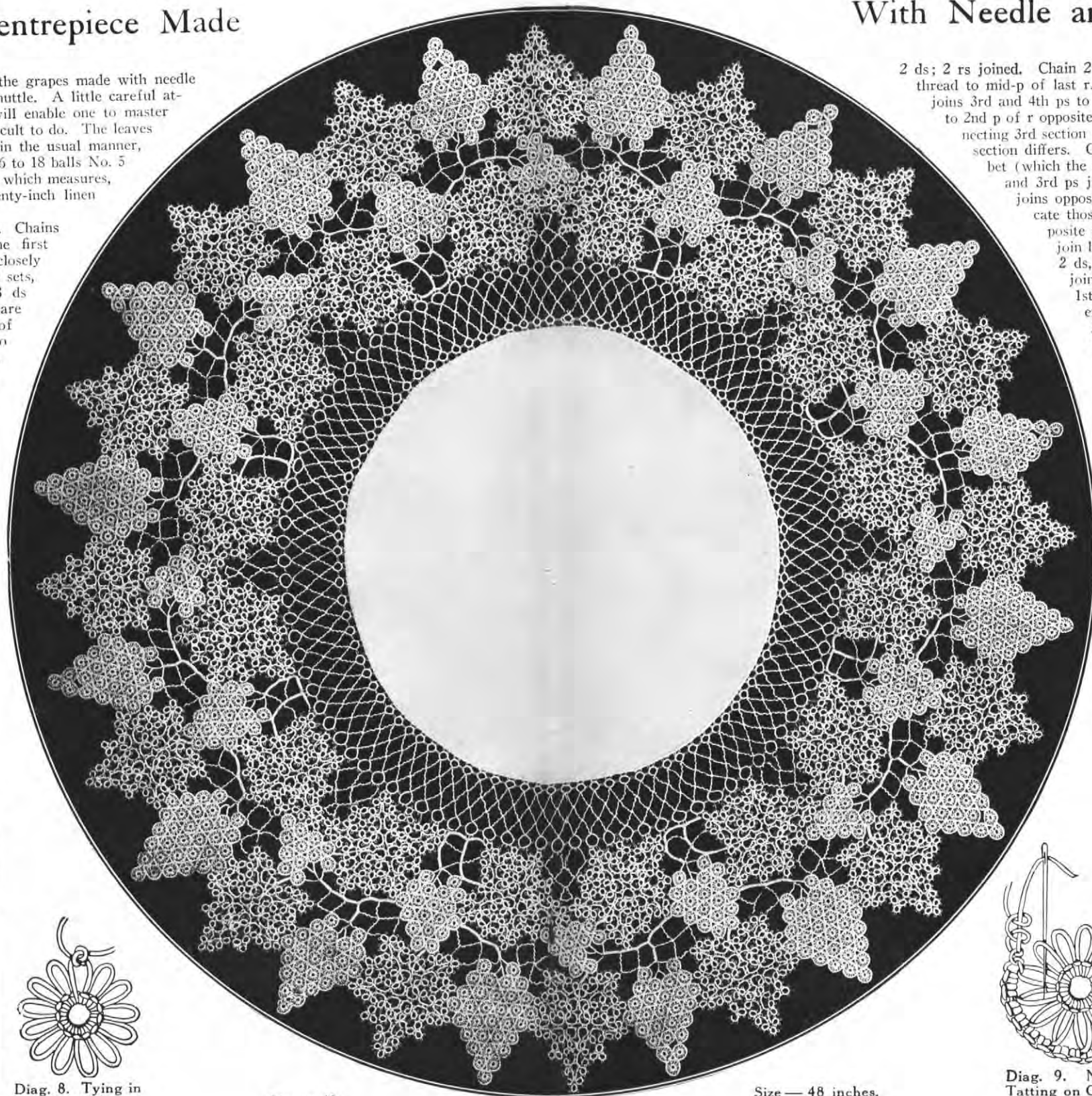
THIS unusually beautiful centrepiece has the grapes made with needle and the leaves and inside border with shuttle. A little careful attention to directions and Diags. 7-10, will enable one to master the needle tatted easily, which is not at all difficult to do. The leaves of the design are made first with the shuttle in the usual manner, then the grapes in the needle tatted. From 16 to 18 balls No. 5 crochet cotton are required for the centrepiece, which measures, finished, about 48 inches, allowing for a twenty-inch linen centre.

Insertion. 1st ring—6 ds, 4 p 4 ds bet, 6 ds. Chains are all sets of 4-4 stitches (4 sts like the first half of a ds, then 4 sts like 2nd half, pull closely together; this is one set). Chain 3 sets, p, 3 sets, p, 3 sets. 2nd ring—8 ds, p, 6 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 6 ds, p, 8 ds. In both rs the side ps are long. Chain 3 sets, p, 3 sets, join 1st p of ch, 3 sets. Repeat small r, join 1st p to long p of last r. Chain 3 sets, p, 3 sets, join p of ch, 3 sets. Repeat large r, join 1st large r. Pull up chs very tight, to keep work even. There should be 96 rs in each round.

Leaves.—Shuttle thread 17 yards. Rings all of 5 p 3 ds bet. Begin at base of leaf, right side. Ring; * ch 2 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 2 ds; r, join 2nd p to last r; r, join 1st p to last r; ch 2 ds, join last ch, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, very small p, 3 ds; 3 rs joined to each other by first p and first r of group, to 2nd p of nearest r. Chain 3 ds, join small p, 3 ds, join next p, 3 ds, p, 2 ds; 2 rs joined, and joined 1st to ring before. Chain 2 ds, join p (3 ps 3 ds, bet, join the 3 ps opposite), 3 ds, p,

2 ds; 2 rs joined. Chain 2 ds, join last ch, 4 p 4 ds bet, join by shuttle thread to mid-p of last r. * Chain 6 p 3 ds bet, 2 ds; 2 joined rs, 1st joins 3rd and 4th ps to mid-p and next p of last r; 2nd r joins 2nd p to 2nd p of r opposite. Repeat bet * 4 times. Note the long ps connecting 3rd section with 2nd and 4th. After the connecting ch, 3rd section differs. Chain joins 2nd p of r; short ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet (which the opposite ch will join by mid-p); r of 4 ps, 2nd and 3rd ps join those of r before; next of this pair of rs, joins opposite r by the long p, 4th and 5th sections duplicate those opposite, and join them in the centre by opposite ps. At base of leaf join last to 1st r; ch 2 ds, join last ch, 3 ds, join ch, 4 ds, join ch, 3 ds, join ch, 2 ds, join 1st r of the leaf. A stem ch, begins at joining above the 4 ds, which it crosses, and joins 1st and last rs, ending at a grape. Tie and sew ends. Fill spaces between 1st and 2nd, 4th and 5th sections. Ring nearest centre, 3 ds, 6 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join 2nd section by 2 p to 2nd r after clover-leaf, 1 p to next r, and to opposite rs of 1st section. Chain 3 ds; r, join 2nd p to next r; ch 2 ds; r, join last r; ch 2 ds; r join last, and r next to clover-leaf; ch 3 ds, fasten. Spaces between 2nd and 3rd, 3rd and 4th sections; clover-leaves rs joined, and to 2 rs on each side.

Grapes.—Made with needle tatted. Begin 1/2 yard from end of thread. Ring 12 1 p 1 ds bet, tie threads to form another p. (See Diag 8). On thread left, use needle as a shuttle. Chain 2 ds, join p, slipping needle through a p; repeat around. (Diag. 9.) Leave thread the length of a p, make a grape, join to 1st, fasten firmly with 2 or 3 stitches on wrong side, and laying shuttle thread back on the last grape, whip it over 4 sts, then make another grape. Repeat last, fasten; leave thread an inch or two for fastening bunches together. (Diag. 10). To make ps even, use a gauge of cardboard or celluloid; throw thread over from the front, 1 ds, over, 1 ds, repeat. (Continued on page 19)



Size — 48 inches.

Figure 49.



Diag. 7. A Stem in Process.

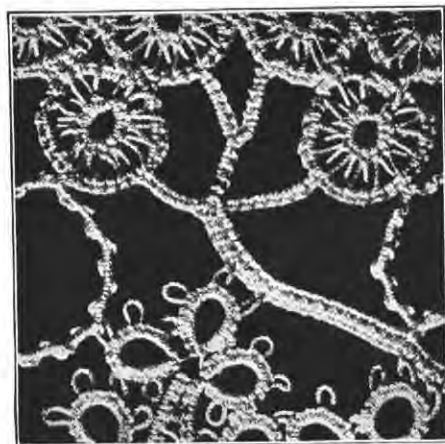
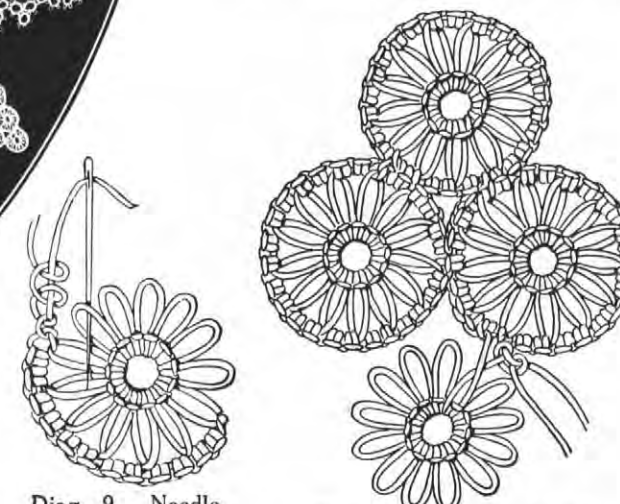


Figure 50. Joining of Leaves and Clusters.



Diag. 8. Tying in Last (13th) Picot.



Diag. 9. Needle Tattling on Grape.

Diag. 10. Joining a Grape.

Good Designs in Cluny Tatting

IN making this Cluny tatting a shuttle with a pin on one rib is useful to adjust the weaving. When working with fine thread the joining may be either to a tiny picot left for it, or by looping the nearer thread around the chain. There are two new terms: **PETAL.**—One section of a flower made by weaving. **TWISTED THREADS.**—One ds, pass shuttle twice around ball thread (or more as the length requires), 1 ds. Chiefly used for headings.

Weaving the Petals

See Diag. 11. While only practising, make a knot between shuttle and ball thread and hold it with the left thumb and fore-finger, ball thread outward. Pass the ball thread (A, A) around 2nd and 3rd fingers, back to thumb and finger, under and over the shuttle thread; forward (B, B) and wind around the 3rd finger (around 4th, if not tight enough), letting the ball of thread hang as shown. Meanwhile keep the shuttle thread tightly under the thumb and finger. Then make 1 or ½ ds, preferably ½ (see C), with shuttle on outer ball thread, pass shuttle thread *under* the ball thread, near the ds, and *across* the two inner threads. It is now in position for weaving.

Begin the first stitch in weaving a petal of the Cluny flower, see Diag. 12; pass shuttle (1) *outward*, under

thread A, over thread B, under thread A; pass shuttle (2) *inward*, over thread A, under thread B, over thread A; these outward and inward movements of the shuttle make one *stitch* of the *weaving*. Twelve stitches form one petal. Narrow from the 10th stitch upward to form the point of petal, by pulling the weaving thread gently and firmly. Having formed the petal, hold the shuttle thread firmly under the thumb-nail, unwind the ball thread and pull it through the weaving until it is tight, then pull the shuttle thread tight to form the tip of the petal. If the ball thread twists in pulling, put a pin in the loop, pull tight, then remove pin. Make petals very close together.

Notes

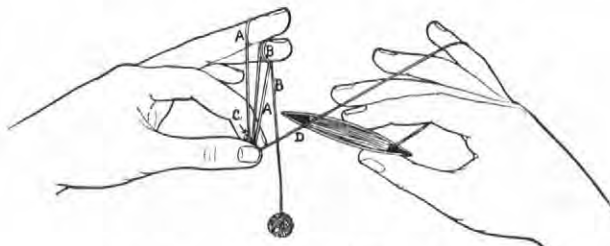
Unless the thread is the very best, hard-twisted, the weaving will be uneven, and the thread will break in drawing up petals. Silk, fibre silk, and colored crochet cotton as shuttle thread for the flowers make a pleasing variety, with white or écreu cotton for the ball thread. The weaving begins at the base of a petal. Adjust stitches at first by pulling slightly the two inner ball threads B and A, to insure that the ball thread slips easily through; and try it often during the weaving. Adjust by pin or shuttle point; and by pulling outer and inner threads apart, this slips the weaving threads close and even, and gauges the width.

Keep ball threads apart, the width needed to form the petal nicely. Have long weaving threads. Keep ball thread around fingers untwisted, that the petal may be drawn tightly. Weaving inward without turning the shuttle, keeps the thread even. After a little practise with the tension of the threads, very little adjusting will be needed, and it will be found extremely interesting to weave the tiny petals into a semblance of delicate, lacy, but firm little flowers.

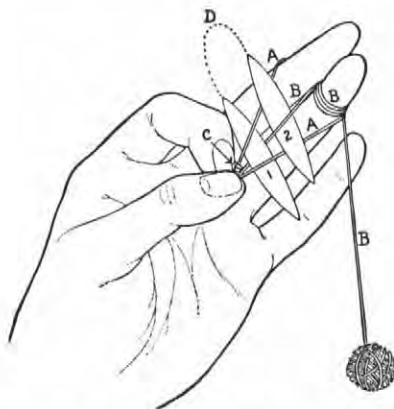
Figure 51. This edging is made of No. 70 hard-twist crochet cotton. Make a knot between shuttle and ball thread. Chain tiny p, 3 p separated by 4 ds; * 2 petals, join to tiny p; ch 4 ds, p, 8 ds, join between the two petals, turn; ch 7 ds, p, 5 ds, join to p of last ch, turn; 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to p of last ch, 4 ds; 3rd petal, join between the two petals; 4th petal, turn; ch 3 p separated by 4 ds, join to base of 3rd petal; for scallop between points ch 2 p separated by 4 ds, turn, tiny p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to middle p of side chain, 4 ds, p, 4 ds; repeat from *.

Headings.—Chain tiny p, 4 ds, join to top of upper left hand petal, 4 ds, join to tiny p; twisted threads ¾-inch; 4 ds, join to top of next petal, 4 ds, join to end of twisted threads; continue to end.

Figure 52. Fill shuttle with No. 70 hard-twist crochet cotton and make a knot between shuttle and ball thread. Chain tiny p, 10 ds, p, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to 2nd p, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to 1st p; * 2 petals, join to base of 1st petal; 1 petal, turn; 1 ds, p, 1 ds, join between first two petals; 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to centre of last ch;



Diag. 11. Position of Threads.



Diag. 12. Method of Weaving with Shuttle-Thread.



Figure 51.

5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to p of upper ch; twisted threads $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch across top, turn; 5 ds, join to p of last ch, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to p of next ch; 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to p of flower; 2 petals, join to same p; 1 petal; 1 ds, p, 1 ds, join between last two petals; 10 ds, join to p of last ch, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to next ch, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to end of twisted threads. Twisted threads; ch 5 ds, join to p of last ch, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to p of next ch; repeat from * for length desired.

Figure 53. Wide Edging. — Use hard-twist crochet cotton No. 5 or No. 10. Make a knot between shuttle and ball thread. Chain tiny p, 7 ds; 2 petals; * 7 ds; 3rd petal, join between the two petals; 4th petal; 7 ds, join to tiny p (at beginning), turn. Chain 7 ds, tiny p, 7 ds, join to tip of 4th petal, 7 ds, p, 7 ds, join to 3rd petal, turn; ch 9 ds, p, 7 ds, join to p of last ch, 7 ds, p, 7 ds, join to p at top, turn; 7 ds, p, 7 ds, join to p of last ch; 2 petals, join to p of next ch; for point ch 5 p separated by 3 ds, join to 3rd petal of previous flower, turn; 4 ds, join to next p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to next p, 5 ds, tiny p, 4 ds, join to 3rd p, turn, 4 ds, p, 3 ds, join to p of last scallop, turn; 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to p of last scallop, 5 ds, join to 4th p of large scallop,

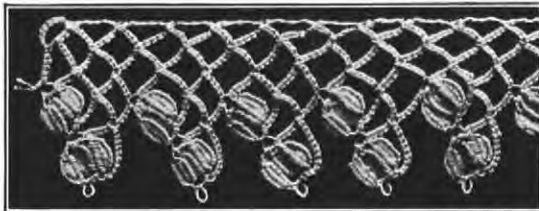


Figure 52.

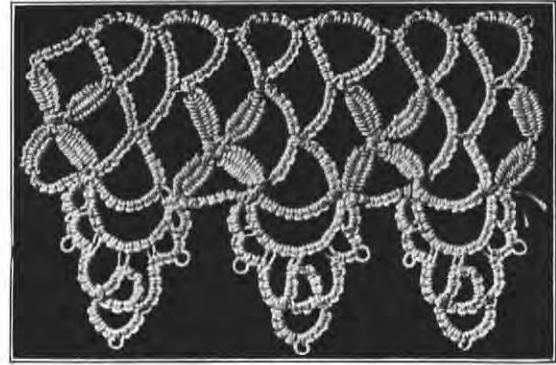


Figure 53.

2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to next p, 4 ds, join between scallop and last petal. Repeat from *.

Figure 54. This dainty edging is made in two colors. Use No. 70 hard-twist crochet cotton, pink on the shuttle for the flowers, and white on the ball. Make a knot between shuttle and ball thread. Chain tiny p, 7 ds; 2 petals, join to tiny p; * twisted threads $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch; 3rd petal, join between the first two petals; 4th petal; for scallop ch 3 ds, 5 p separated by 2 ds, 3 ds, join to base of 1st petal, turn; 4 ds, join to next p, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, join to next p, 2 ds, join to 3rd p, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, join to next p, 2 ds, join to 5th p, 4 ds, join between scallop and 4th petal, 7 ds, join to end of twisted threads at base of 3rd petal. Twisted threads $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch. Chain 7 ds, join between scallop and 4th petal, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, tiny p, 7 ds, join to tiny p; 2 petals, join to twisted threads at end of ch. Repeat from *.



Figure 54.

Centrepiece Made With Needle and Shuttle

(Continued from page 17)

Stems. Largest Bunch of Grapes. — Thread needle, leave a yard of thread; with unbroken thread, join centre, upper left grape, with needle ch 6 ds, leave $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thread, join next grape to right, ch 6 ds, continue up the thread 6 ds. Join two upper grapes in the same way. Remove needle and wind that thread on shuttle. Chain 35 ds, join larger of two inner grape clusters. Use needle with a yard of thread, ch ds along the last ch; ch 3 ds, join r of leaf; 11 ds, join r;

11 ds, join r; 3 ds, join same r; 4 ds, fasten, whip over a few sts on the wrong side. Stems are all made the same way. (See Fig. 50.) The 8 small clusters have stems of 27 ds; the 8 medium clusters of 50 ds; the 16 outer ones of 35 ds. The figures show plainly the joining of leaves and clusters, with the stems above described, and tatted cords, sets of 4-4 sts. When finished, shape, press, and add the insertion, joined as in the figure.

Sew to linen as directed for Figure 45.

Lattice-Stitch Tatting

UNUSUALLY beautiful effects in tatting may be obtained by the simple method of repeating the first half of a double stitch a given number of times, then repeating the second half stitch the same number of times. This makes one set of lattice stitch tatting.

Figure 55. Use No. 50 crochet cotton. Directions are given for the smallest size doily, the others being made in the same way, varying only in the number of rows and stitches. Figure 56 gives the actual size



Figure 55.

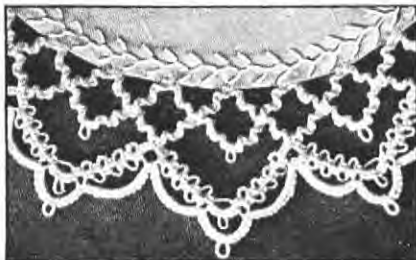


Figure 56. Detail of Edging.

detail of the edging. Hem a three-inch linen centre with brier-stitch; fill shuttle and without cutting thread from the ball, insert a crochet-hook in edge of hem, draw a loop of thread through, pass shuttle through the loop and draw up as in joining to a picot. The border begins with lattice-stitch, which is made in sets of 4-4 stitches, that is, 4 sts like the first half of a ds, then 4 sts like the second half of a ds (this forms one set). Chain 1 ds, 4 sets of 4-4 sts (draw sets of sts very close together), 1 ds, join by shuttle thread to the linen so as to form a small scallop; make 30 of these scallops around the centre, joining last scallop where the first began. *2d row*—Carry both threads to centre of first scallop and join, 2 sets of 4-4 sts, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, 2 sets of 4-4 sts, join to centre of scallop of first row as follows: Draw a loop of the shuttle thread around the tatted cord between second and third sets of sts, pass shuttle through loop and draw up closely. *3rd row*—Carry both threads to centre of first scallop of previous row, add a third thread by taking an end between fingers, pass thread around hand as usual and work 3 ds close to the joining. Turn these 3 ds downward on the shuttle thread; drop this thread, which we will call the lower, and with the other or upper thread, make 2 ds; drop the upper and with the lower make 2 ds, always turning the sts made with the lower thread, downward. Use each thread alternately until there are three little thread spaces on the upper edge of the cord and four spaces on lower edge. These spaces are formed as the threads are changed. Now with upper, make 3 ds, p, 3 ds; with lower 2 ds as close as possible for turning point in cord. Continue as before until there are four spaces on upper side and four spaces on lower side. With lower, make 3 ds, skip one scallop, join by ball thread to centre of second scallop of last row, then 3 ds more to complete section and make the turning to begin next section. Repeat around, joining last section to beginning of row. *4th row*—Cut off third thread, ch 12 ds, join by shuttle thread to fourth space on upper side of first section of 3rd row; 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to first space on other side of point; 12 ds, join to space between first and second sections; repeat around.

For middle size doily (five-inch circle) make two rows of 48 scallops as above, then add a 3rd row, making every alternate scallop of 3 sets of 4-4 sts each side of picot. In 4th row, increase to five-thread spaces on each side of cord, with 4 ds, p, 4 ds, at turning point. *Outer row*—15 ds in first and last chains, with 7 ds, p, 7 ds, over point.

The largest doily (seven-inch centre), has 4 rows of 60 scallops each, the first two rows 2 sets of 4-4 sts each side of picot; third and fourth rows 3 sets, lengthening every alternate scallop of 4th row by 4 sets of 4-4 sts each side of picot. In 5th row, increase thread spaces to six on each side of cord, with 5 ds, p, 5 ds at turning point. *Outer row*—18 ds in first and last chains, 8 ds, p, 8 ds over points.

The doilies can be combined to form a very attractive luncheon-set, using the pattern on the large plate doily for an eighteen-inch centrepiece, or sets of the different sizes can be used for special purposes. The

small doily, for example, is just the right size to use on service plates under sherbet glasses or finger-bowls, or might be combined with a larger doily to form a water-set.

Figure 57. Daisy Doily. You will need $\frac{1}{2}$ yard linen, 1 ball each of No. 15 and No. 20 hard-twist crochet cotton. Draw a circle 16 inches in diameter and stitch with sewing-machine on the line with a fairly loose tension. Cut one-half inch outside the stitching, turn edge on stitching and stitch again $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from edge. With needle and crochet cotton make a row of zigzag chain-stitch just inside of edge after tatting is finished.

Border. *1st round*—Fill shuttle with No. 20 and without disconnecting from the ball, join to edge of linen. Make 4 sets of 4-4 sts, that is, make the first half of a ds 4 times, then the second half 4 times for each set, join by shuttle thread to linen, leaving space between. Repeat around centre, joining last loop to beginning of first. *2d round*—Carry both threads to centre of first loop and join; * 2 sets of 4-4 sts, p, 2 more sts, join to centre of next loop; repeat from around.

Daisy.—Wind about 1 yard of No. 15 on shuttle and with continuous thread chain 3 ds, 6 sets of 3-3 sts, p, 6 sets of 3-3 sts, 2 ds, join by shuttle thread between first and second ds made, thus forming a loop which is the first petal of a daisy. Make 7 more petals in the same way, being sure to work the 3 ds close up to the joining. After joining ch of last petal, join to end of ch at beginning of first petal. Draw first and

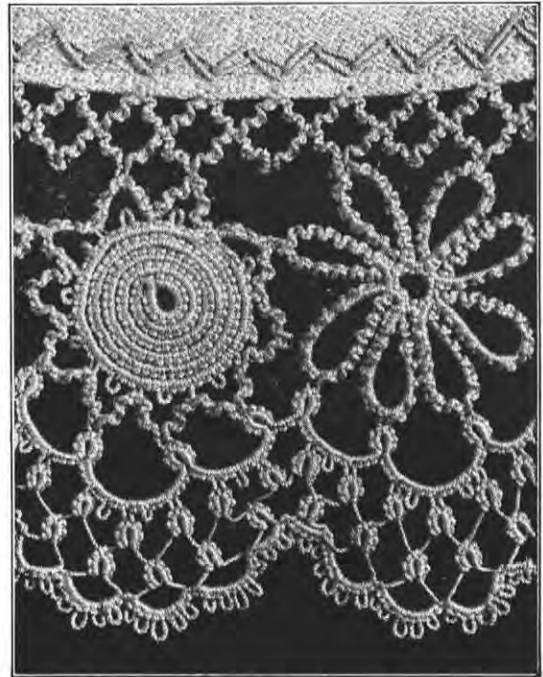


Figure 58. Detail of Edging. Actual Size.



Figure 57. Tatted Daisy Doily.

last petals close together, tie a fast knot on under side, cut thread and sew ends and a few sts at base of petals to keep them firmly in place. Two petals of each daisy are joined to two loops on edge of linen (see detail), leaving one loop between joinings.

Coils.—Begin with ch as in daisy, 14 ds, draw shuttle thread closely through the sts and form a small ring by joining to beginning of chain. Make enough ds to form a second ring close around the first one. Hold closely in the fingers and with fine needle and thread sew the two rows together. Make three more rows in the same way. Make a 6th row with a p after each 3rd ds, also sewed to position. There should be 20 ps around the coil. Now turn the work so that the sewed side will be away from the worker. Carry threads to first p of last row and join; * 2 sets of 3-3 sts, p, 2 more sets, skip 1 p, join to next; repeat from * around coil, making 10 loops in all. Two of these loops are joined to two loops on edge of linen (see detail) and the next loop on each side to a petal of the daisy (always leaving one free loop on edge of linen between daisies and coils); make 21 daisies and coils.

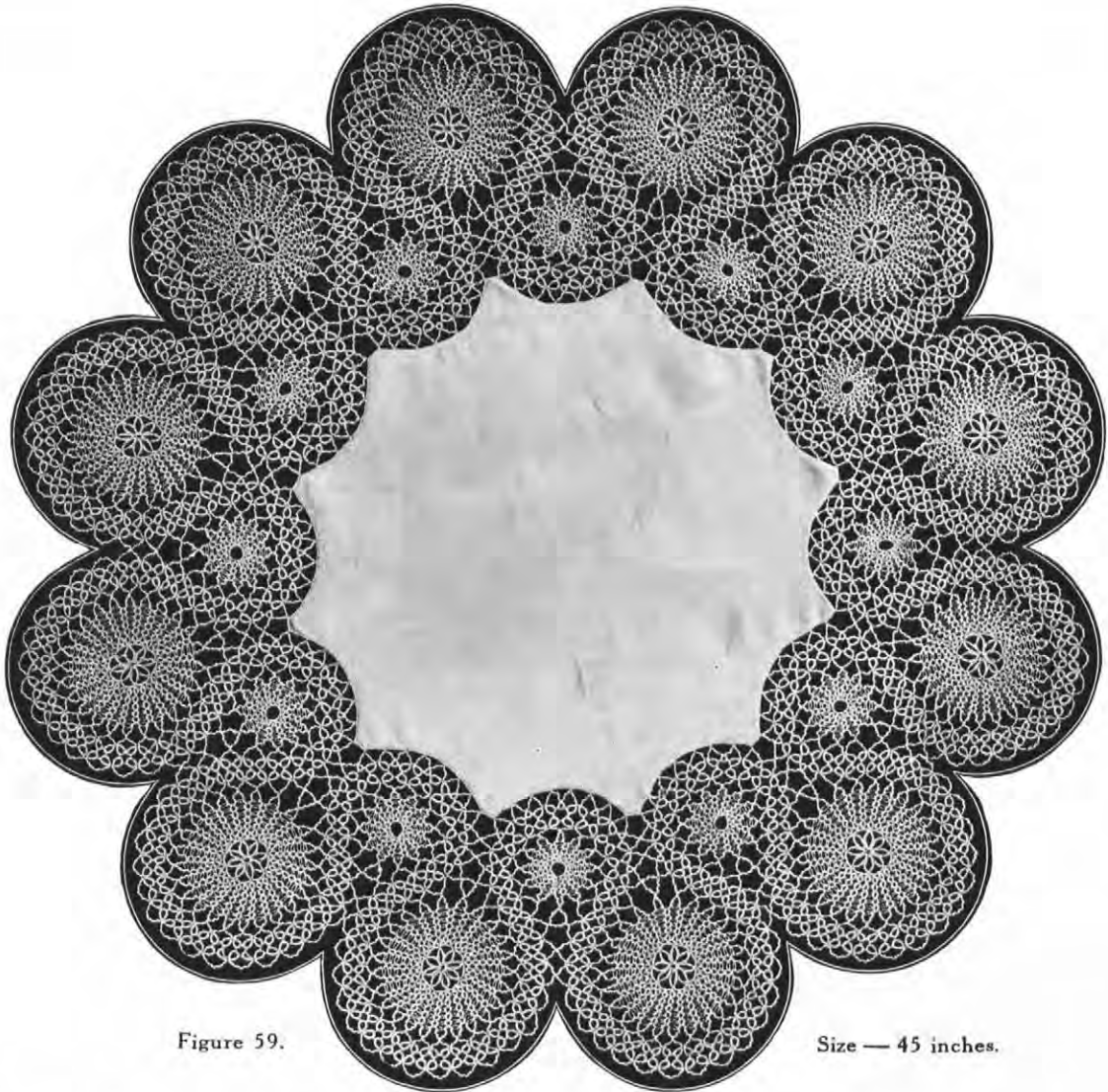


Figure 59.

Size — 45 inches.

3d round—With No. 20 make a small ring of 4 ds, join to first free petal of a daisy, 4 ds, close; turn, ch 4 ds, 3 p separated by 3 ds, 4 ds; turn, r as before, joining to next petal of daisy; turn, ch 4 ds, 5 p with 3 ds between, 4 ds; repeat r, join to next petal; repeat first ch and join 4th small r to 4th petal; ch 3 ds; r, joined to 2nd free loop on coil. Repeat chs and rs over coil as over daisy, leaving last loop free on coil. *4th round*—r 3 ds, join 1st p of ch, 3 ds, close; leave about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch of thread, r 3 ds, skip 1 p, join next, 3 ds, close; repeat rs, joining to 1st, 3rd, and 5th ps of 2nd ch, and 1st and 3rd of 3rd ch. Leave a very short thread when passing from daisy to coil. Repeat around centre. *5th round*—Like 4th, joining each r to thread left between rs, cut thread. *6th round*—Join to thread between rs, ch 2 ds, 5 p separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, join to next thread. When passing from coil to daisy make 2 ps in ch instead of 5 ps.

Figure 59. This centrepiece with wide tatted border requires 10 balls of No. 10 hard-twist crochet cotton.

Centre of Large Medallion.—For detail see Figure 60. Wind 3 yards of thread on shuttle. Ring 6 ds, small p, 6 ds, large p, 6 ds, small p, 6 ds, close, turn; (ch 3 ds, small p) twice, 3 ds, turn; r 6 ds, join to small p, 6 ds, join to large p, 6 ds, small p, 6 ds, close, turn; ch as before, turn and continue until there are 8 rs and 8 chs, joining the last ch to starting point. Fasten off.

Outside row.—Wind 6 yards of thread on shuttle. Ring 3 ds, small p, 2 ds, join to ch of centre, 2 ds, small p, 3 ds, close, turn. (Note. The chs are made of sets of sts. The first 1-4 s means 4 single sts like the first half of a ds; the next 1-4 s means 4 single sts like the second half of a ds. The 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th p gradually increase in size from an ordinary size to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch). Chain (1-4 s, p, 1-4 s, small p) 4 times, 1-4 s, p, 8-4 s (Note. 8-4 s means alternately 4 single sts like the first half and 4 single sts like the second half of ds, 4 times), turn work, join to last or 9th p, (1-4 s, small p, 1-4 s, join to next p) 4

times, 1-4 s; r 3 ds, join to last r, 2 ds, join to centre, 2 ds, small p, 3 ds, close, turn. Repeat chain, joining 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th p to corresponding small p of last ch. There should be 24 rs and 24 points.

Small Medallion. — Wind 1½ yards of thread on shuttle. Ring 3 ds, 11 small ps with 3 ds between, close, turn; ch (1-4 s, p, 1-4 s small p) 3 times, 1-4 s, p, 6-4 s, turn work, join to 7th p, (1-4 s, small p, 1-4 s, join to next p) 3 times, 1-4 s, join by shuttle thread to centre ring. Repeat chain, joining 2nd, 4th and 6th p to corresponding small p of last ch.

The small medallion finished should measure 2¾ inches, the large medallion 4¼ inches.

Edge. — Ring 7 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 7 ds; ch 3-4 s, join to point of large med, 3-4 s; r 7 ds, join to last r, 3 ds, p, 7 ds; r 7 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 7 ds, repeat until 20 points are joined, ch 4-4 s, join to next point, 5-4 s; r 8 ds, join to last r, 4 ds, p, 8 ds. With 2d shuttle and thread r 8 ds, join p of 1st ring of last row, 4 ds, p, 8 ds; ch 9-4 s; r 8 ds, join last ring, 4 ds, join 2d r of last row, 8 ds; r 8 ds, join next r of last row, 4 ds, p, 8 ds, repeat to

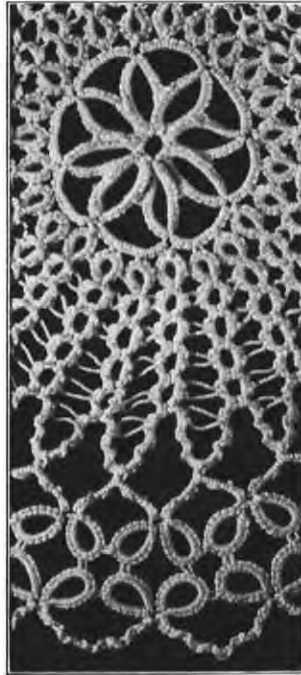


Figure 60. Detail for Figure 59.

opposite the 4th point from where last row left off, then ch 8-4 s, 2 rings, ch 8-4 s; r 7 ds, join, 3 ds, join, 7 ds; r 7 ds, join, 3 ds, p, 7 ds; ch 5-4 s, join to small med, 5-4 s; r 8 ds, join last r, 4 ds, join last row, 8 ds; r 8 ds, join, 4 ds, p, 8 ds; ch 4-4 s, join 2d point of small med, 4-4 s, repeat around med until 10 points are joined, then ch 5-4 s, join 11th point, 5-4 s; r 7 ds, join, 3 ds, p, 7 ds; r 7 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 7 ds; ch 8-4 s; r 8 ds, join, 4 ds, p, 8 ds; r 8 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 8 ds; ch 4-4 s, join ch of 4th point on large med, 4-4 s; r 8 ds, join, 4 ds, p, 8 ds; r 8 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 8 ds; ch 4-4 s, join next ch, 5-4 s; r 8 ds, join, 4 ds, p, 8 ds. Drop second shuttle and take up first again. Ring 8 ds, join, 4 ds, p, 8 ds; ch 8-4 s; r 4 ds, join last r, 4 ds, p, 4 ds; ch 8-4 s; r 8 ds, join last r, 4 ds, join last row, 8 ds; r 8 ds, join last row, 4 ds, p, 8 ds. Repeat around. There should be 7 small rings between 2 large rings. After making last 2 large rings, ch 5-4 s, join second large med, 4-4 s; r 7 ds, join, 3 ds, join, 7 ds. Repeat around second medallion as directed before.

Twisted Tatting for Unusual Edgings

BOTH edgings are made with No. 30 crochet cotton. Cover design is described on page 32.

Figure 61. Leaf Design Edging. Chain (8 ds, p) twice, 4 ds, turn; r 2 ds, 5 sts like the first half of a ds, pass shuttle under in same direction without making a loop. This gives a twist. Make 4 groups of 5 half sts (hs) with twist after each, 1 ds join to beginning of ch, 1 ds, then 4 groups of 5 hs as before, 1 ds, p, 2 ds, close. 2d leaflet: r 2 ds, join to last p, 1 ds, 6 groups of 5 hs, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, 6 groups of 5 hs (always followed by a twist), 1 ds, p, 2 ds, close. 3rd leaflet: r 2 ds, join, 1 ds, 4 groups of 5 hs, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, 4 groups of 5 hs, 2 ds, close, turn; ch 4 ds, join, 8 ds, p, 8 ds, join by shuttle thread to p of last leaflet at point.



Figure 61. Edging in Leaf Design.

Figure 62. Flower Design Edging. — Ring 9 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 12 ds, close, turn. Make another r close to the first one in the same way. Ch 9 ds, p, 6 ds, turn. R 1 ds, 5 sts like the first half of a ds, pass shuttle under in same direction without making a loop (this gives a twist), make 3 more groups of 5 hs with twist after each group, 1 ds, join to p in first r, 1 ds, 2 groups of 5 hs with twist, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, 2 groups of 5 hs with twist, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, 4 groups of 5 hs, 1 ds, close. In each of the next 4 petals make (1 ds, 4 groups of 5 hs, 1 ds, join, 1 ds, 4 groups of 5 hs, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, 4 groups of 5 hs, 1 ds, close); in the 6th and 7th petals divide the 2nd set of groups by 1 ds, p, 1 ds in the middle, and omit last p in 8th petal. Turn. Ch 6 ds, join to p in stem, 9 ds, join to p in

(Continued on page 32)

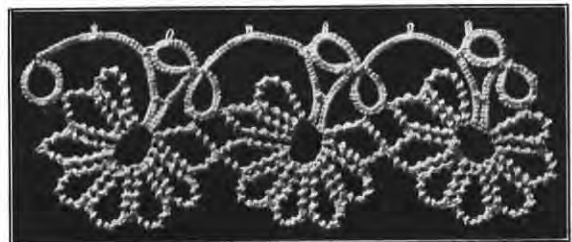


Figure 62. Edging in Flower Design.

Roll Tatting

THOSE who do shuttle-work will welcome this novel method of developing new patterns or copying old ones. Practically any design may be made of it, although some are more suitable than others. All or any part of the work may be made in the new way, allowing a variety that is practically endless.

The work is easily done, once the knack is acquired—and knack is usually acquired by practice. With fingers in position to make the first half of the ordinary double stitch, make a knot and 1 ds to hold by, pass the shuttle back of the loop about the left hand and through the loop toward you—a motion similar to that used in over-casting. Instead of taking a stitch you simply twist the threads together. The shuttle thread should be drawn out taut, which will cause the loop thread to wrap around it. The roll stitches are always taken in the same direction.

When one section of a ring or chain has been rolled, carefully push it up together, rolling it slightly between the right thumb and forefinger to take up any extra thread at the end. Holding the roll between the left thumb and forefinger, make a picot, draw up or join as directed.

The picots are used chiefly for joining, therefore make them small. They are always made between two ordinary double stitches, and the picot is pushed up snugly before the next roll is made; otherwise it will unwind and cause grief later. The work should be held securely in the fingers of the left hand until a joining is made so that it will not unwind; but after the work is well started, this item is not so troublesome. When the number of roll stitches exceeds ten or twelve, it is wise to divide the number into two or three parts and push together ten or so at a time.

Figure 63. Insertion in Roll Tatting.—This is an old favorite and clearly illustrates the possibilities of changing a simple common design to something more distinguished looking.

Ring (10 roll sts, 1 ds, p, 1 ds) 3 times, 10 roll sts, close, turn. Chain 12 roll sts, turn. Ring as before, turn. * Chain 12 roll sts, turn; ring 10 roll sts, 1 ds, join to previous ring, 1 ds, (10 roll sts, 1 ds, p, 1 ds) twice, 10 roll sts, close turn. Repeat from * for length desired.

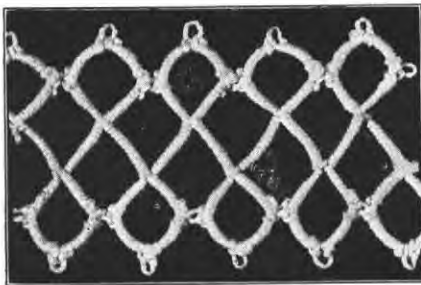


Figure 63. Insertion in Roll Tatting.

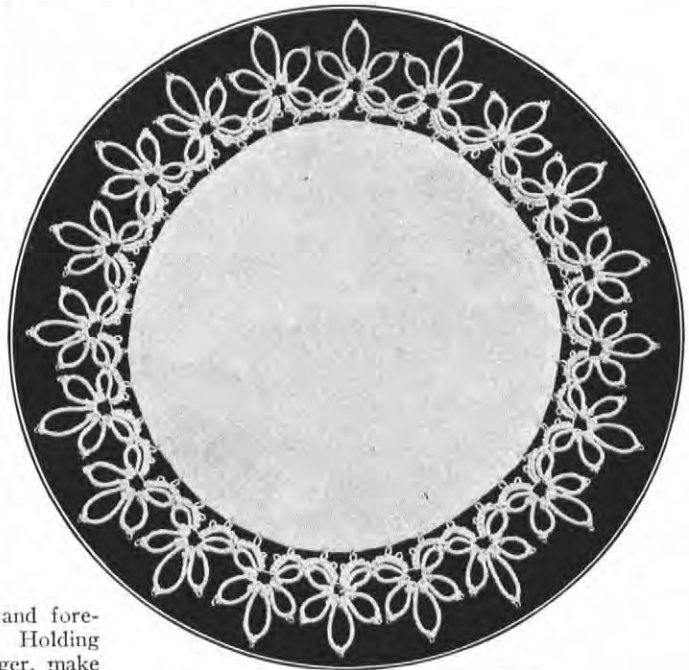


Figure 64. Ivy Leaf Doily.

Figure 64.—The ivy leaf doily is made of No. 5 crochet cotton. Ch 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds. R 15 roll, 1 ds, join to end of chain, 1 ds, 12 roll, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, close. R 1 ds, join to last p, 1 ds, 20 roll, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, 20 roll, 1 ds, p, 1 ds. R 1 ds, join to last p, 1 ds, 30 roll, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, 30 roll, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, close. R 1 ds, join to last p, 1 ds, 20 roll, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, 20 roll, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, close. R 1 ds, join to last p, 1 ds, 12 roll, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, 15 roll, close. Ch 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, join to last p. Repeat.

To Apply the Lace.—With finer thread crochet a chain all around inside working a slip stitch into the outer picots of the tatted chains. Then draw a circle on your linen and cut allowing for a $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch hem. Whip the lace to the edge of the piece taking up each stitch.

If you prefer to cover the edge with doubles, machine stitch on the penciled line so that the linen will not stretch in the working. Cut away linen about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch beyond stitching as you work.

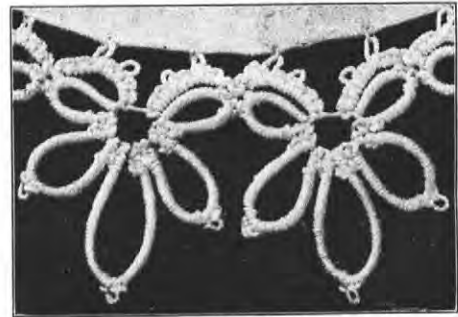


Figure 65. Detail of Ivy Leaf Pattern.

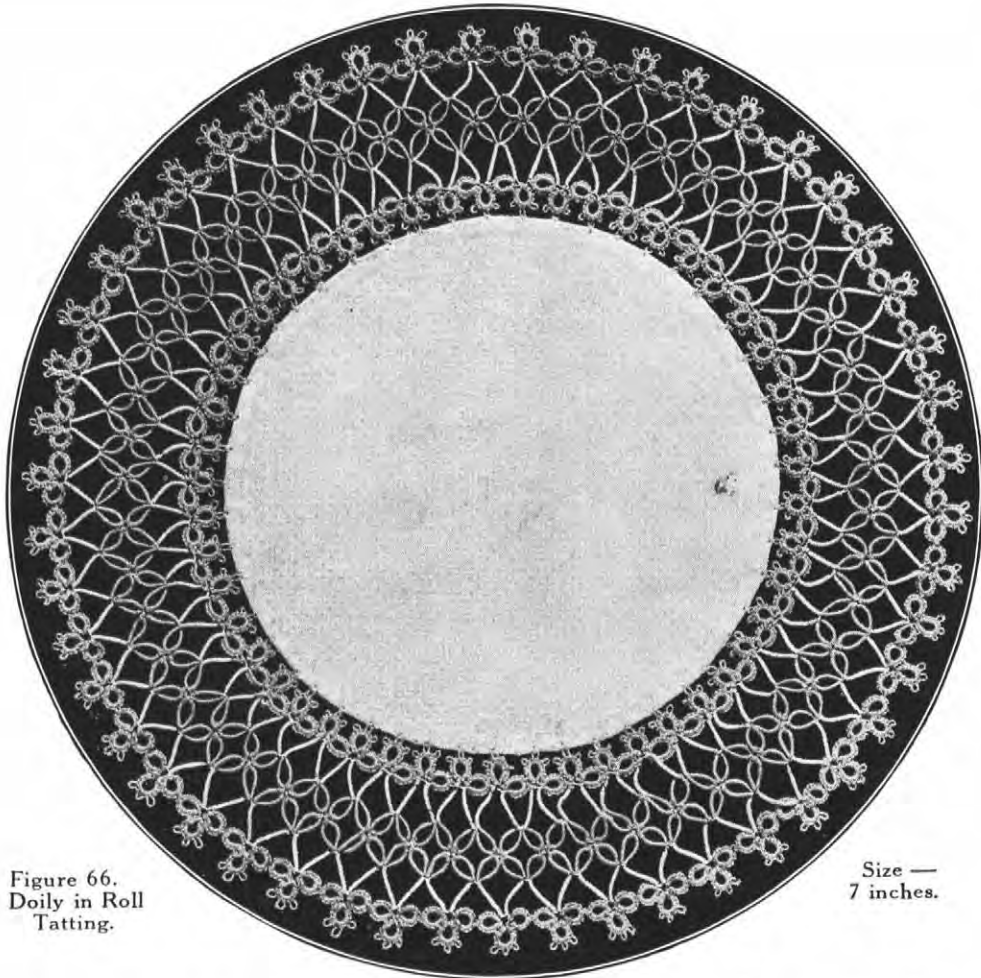


Figure 66.
Doily in Roll
Tatting.

Size —
7 inches.

Figure 66.—The doily in roll tatting is made of No. 15 crochet cotton, pink and white, the shuttle thread of pink. The work is divided into two rows. The inside row is made first. Begin with the middle r of a clover-leaf. R 2 ds, p, 3 ds, p, (2 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, close. R 2 ds, join to last p of first r, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 7 ds, close. Ch 20 roll. R 20 roll, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, 20 roll, close. * Another r like this. Ch 20 roll, join to last p of second r in clover-leaf. R 2 ds, join to exposed p of last r in clover-leaf, 3 ds, p, (2 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, close. R 2 ds, join to last p of preceding r, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 7 ds, close. Ch 20 roll. R 20 roll, 1 ds, join to p on last roll ring, 1 ds, 20 roll, close. Repeat from * until 50 clover-leaves have been made. *Outside row*—Begin with a clover-leaf. R 7 ds, p, 5 ds, p, 2 ds, close. R 2 ds, join to last p of first r, 3 ds, p, (2 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, p, 2 ds. R 2 ds, join to last p of second r, 5 ds, p, 7 ds. Ch 20 roll. R 20 roll, 1 ds, join to pair of roll rings in first row, 1 ds, 20 roll. R 20 roll, 1 ds, join to next pair on first row, 1 ds, 20 roll. Ch 20 roll. Another clover-leaf joining to last r of first clover-leaf. Repeat.

This doily in its combination of pink and white is charming. The small detail illustration at right is actual size and shows how the two colors are combined. To apply the lace to the linen proceed as directed for Figure 64, or else, first hemstitch the edge of the linen centre, cut away material about 1/8 inch outside of the hemstitching and crochet two doubles in each space, catching into tatted picots at regular intervals.

If you wish to have a larger or smaller doily use coarser or finer crochet cotton and follow directions exactly as they are given.

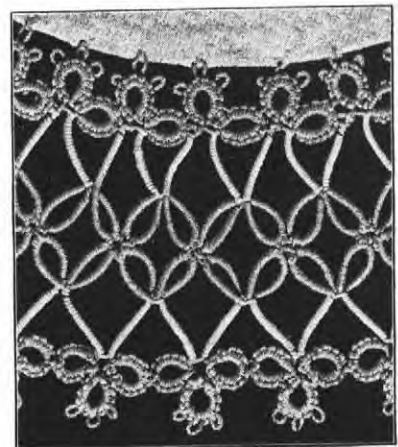


Figure 67. Detail in Actual Size.

Centrepiece in Tatting and Weaving

TATTED medallions with woven centres are joined together with weaving to make an edge for this centrepiece.

Materials.—Four balls écreu crochet cotton No. 3 and linen to match; a circle twenty-eight inches in diameter.

Figure 68. Medallions.—*Ring 7 ds, 3 p with 5 ds between, 7 ds; ch 4 ds, 3 p with 3 ds between, 4 ds; r 5 ds, join to last p on large r, 2 ds, p, 5 ds; repeat ch; r 7 ds, join to last p of small r, 5 ds, join to middle p of first r, 5 ds, p, 7 ds; repeat ch and small r; repeat ch and large r, joining by middle p's to the two other large r. * Repeat from * to * three times, and join to base of first ring.

Woven Centre.—Thread a large needle with $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of thread and use 8 centre p's of medallion for foundation. (See Fig. 69). Holding end of thread, insert needle in a p; carry thread across to opposite p, back to p at right of first p, and continue crossing threads until foundation is completed.

Without breaking thread, weave close to centre. Insert needle under 2 loops; bring needle back between same 2 loops and under third loop. Repeat around for 8 rows. Finish by tying to loose end of foundation thread.

Border.—Join medallions as made, connecting two adjoining chains by two p's of each. Place joined medallions around linen centre. Turn in $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on edge of linen and overcast edge with same thread.

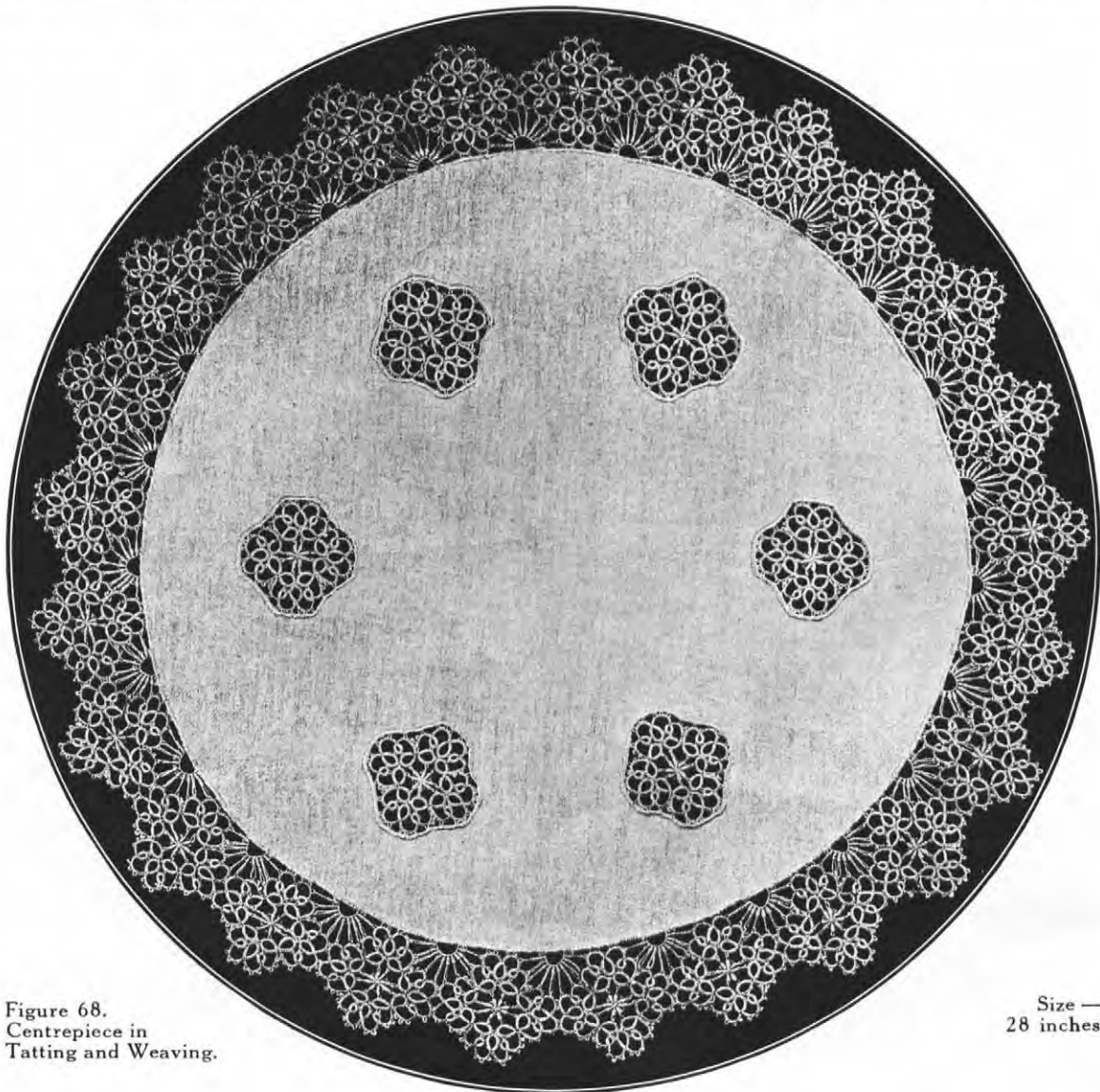


Figure 68.
Centrepiece in
Tatting and Weaving.

Size —
28 inches.

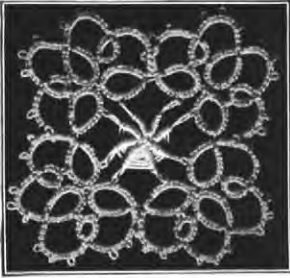


Figure 69 (Left) Shows Method of Weaving Centre of Medallion.

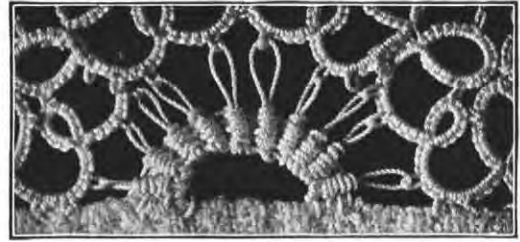


Figure 70 (Right) Shows Weaving Between Medallions on Border.

Weaving in Border.— Half way between two medallions make a one-inch loop on the edge of the linen (see Fig. 70), carry the thread through the loop and across to the first picot, through picot and back to big loop, wind around big loop twice and carry thread to second picot, catching through it in the same way. Make these foundation loops into each picot, carrying thread around the big loop each time. This will make ten loops on which to weave. There are six rows of the weaving, which is done in the same way the centre weaving was done.

Place the six single medallions on the linen centrepiece in the positions indicated in Fig. 68; baste smoothly and securely, then cut the linen from beneath each one, leaving just enough edge to turn back. Overcast with the same thread, catching the picots on the edge of each medallion.

Buttonholing may be used for fastening medallions and edge, but with the heavy thread it will make a very heavy edge, and the overcasting, if done closely, much as an eyelet is overcast, resembles the weaving, and looks well with it.

Tatting Combined with Braid Plate Doily

NOVELTY braid and tatting make a very attractive lace which is both simple and quick to work.

Figure 71. Plate Doily.— Two yards of novelty braid No. 4, one ball of crochet cotton No. 40, and a small circle of linen are required.

Begin with a r of 12 p with 2 ds between, tie and cut the threads. Then r 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to r, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, close, turn, make a large r of 5 ds, 5 p, with 2 ds between, 5 ds. Alternate the large and small r until 12 of each small r and 11 large are made, joining each small one to the centre and joining both large and small ones to each other by the first p. By the illustration it will be seen that the large r are joined to p of the braid as follows: Two r to each of the first two medallions, one to each of next three medallions, and two to each of next two medallions. In the space left by omitting the 12th large r make a large separate r of 10 p with 2 ds between and join as seen in the illustration.

Repeat these wheels until ten are made, leaving one medallion of braid between, and join ends of braid.

(Continued on page 29)

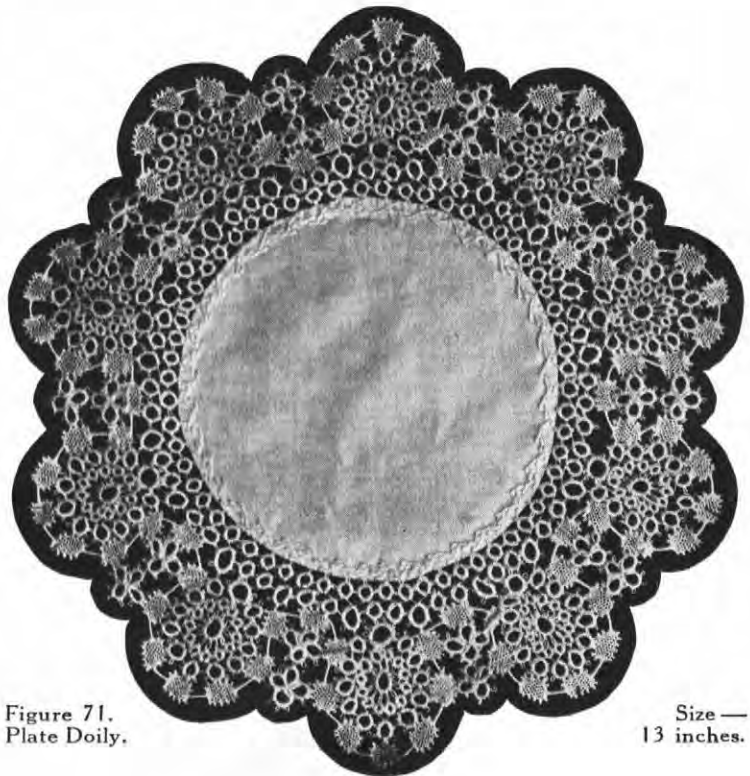


Figure 71.
Plate Doily.

Size —
13 inches.

Boudoir Cap and Camisole Top

THE beginner who, finds it hard to work with both shuttle and ball thread will welcome this charming cap which is very simple to do. At first glance the motif used for the crown may seem complicated, but it is made with the shuttle thread only, and the little motifs which make the large one are joined together easily in the process of the work. When the large motif is complete, the outside rows are added, one at a time. The detail shown pictures the way in which the outside rows are joined to the large motif.

Three yards of one-inch satin ribbon in any preferred color, joined by three rows of the tatted insertion and finished with a tatted edging to match, make the cap, which is hemmed over elastic around the head size. The crown is attached by sewing the tips of the picots securely to the edge of the ribbon. Two yards of one-third-inch ribbon in the chosen color, made into a knotted rosette with streamers and sewed to the right side of the crown toward the back, makes a dainty finish.

Figure 72. Use two balls of hard-twist crochet cotton No. 10.

Crown.—For the centre of motif r 10 p, with 1 ds between, close, tie, and cut threads. Ring 4 ds, join to a p of centre ring, 4 ds, close, turn. Leave a short thread space (about one-eighth inch) and r 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close, turn. Leave thread space as before and repeat from beginning of row 9 times, tie, and cut threads. Make nine motifs in this way, joining the second to 2 p of first motif, the third one to 2 p of second motif, and to 2 p of first motif (to rings next the joined ones).

Join 4th motif (opposite the first one) to 2 p of the second and to 2 p of the third motif (to rings next the ones joined). This forms the centre motif of the crown. Join a motif by one p to the left and another motif by one p to the right of centre motif and join each one by 2 p to motifs above (to rings next the joined ones). This finishes the centre row. Add a row of two motifs, then one motif, joining rings to correspond with beginning.

Outside Rows.—Ring 4 ds, join to a ring of last motif, 4 ds, close, chain 3 ds, 3 p with 2 ds between, 3 ds. Repeat from beginning around, joining to each ring of crown, then make a double row of rings (as for motifs) joined to p of chs.

Band.—To make three double rows of rings, r 2 ds, 3 p with 2 ds between, 2 ds, close, and join all rings. The double row next to the crown measures 28 inches, the following 27 inches, and the third one 26 inches. Cut

four lengths of the wider ribbon, the two next to the crown 28½ inches long (½ inch allowed for seams), the following 26½ inches, and the last one 25 inches. Sew them to the picots of the corresponding tatted insertions. Hem the last ribbon and run elastic through.

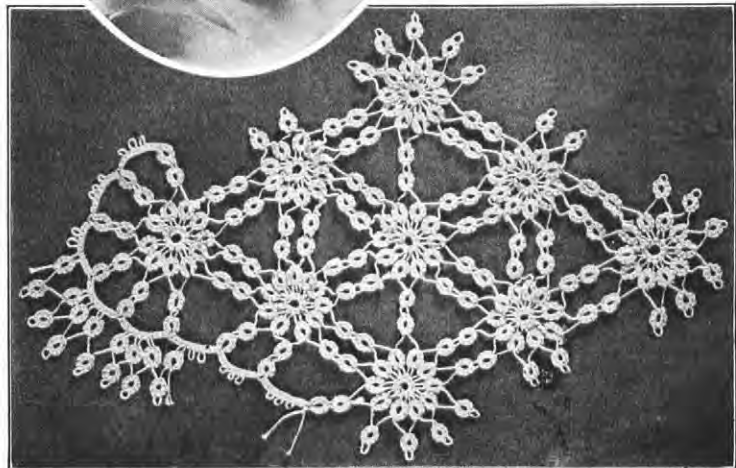
Edging.—Ring 2 ds, 3 p with 2 ds between, 2 ds, close, turn, leave thread space (¼ inch), ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close, turn, repeat from beginning, joining the 3 p rings only. Sew to narrow hem. Trim cap as illustrated.

Figure 73. Camisole Top.—This simple but beautiful straight camisole yoke may be used equally well as a chemise or nightgown yoke. If used for a camisole top, in place of the lace shoulder straps one may use narrow washable satin ribbon in single or double bands. About thirty of the little motifs will be needed to make a size 36 top, and as many more as are necessary may be added to make larger sizes than this.

No. 50 hard-twist crochet cotton will make a lace both fine enough and substantial enough for everyday practical purposes. If you wish a finer lace, bear in mind that your top will be proportionately narrower, and that more motifs will be required for a given size.



Figure 72.
Method of Putting Together Portions of Cap-Crown.



Motif.—For centre, r 1 ds, p, (2 ds, p) 11 times, 1 ds, close and tie the two threads together. Leave about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of thread between centre ring and next ring. * Ring 5 ds, p, 5 ds, 3 p separated by 1 ds, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, close, turn; leave a short thread; r 6 ds, join to centre ring, 6 ds, close, turn; leave a short thread; r 5 ds, join, 5 ds, p, 1 ds, p, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, close, turn; leave a short thread; r 6 ds, join to next p of centre ring, 6 ds, close, turn; leave a short thread; r 5 ds, join, 5 ds, p, 1 ds, p, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, close, turn; r 6 ds, join to next p of centre ring, 6 ds, close, turn. Repeat from * joining as before and making 3 p on top of every third large ring. Break thread and fasten off.

Join each succeeding motif by two 2-picot rings to corresponding rings of previous motif, joining the last to the first one made to close the top.

Beading.—Ring 5 ds, p, 1 ds, p, 5 ds, 3 p separated by 1 ds, 5 ds, p, 1 ds, p, 5 ds, close, turn; leave a short thread; r 7 ds, p, 7 ds, close, turn; r 5 ds, join, 1 ds, join, 5 ds, join to motif (third ring from joining) 1 ds, join to next p of same ring, 5 ds, p, 1 ds, p, 5 ds, close, turn; r 7 ds, join to small ring, 7 ds, close, turn; large ring as before, joining by 2 p to motif, turn; ring 7 ds, p, 7 ds, close, turn; large r with 3 p on top, turn; r 7 ds, join, 7 ds, close, turn; large r with 3 p, turn. Repeat, joining two large rings to each motif and having two 3-picot rings between the joinings.

Make another double row, join to this by the two small rings and make 3 p on top of each large ring.

Make the same beadings for opposite edge.

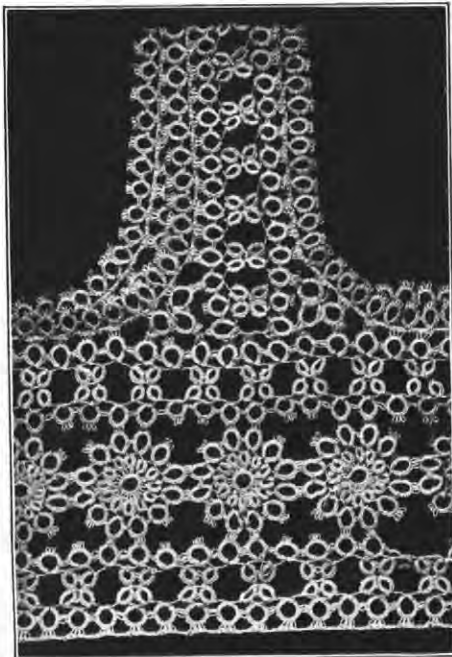


Figure 74. Detail of Camisole Top.

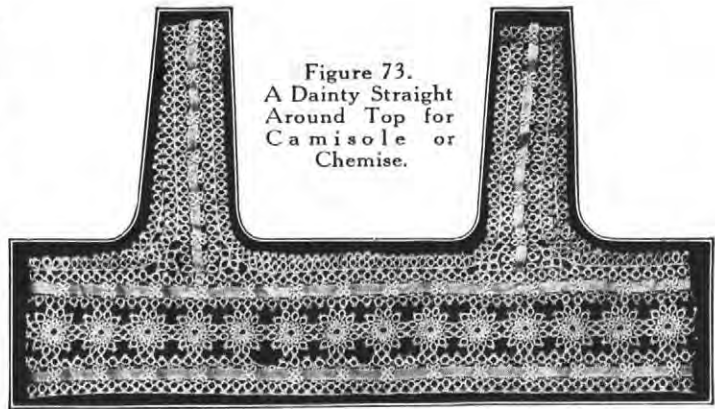


Figure 73.
A Dainty Straight
Around Top for
Camisole or
Chemise.

Shoulder Strap.—Repeat beading for length desired and sew in place.

To fill in space at joining of shoulder straps, work a clover-leaf into each corner as follows: r 7 ds, p, 7 ds, join to third ring from joining, 1 ds, join, passing thread through 2 p, 7 ds, p, 7 ds, close; close to this ring, r 7 ds, join, 7 ds, skip 1 ring of band, join to next and to first r of strap, 7 ds, p, 7 ds, close; close to this ring, r 7 ds, join, 7 ds, join to third ring of strap, 7 ds, p, 7 ds, close. Tie and break threads.

Crochet a chain all around. Fasten thread into p of large ring, slip stitch in each p, * ch 3, sl st in each p of next ring, repeat from * across bottom and around neck and armholes.

Edging.—Ring 5 ds, p, 4 ds, 3 p separated by 1 ds, 4 ds, p, 5 ds, close. Join each following ring by first p to preceding ring and sew edging to chain around neck and armholes.

The edging of little rings around the neck and the armholes is made separately and whipped to the chain which finishes the lace.

Sew the top to the garment by the similar chain at the bottom of the yoke, whipping it with fine stitches along the edge.

Plate Doily

(Continued from page 27)

In spaces between the wheels and on outside of the braid make two quartrefoils (see illustration), each r of 7 ds, 5 p with 3 ds between, 7 ds. Join r by 1st p, and join to medallions of braid by middle p of rings.

For the inner edge of the border make a double row of rings, those in each row joined to each other by the 1st p. The r of the inner row is of 4 ds, 3 p with 4 ds between, 4 ds. For the other row make 2 r of 5 ds, 3 p with 5 ds between, 5 ds and join to the medallion of braid. Between these make a large r of 5 ds, 5 p with 3 ds between, 5 ds, and join to wheel, as seen in the illustration.

To apply the lace to the linen, cut the linen for the centre and make a rolled hem. Sew on border, catching each picot of tatting. Another simple method: first hemstitch the edge of the linen, then crochet two doubles in each space catching each tatted picot at regular intervals.

Baby Cap of Tatted Lace

THIS charming cap for a small baby requires two spools of No. 100 hard-twist crochet cotton and will make a cap for a two to three months-old baby, while for a baby of from five to six months, No. 70 or 80 cotton should be substituted.

The border rows of the crown, and the front are added to the crown medallion in the process of construction, and the neck of the cap is shaped toward the back so that it will fit snugly and well.

Figure 76. Crown Medallion.—Fill shuttle and without breaking thread from ball, r 13 p separated by 2 ds, close; * ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join by shuttle thread to 2nd p, repeat from * 6 times, joining 7th ch to starting point. Cut and tie threads. This motif forms centre of crown. **1st round**—Make a knot between shuttle and ball thread and r 12 p separated by 2 ds, close; * chain 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join by shuttle thread to 2nd p, repeat from * 5 times, turn; ch 8 ds, join by ball thread to a ch of centre motif, ** ch 8 ds, join to next ch, 8 ds, turn; r 12 p, separated by 2 ds, close, turn; ch 6 ds, join by ball thread to next ch of last motif, 6 ds, join by shuttle thread to 2nd p of r; (ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to 2nd p of r) 5 times, turn; ch 8 ds, join to centre motif (to same p where last 8 ds-chain was joined), repeat from ** until there are 7 flowers joined to centre, joining last ch of 7th flower to first flower and the last 8 ds-ch to starting point; cut and tie threads. **2nd round**—Make a knot between shuttle and ball thread and fasten to p of 4th and of 1st free ch, joining 2 flowers, ch 6 ds, p, * (2 ds, p) 5 times, 2 ds, join by

shuttle thread to p of next ch; ch 5 p separated by 2 ds, join to next ch; ch (2 ds, p) 6 times, 6 ds, join to next and 1st ch; ch 6 ds, join by ball thread to next p of last ch, repeat from * join to starting point and fasten off (21 ch). **3rd round**—Ring (2 ds, p) 3 times, 2 ds, join to 3rd p of any ch (2 ds, p) 3 times, 2 ds, close; ch 8 ds, p, 8 ds; r as before joined to next ch; continue around. **4th round**—Ring 7 p separated by 2 ds, close; close up r 7 p as before joined by 1st p to r just made; close up r (2 ds, p) 3 times, 2 ds, join to p of any ch, (2 ds, p) 3 times, 2 ds, close; cut and tie threads. Join a group of 3 r to each ch. **5th round**—Make a flower as in 1st round for each group of 3 rings, joining 1st and 2nd 6 ds-chains. **6th round**—All rings are of 7 p separated by 2 ds and joined by middle p to ring opposite. Fasten thread to 1st free ch of a flower, * ch 6 ds, join to next ch of same flower, ch 6 ds; (r, ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds) 4 times; r; ch 4 ds, 7 p with 2 ds between, 4 ds (for turning); r joined to last r, (ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds; r join to next r) 4 times; ch 6 ds, join to 1st ch of next flower; repeat from * joining 4 ch between rings to ch opposite. Make a row consisting of 5 pairs of rings enclosed by chains for each of 4 flowers (back of cap); in 5th row make 6 pairs of rings, in 6th row 5 pairs, joining first 3 chains only; in 7th and 8th rows join all ch; in 9th row join 3 ch; make 8 more rows of 5 pairs joining all ch; in next row join 3 ch, to correspond with other side; make 2 rows joining all ch; make 21st row of 6 pairs of r, joining 3 ch only, then join last 4 ch to 1st row made. This leaves 4 spaces which are filled with two 7 p-rings. Join each of these rings by middle p to p of opposite chains.

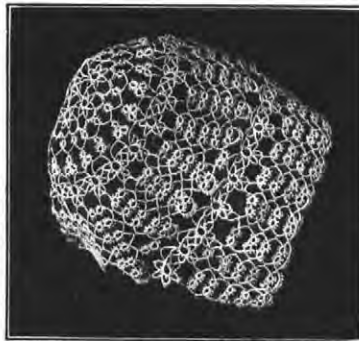


Figure 75. Baby Cap.

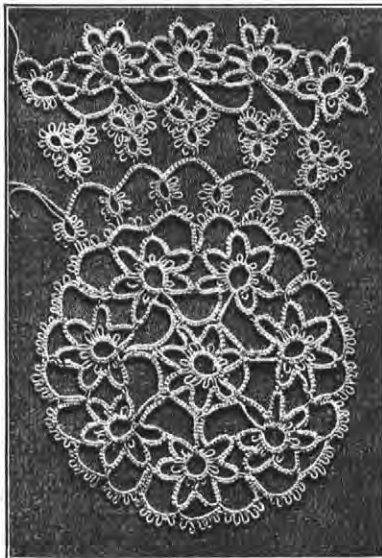


Figure 76.
Rows Joined to Crown Medallion.

Front.—Across front (between long rows of rings) make 20 flowers as in 1st round, joining 1st and 2nd 6 ds-chains to corresponding ch of previous flower; ch 8 ds, p, 8 ds between flowers. Join 1st flower by 2nd petal to next of 7 p made in turning of long row of rings, join ch between 1st and 2nd flowers to double ring made for filling. Join ch between 2nd and 3rd flowers to 4th p made for turning of next row. Continue across, joining 5th petal of 20th flower to next p of long row of rings. Finish cap by working 19 rows of pairs of rings as in 6th round. Fasten thread in p of flower, ch 6 ds, (r, ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds) 4

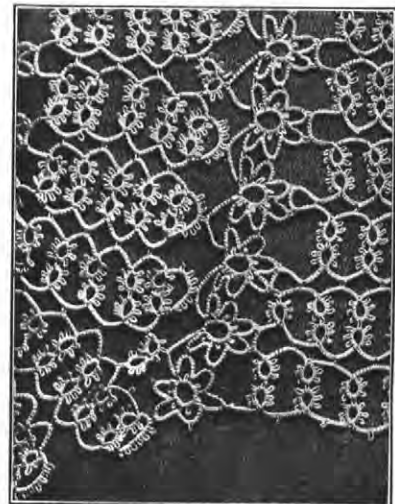


Figure 77.
Shaping of Neck toward Back.

times; r; ch 4 ds, p, 4 ds, 9 p with 2 ds between, 4 ds, p, 4 ds (for each turning); r joined to last r, (ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds; r joined to next r) 4 times; ch 6 ds, join to 1st petal of next flower, 6 ds, join to next petal of same flower; (r, ch) 5 times; for turning ch 4 ds, join, 4 ds, 9 p with 2 ds between, 4 ds, p, 4 ds; (r, ch) 4 times only, join ch to remaining r and to ch of next flower, ch 6 ds, join to next ch of same

flower, 6 ds, join to ch between rings, 6 ds; (r, ch joined to opposite ch) 3 times; r; turning as before; (r, ch) 4 times, join to next flower; ch 6 ds, join to same flower; ch 6 ds, join to ch; * ch 6 ds; (r, ch joined opposite) 3 times; r; turning as before; (r, ch) 3 times; r; ch 6 ds, join to next flower; ch 6 ds, join to same flower; repeat from * working other end to match beginning.

Between Meal Cloth

Shown as Frontispiece, page 2

THE lovely tatted (36 inch) between meal cloth, which is shown in the Frontispiece, page 2, is made with No. 20 hard-twist crochet cotton. About 12 balls of cotton will be required.

Figure 78 gives the actual size and detail and it is well to consult it frequently while making the lace.

Inner Row of Wheels. Ring 2 ds, 12 p separated by 4 ds, 2 ds, close, tie and cut thread. *1st round*—r 3 ds, join to a p of centre r, 3 ds, close, turn; leave $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thread; r 7 ds, 7 p separated by 3 ds, 7 ds, close, turn; * leave $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thread; repeat small r joining to next p on centre r; turn; leave thread; repeat large r joining by 1st p to last p of previous large r; turn; repeat from * around. *2d round*—r 3 ds, join to 3rd p of a large r, 3 ds, close, turn; leave thread; r 5 ds, 5 p separated by 3 ds, 5 ds, close, turn; leave thread; small r joining to 5th p of same r, turn; leave thread; r 5 ds, join, 4 p separated by 3 ds, 5 ds, close; repeat around. *3rd round*—(Shuttle and ball thread) * r (3 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, join to middle p of a ring, (3 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, close; turn; ch 4 ds, 9 p separated by 2 ds, 4 ds, turn; repeat from * until there are 19 rs and 18 chs; this leaves 5 free rs on one side; tie and cut threads. Make 16 wheels in this way, joining them in the process of the work by middle p of 16th and 17 chs to 2nd and 3rd chs of previous wheel; this leaves the 2 end chains free. Then r 2 ds, join to 18th ch, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to opposite ch, 4 ds, p, 2 ds, tie and cut. Fill in each space with a single ring.

Outer Row of Wheels.—*1st row*—As in wheel above but joining 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th large rs to chs of inner row of wheels leaving the next ch from joining free as shown in illustration. *2d row*—As above, but with only 13 large rs, joining end rs to next free chs of inner row. *3d row*—As above, but with 13 rs and 12 chs, joining end rs as in previous row. *4th row*—*r 7 ds, join to 3rd p of ch of 3rd row, 7 ds, close; ch (4 ds p) 3 times, 4 ds; another r joined to 7th p of same ch; another ch; repeat from * around until there are 24 rs and 23 chs, joining end rs to inner row as before. *5th row*—r 5 ds, p, (3 ds, p) 4 times, 5 ds close; r 5 ds, join to last p of previous r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to mid-p of a ch of 4th row, (3 ds, p) twice, 5 ds, close; r 5 ds, join last r, (3 ds, p) 4 times, 5 ds, close; r 5 ds, join last r, (3 ds, p) 6 times, 5 ds, close. These 4 rs are drawn up close together. Repeat these motifs around wheels leaving 1 ch free between joinings of motifs to wheels (see detail).

Inside Border.—*1st round*—r (3 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, join to single ring, (3 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, close, turn; ch 3 ds, 7 p separated by 2 ds, 3 ds, turn; r as

before, joining to side p of next ring; ch as before; r 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to middle p of first r of wheel, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close; ch; (r 3 ds, join to next ring, 3 ds, close; ch) 3 times; r 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to last free r of wheel, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close; ch; r (3 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, join to side p of next ring, (3 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, close; ch; repeat from beginning of row. *2d round*—r 5 p separated by 3 ds, joining by middle p to middle p of a chain in 1st round, turn; ch 3 ds, 7 p separated by 2 ds, 3 ds, turn; repeat rs and chs around. *3d round*—r 7 ds, join to middle p of a ch, 7 ds, close, turn; leave $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thread; r 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close turn; leave thread; repeat 1st ring, joining to next ch, turn; 2nd r; continue around. *4th round*—ch 3 ds, 5 p separated by 2 ds, 3 ds, join by shuttle thread to free r of last row; repeat ch all around. *5th round*—repeat 2nd round but make 5 p chains. Fill in any open spaces with small single rings.

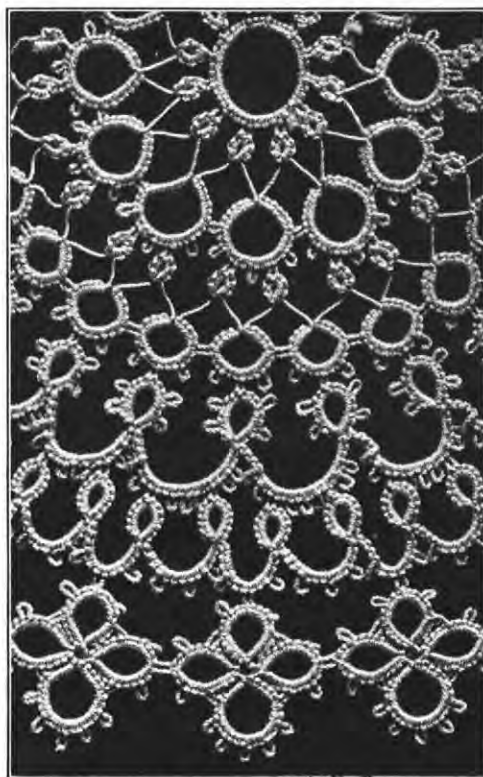


Figure 78. Detail of Centrepiece

Tatted Library Runner

FOR this table runner you will need écreu linen 18 inches wide, and 6 balls of écreu hard-twist crochet cotton No. 10.

Join thread at left corner of end, holding right side of hem toward you. Make scallops of 4 sets of 4-4 sts with a p at centre. (To make sets of 4-4 sts, work the first half of a ds 4 times, then the 2nd half 4 times; repeat three times). Join each scallop by shuttle thread to linen, leaving one-half inch space between. Continue across end of runner, making a number of scallops divisible by seven. Cut thread. Ring 4 ds, join to p of 1st scallop, 4 ds, close; leave one-half inch thread and repeat r 6 times; turn, and leaving a little longer thread, make another row of rings, joining to thread left between rings of 1st row (6 rings). Decrease the number of r's in each row by one until only one r remains at point. Work all points in this way.

1st row around points—Join thread at base of 1st r, * ch (2 ds, p) 3 times, 2 ds, join at base of 2nd r; repeat down side of point. At extreme end of point use 3 ds instead of 2 ds. Work down opposite side of point. After joining at base of 7th r, ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, turn, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, turn, 3 ds, p, 3 ds; repeat from *. Join p made when work was reversed to the scallop directly under it with needle and thread. *2d row*—Join thread to middle p of 1st ch, * ch 3 ds, p, (1 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, join to middle p of next ch; repeat from *, making 5 p instead of 3 p at extreme end of point.

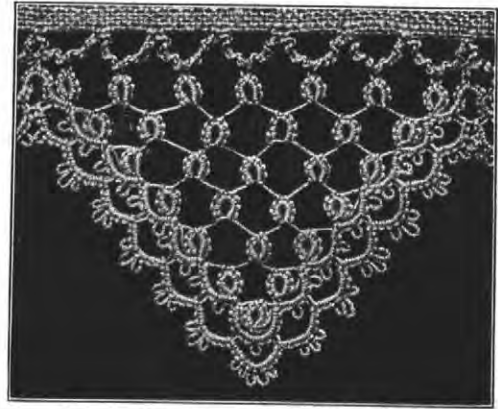


Figure 80. Detail of Table Runner.

(Continued from page 11)

ceding section. Make the next 2 r without joining to last section, then continue as before until next corner is reached.

To fill in corner, r 2 ds, p, 4 ds, join to small r, 4 ds, join to the other small r, 4 ds, p, 2 ds, close, tie and cut thread. Ring 8 ds, p, 10 ds, 3 p separated by 2 ds, 10 ds, p, 8 ds, close; close up, r like last r, joining by 1st p, close up, r 8 ds, join to last r, 8 ds, join to large r in corner, 8 ds, join to single r, 8 ds, close; close up, ring 8 ds, join to single r, 8 ds, join to next large r in corner, 8 ds, join to 1st r made in this group of 4, 8 ds, close, tie and cut thread.

(Continued from page 23)

upper r, 12 ds, p, 12 ds. Ring 9 ds, join to 7th petal, 3 ds, p, 12 ds, close; make the 2nd r without joining; ch 9 ds, p, 6 ds, turn. Repeat flower, joining first petal to r and to next petal of previous flower.

Cover Design

Work edging as directed for Fig. 62. When corner is reached make one ring only instead of two, then ch 6 ds, very small p, 6 ds. Join first petal to ring and flower as before, then make 6 petals (instead of 4) omitting the p in 2nd set of groups, and make 8th petal like 7th petal of previous flower. Ch 6 ds, join to small p, 6 ds, join at base of r, make 2nd r, joining 1st p to last petal, ch (9 ds, p) twice, 6 ds. Repeat flower and continue as before.

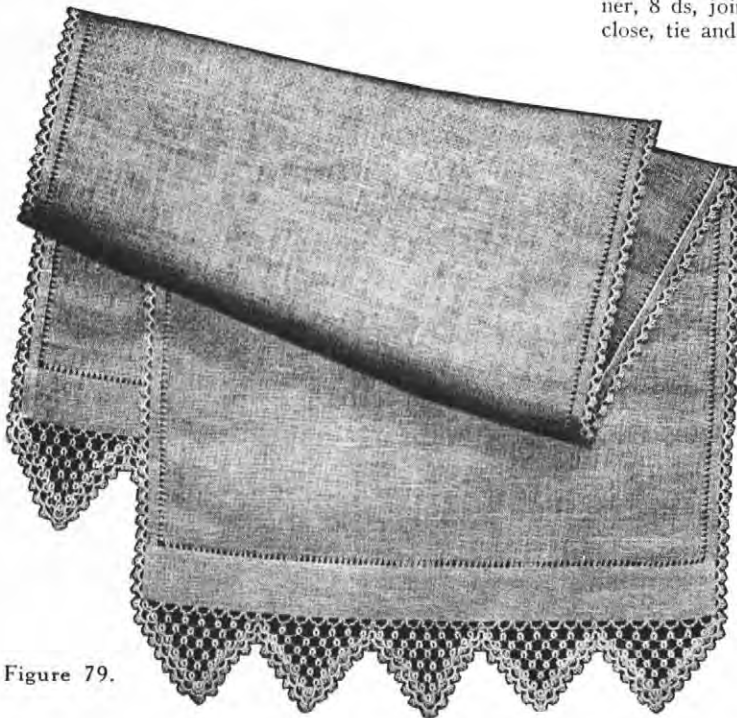


Figure 79.

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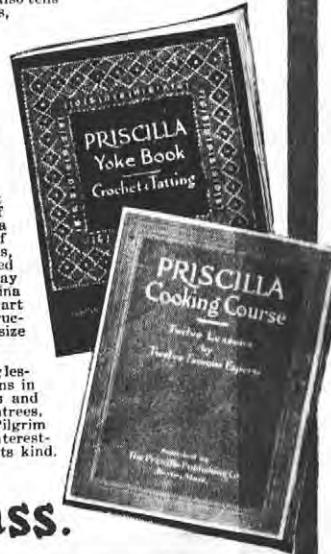
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