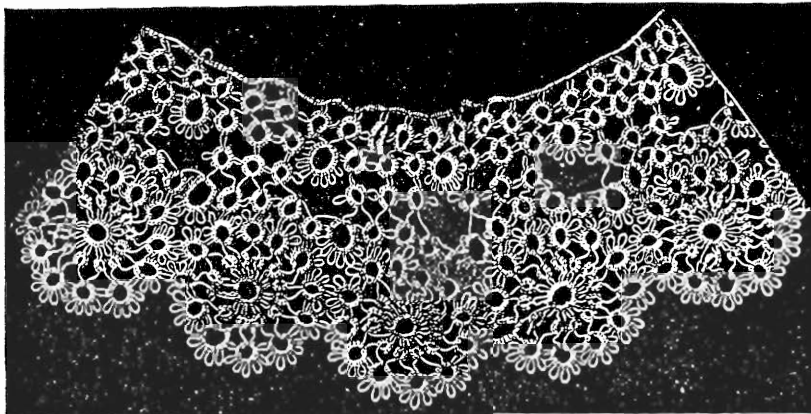


s., fasten to the p. of the 1st or left-hand side leaf of a 3-leaved figure, 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s.; then turn the work and work with 2 threads 8 times alternately 2 d. s., 1 p.; then 2 d. s.; turn the work and work again with 1 thread a ring as follows: 7 d. s., join to the p. of the preceding ring; 7 d. s.,

other lower ring, joining the latter to the adjoining rings as before; now another upright ring, and then a large ring as follows: 3 d. s., and join to the last p. of the small adjoining ring; 2 d. s.; 8 p., each separated by 1 d. s.; 2 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., and close the ring. Follow these details across the row as seen in the engraving.



No. 17.—COLLAR IN TATTING.

join to the next side leaf of a 3-leaved figure; 14 d. s., turn the work, work a scallop with both threads like the preceding one. Repeat the details from * all round.

COLLAR IN TATTING.

No. 17.—Use very fine thread. There are 19 wheels in the collar. To make a wheel: Make a ring of 12 d. s. alternating with 12 long p., and fasten off. Now make a small ring as follows: 4 d. s., catch to a long p., 4 more d. s., and close.

Then turn the work over and make a larger ring as follows: 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; 5 p., each separated by 1 d. s.; 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., and close. Turn the work and make another small ring; then another large one, but instead of making the 1st p., join to the last p. of the 1st ring. Repeat in this order all round the center ring. In making the next wheel join it to the 1st one by two of its opposite p., as seen in the engraving.

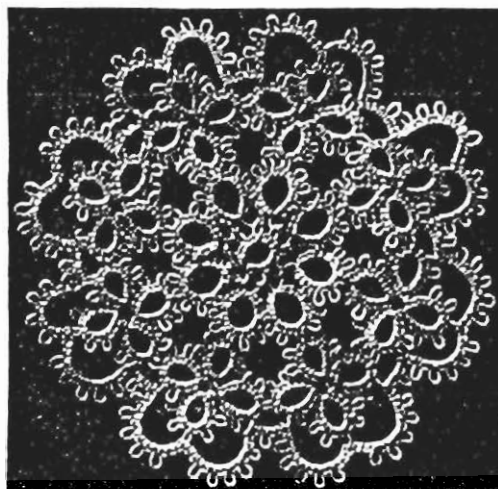
To make the row above the Wheels.—Make a small ring as follows: 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., and join at the right hand end of the wheels at the middle p. of the ring which would come next to a joining of the wheels (see engraving); 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., and close. Now, for the beginning of the collar only, turn the work and make an extra upright ring of 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., and 4 d. s. Then turn the work and make another lower ring, joining it to the first lower ring of the row and to the next ring of the wheel, as seen in the picture; turn again and make a second upper ring like the one described for the end of the collar, and as illustrated here, joining it to the first upright ring; turn, make a third lower ring, joining it to the second ring of the row and to the third one of the wheel; then another upright ring, joining it as before, and an-

into shape by the shuttle thread.

ROSETTE IN TATTING.

No. 18.—For this rosette 2 threads are used.

Begin in the center with 1 thread and work 1 d. s., 1 p., * 2 d. s., 1 p.; repeat from * until you have 8 p.; then 1 d. s., and close the stitches in a ring. Join the thread to the nearest p., and work a ring as follows: 4 d. s., 1 p., * 2 d. s., 1 p., repeat from * until you have 7 p., then 4 d. s.; close the stitches



No. 18.—ROSETTE IN TATTING.

and fasten the thread in the next p. of the middle ring, 4 d. s.; join to the last p. of the preceding ring, * 2 d. s., 1 p.; repeat from * to form 6 p.; 4 d. s.; close the stitches. Continue until you have 8 rings around the center ring, and join the last ring to the first.

Around this circle make a round of 8 4-leaved figures, as follows: 4 d. s., 1 p., * 2 d. s., 1 p.; repeat from * until you have 5 p., and 4 d. s.; close the stitches. No space of thread is left between the 4 leaves or rings, and the leaves are not joined together. The middle p. of 1st ring is joined to the middle p. of 1st ring in center wheel, and the figures are joined to each other by the middle p. of 2nd ring. For the outer edge 2 threads are required. Join the 2 threads to the 4th p. of the 2nd ring in the 1st 4-leaved figure, * 2 d. s., 1 p.; repeat from * until you have 5 p., and 2 d. s. Turn the work and join to the middle p. in the top ring of the same figure; then 3 d. s., 1 p., * 2 d. s., 1 p.; repeat from * until you have 5 p.; turn and join to the 2nd p. of last ring of the same figure; 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; turn, join to the 4th p. in the 2nd ring of next figure. Continue in this way around the wheel.

TATTED FICHU.

No. 19.—This elaborate piece of work is made of No. 90 cotton, the finest thread with which tatting can satisfactorily be made. The work is done with two threads.

Begin with the part worked with the two threads, thus:

First Ring.—5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s.; draw. Work with two threads, 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s.

Second Ring.—5 d. s., join to last p. of 1st ring; 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw; then work with two threads as before. Continue till you have made 71 rings, each one of which is joined to the last p. of the preceding ring. Reverse the work and proceed as before, but instead of making a p. with two threads, join to p. of preceding two threads.

The small wheel consists of a center ring of 1 d. s., * 1 p., 3 d. s. *; repeat between the stars till you have 8 p.; make 2 d. s., draw, pass thread through 1st p. and begin 1st ring; 5 d. s., 7 p. with 2 d. s. between, 5 d. s., draw, and join to 2nd p. of middle ring; then con-

tinue as before till you have 8 outer rings, each of which has been joined to the last p. of the preceding one. 18 of these small wheels are required, which are joined to the straight row, as shown in the illustration.

The large wheel consists of a center ring of 12 p. with 2 d. s. between each; cut the thread. Make * 7 d. s., join to p. of center ring, 7 d. s., draw; 5 d. s., 7 p. with 2 d. s. between, 7 d. s., draw; repeat from *, joining always the outer row of rings to last p. of previous ring, instead of making 1st p. 70 of these wheels are required, and are joined by *quatrefoils*. To make these *quatrefoils*, 4 large rings are employed and are connected by 5 d. s. worked with two threads.

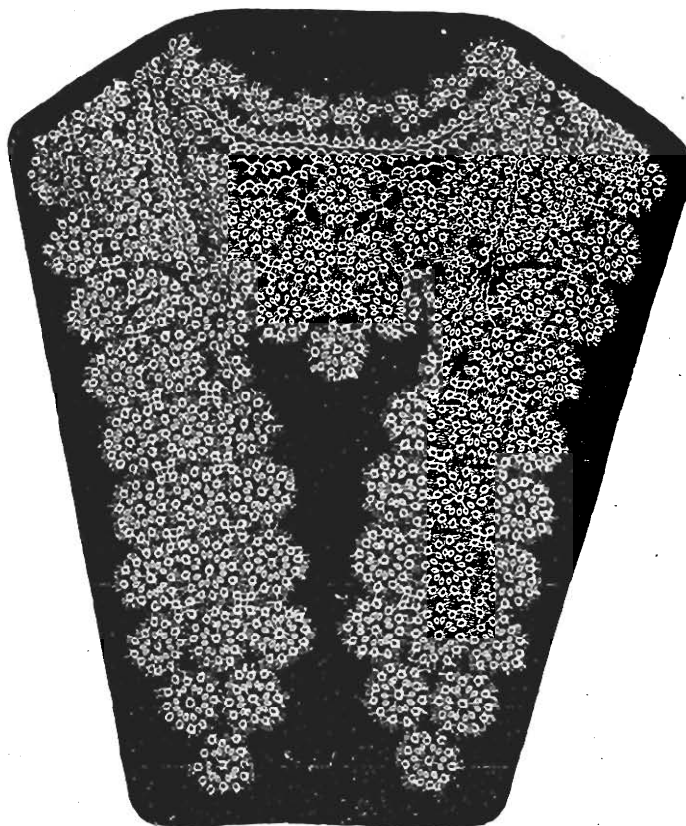
In fitting the points it will be found that the spaces must be filled in with small wheels and rings joined by the two threads.

SMALL TATTED ROSETTE.

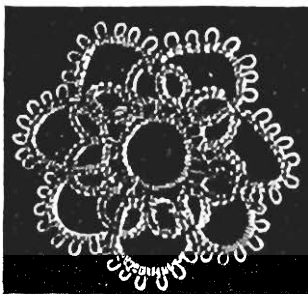
No. 20.—These small rosettes are pretty for filling in between large rosettes, and are also pretty for children's dress yokes or chemise yokes, with small 4-leaved figures filled in between. The rosette is worked as follows:

Work the center ring with 1 thread only, 2 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., then 13 more p., each separated by 3 d. s.; finally 1 d. s., draw the stitches together in a ring, fasten the thread and cut it off. The next round is worked with 2 threads as follows: With 1 thread work a ring of 7 d. s., join to a p. of the ring first worked; 7 d. s., draw up together; turn the work, * and with both threads work a scallop of 2 d. s., 7 p., each separated by 2 d. s., finally 2 d. s. Turn the work and with 1 thread work a ring as before, joining to the same

p. the 1st ring was joined to; without turning work make another similar ring, missing the next p. and joining to the next following. Turn the work and repeat from * all round. After completing the circle fasten the threads and cut them off.



No. 19.—TATTED FICHU.



No. 20.—SMALL TATTED ROSETTE.

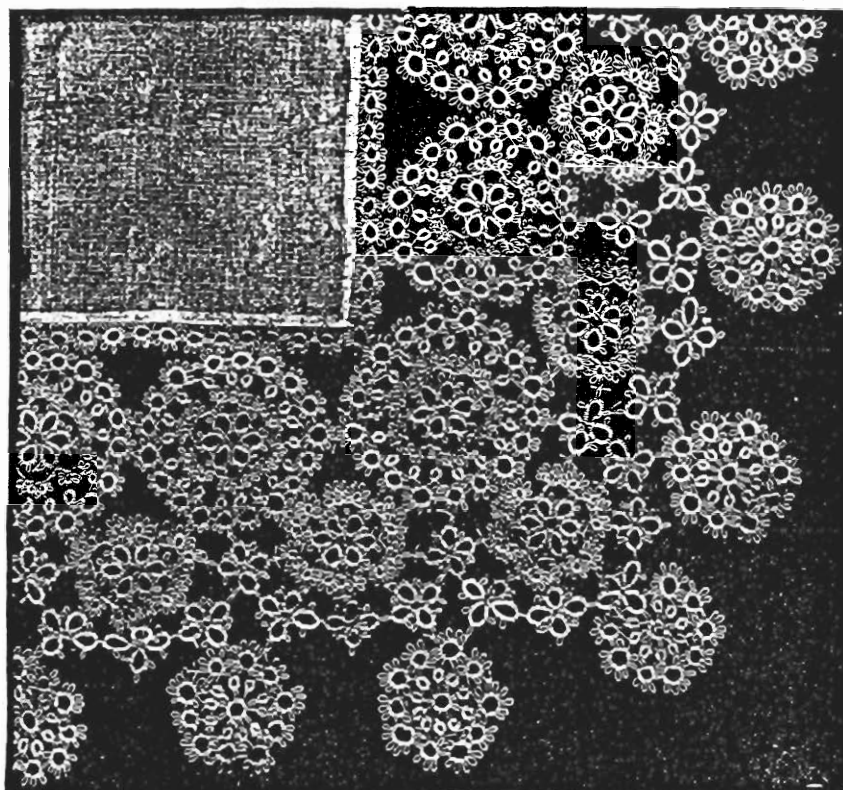
CORNER OF TATTED HANDKERCHIEF.

No. 21.—The tatting for this handkerchief is made of very fine thread, and consists of various wheels and figures, which are made separately and then tied together.

The linen-lawn center of the handkerchief is three and three-fourth inches square, and a tiny tatted beading surrounds it, each ring being made thus:

Make 3 d. s., then 8 p. each separated by 3 d. s., draw up, tie the two threads, and cut off as closely as possible; make another ring like the last, but join to the 1st ring instead of making the 4th p.; then make 4 p. after the joining is made. Continue until

Now take 2 threads and tie in the center p. of a ring, and make a ch. of 6 d. s.; then with 1 thread make a tiny ring of 2 d. s., 5 p., each separated by 2 d. s., then 2 d. s., and close; now with 2 threads, make a ch. of 3 d. s.; then 2 more rings separated by the 3-d. s. ch.; then make the 6-d. s. ch.; tie to the center p. of next ring, and repeat in every ring; then tie the last two threads neatly together. Next, make with the shuttle only, * 7 d. s., tie in the center p. of the middle ring in the group of 3, 7 d. s., and close; turn the work, and make a large ring of 3 d. s., 7 p., each separated by 3 d. s., 3 d. s., and close; make another small ring, joining it to the next group; then a large ring like the one made



No. 21.—CORNER OF TATTED HANDKERCHIEF.

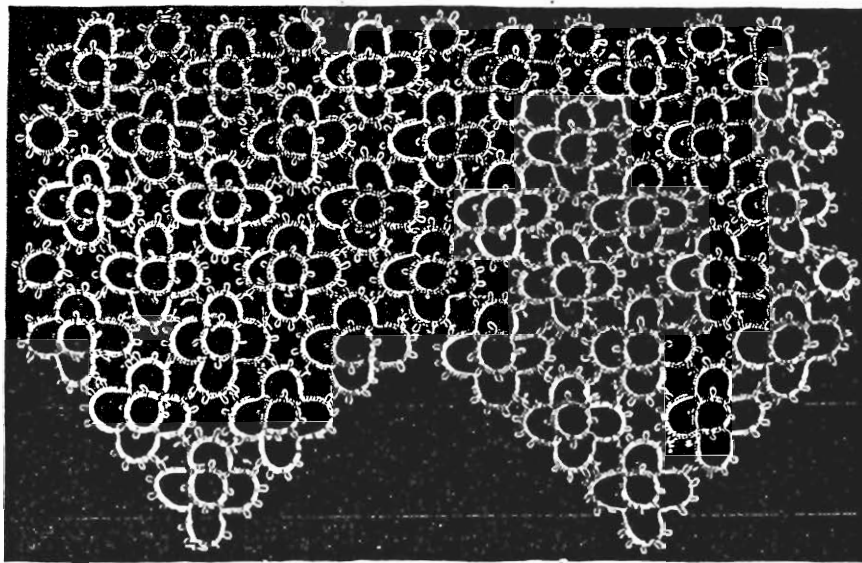
the strip is as long as one side of the square, then make 3 more strips and tie so that when joined a ring will come at each corner, and there will be 16 rings between the corner rings at each side. Sew this to the square by the center p. of each ring. Next make the large wheels, each one being made thus: Make a ring of 8 d. s., then 5 p., each separated by 3 d. s., then 8 d. s., and draw up; close to this make another ring like the last, but join it after making the 1st 8 d. s. to the side p. of last ring; continue in this way until you have 6 rings drawn out long instead of round, and when you make the last ring, join it to the 1st ring instead of making the last p.; tie the threads neatly and break.

before, but join this where the 2nd p. would come, to the corresponding p. of large ring; now make another small ring, then a ring like the large one, except that you make 2 more p. in it, and repeat from * around the center. Make 12 of these wheels and join them as seen in the picture, also tying them to the beading (see picture). Next make the wheels which are tied between the large wheels. These are made like the 1st part of the large ones, except that the rings between the chs. have 7 long p. instead of 5; tie 1 of these between every 2 of the large wheels, and 1 on each corner. Next make the figures which surround the last rings, which are made in long and short strips and joined to each

other as made. Make 4 strips having 7 figures in each, 8 strips having 4 figures in each, and 4 strips having 3 figures. Each figure is made of 8 d. s., then 3 p., each separated by 8 d. s., then 8 d. s., and close. Make 3 more rings like the last one, close together, then tie the threads closely and firmly to preserve the shape. Make another figure and join it at the middle p. of one ring, and continue until the strip is long enough. In tying these strips to the wheels, tie a long strip around each corner, then take the one having 4 figures and tie around the next wheel (see picture), and so continue; the one having only 3 figures will come between the last 4 strips and the next corner.

For the outer row of wheels, make 16 wheels, each made thus: Make a large ring of 3 d. s., then 10 p., each separated by 3 d. s., and draw up; break the thread and tie strongly and neatly. Now make

2 points, is composed of 34 small figures and 9 rings, which are all tied together after they are made, as seen in the picture. Silk is the material generally used for making the decoration, black or any preferred design being suitable. Each of 32 figures is made thus: With 1 thread make a ring of 5 d. s., then 8 p. each separated by 5 d. s. and draw up. Now with 2 threads make a ch. of 7 d. s., then 4 p. each separated by 4 d. s., then 7 d. s.; skip 1 p. in the ring and tie in the next one, which should be the 2nd p. made. Now make 3 more chs. like the last one and tie in every 2nd p. of ring, thus making 4 chs., and tying the last ch. in the last p. made in the ring; then tie the 4 threads neatly together to fasten them, and cut off closely. Make each of the other 2 figures of the 34, which are the bottom ones of the points, the same as the other 32, except that in 1 of the 4 chs. you make 5 p. instead of 4,



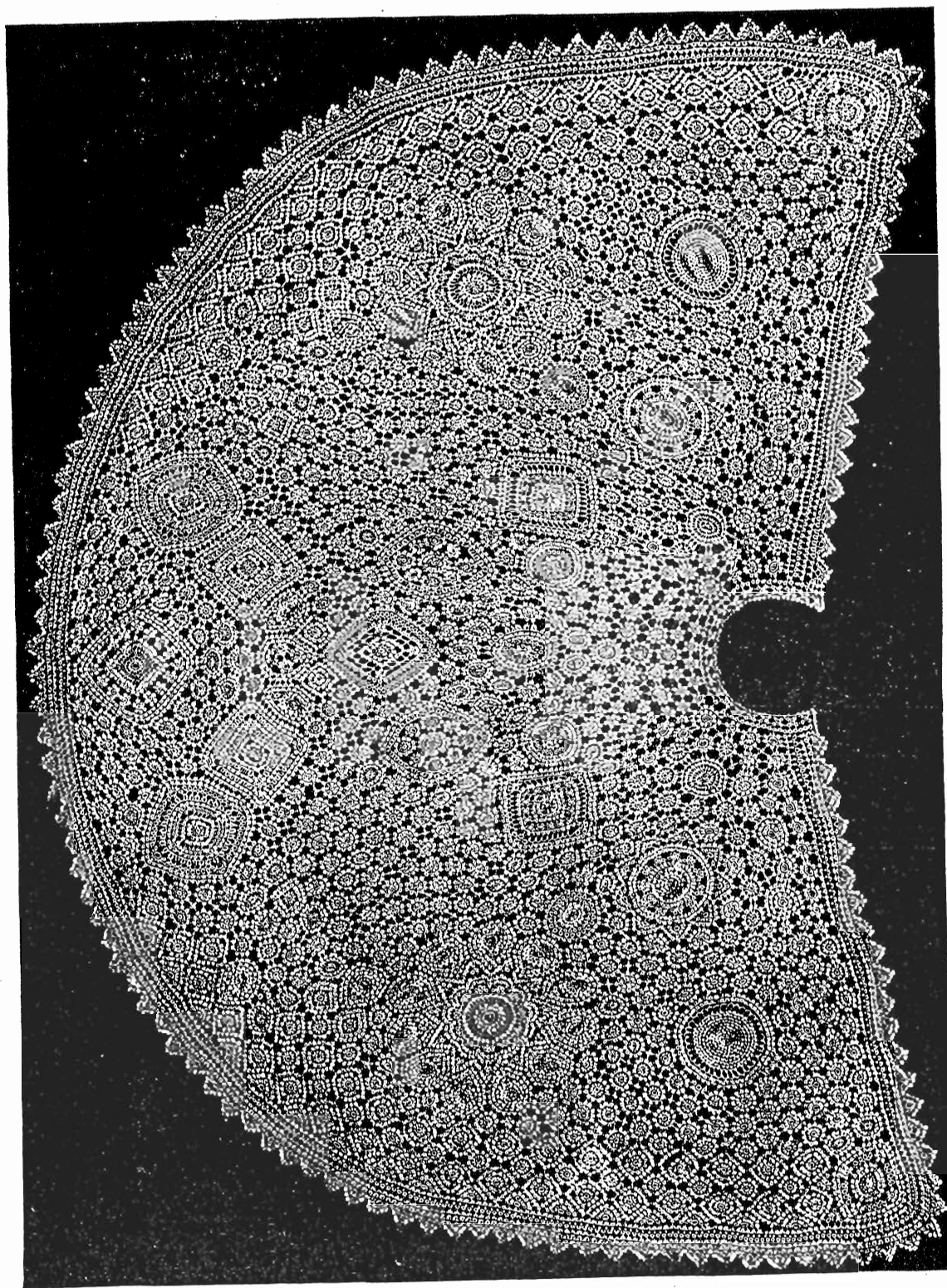
No. 22.—TATTED DECORATION FOR A FANCY BAG.

* 7 d. s., tie to a p. in center ring, then 7 d. s., and close; turn the work and make a ring a short distance from the other of 3 d. s., 7 p., each separated by 3 d. s., 3 d. s., and close; turn and make another small ring, then a large ring, but make 2 more p. in it than are in the last, and join at the 2nd p. to the corresponding p. of 1st large ring, and repeat from * until there are 10 rings; then tie neatly, and also tie the last large ring to the 1st large ring. For each corner make wheels like those just made, except that you only make 8 large rings, omitting the last 2, and thus allowing the wheel to fit over the center ring at each corner; tie to the last row, as shown in the picture. Make the p. all long, as this will add greatly to the beauty of the work.

TATTED DECORATION FOR A FANCY BAG.

No. 22.—This design, which is in the form of

and in joining to the others the 5 p. come at the bottom. Make each of the 9 rings, which are used to fill in the vacant spaces at the top and also at each side, the same as the 1st ring is made. Tie each figure by the 1st and 4th p. of a ch. to the corresponding p. of another figure, to form 2 points as seen in the engraving. There are 6 figures in each point, and above the points 4 straight rows of figures, 2 of which have 5 figures and the other 2 rows 6 figures. This leaves 2 open spaces at each side, and these spaces are each filled by a ring which is tied to the outer p. of 2 figures, 1 p. in the ring being skipped between each tying; the rings across the top are tied in the same manner. By using the picture as a guide the shape may very easily be formed. The decoration should be made first, and the bag it is to ornament should be cut to fit it.



No. 23.—TATTED CAPE MADE IN A CONVENT IN IRELAND.

TATTED WHEEL.

No. 24.—To make a wheel like the illustration, use No. 70 cotton thread. Begin with the center by making * 1 d. s. and 1 long p.; repeat from * until you have 25 long p.; draw up and fasten.

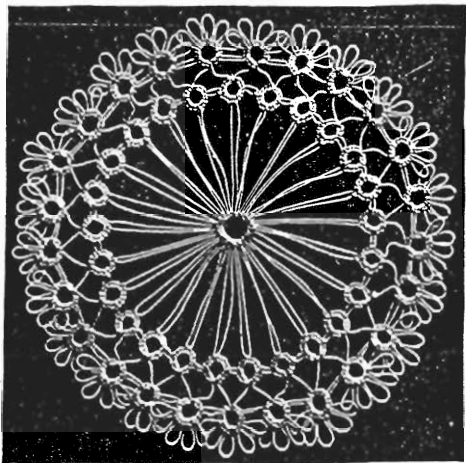
Make the outside loops as follows: 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s.; fasten to one of the long p. of center; 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s.; draw up. Turn and make an outside loop, leaving about a quarter of an inch of thread between. Make 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., * 2 d. s., 1 p.; repeat from * 3 times more; 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s.; draw up. Repeat these 2 rows of loops all round the center, fastening them as you work to the preceding loop, as seen in the picture.

The long p. of the center are five-eighths of an inch long. The p. of the outside row are an eighth of an inch long.

TIE-END IN TATTING.

No. 25.—In making this tie-end the rosettes are made first as follows:

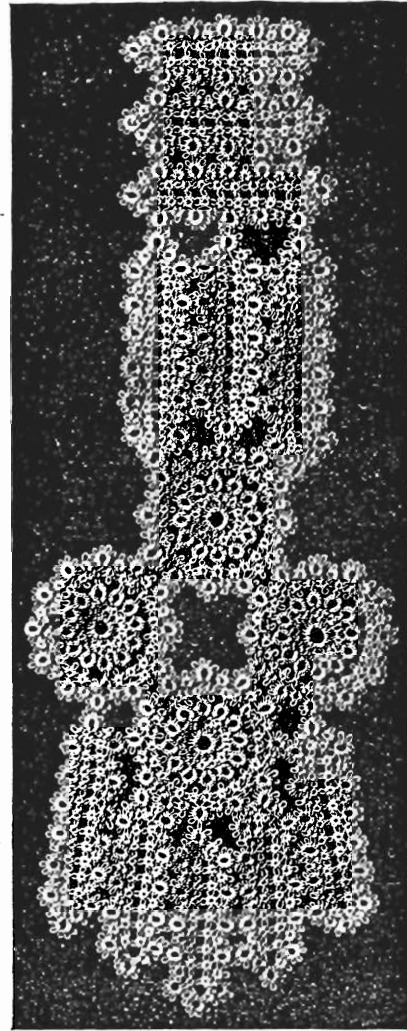
Make the center ring, which consists of 30 stitches and 12 p., $2\frac{1}{2}$ stitches being made between the p. After fastening the ends and cutting off the threads, begin the 1st row by making a ring of 8 stitches and 3 p., (2 stitches, then a p.) and repeat till complete, attaching middle p. to p. of center ring. Then draw up. Leave about an eighth of an inch of thread before beginning the 2nd ring, which consists of 16 stitches and 3 p. (4 stitches between the p.) Make a 2nd small ring, attaching 1st p. to 3rd p. of 1st small ring, as well as attaching it to center ring. Attach 2nd large ring to 1st, by p. as seen in pattern. When 12 rings of each size are finished, fasten the thread, and begin on 3rd and 4th rows. Make small rings as before, attaching every other one to ring of last row.



No. 24.—TATTED WHEEL.

The outside row has alternate small and large rings, with p. between every 2 stitches of large rings. Attach rosettes to each other as seen in design.

For the bars on end of tie, and for the neck: Make an edge, same as outside row of rosettes, containing alternate large and small rings outside, and small ones inside. Turn when long enough, and attach rows of small rings by their p.; and as each



No. 25.—TIE-END IN TATTING.

bar is finished, attach to rosette as in design. After the 1st bar, the others are attached to it. The outside bars require to be a little longer than the inside 3 bars.

TATTED BABY-CAP.

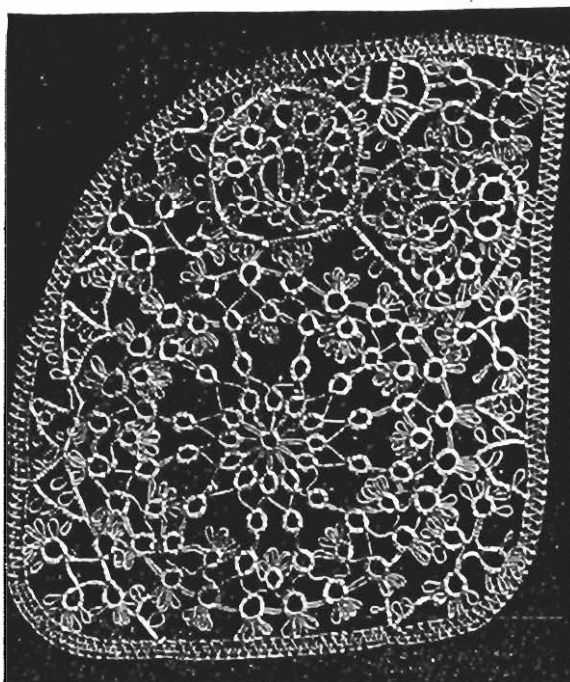
Nos. 26 AND 27.—This cap is for a young infant. As the child grows the cap can readily be enlarged by working round each piece a row like that which forms the outer one of the ovals in the center-piece. It is made of No. 70 lace thread.

For the center-piece make a wheel as follows:

Center ring.—Make 12 p. with 2 d. s. between; draw up and tie.

First ring.—* 12 d. s., join to p. of center ring, 12 d. s., draw.

Second ring.—12 d. s., 1 p., 12 d. s., draw; repeat from * and continue till all the p. have been used.



NO. 26.—SIDE OF TATTED BABY-CAP.

Next round: First ring.—6 d. s., 1 p., * 6 d. s., join to p. of one of the rings previously made, 6 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s.; draw.

Second ring.—7 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between each, 4 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s.; draw.

Third ring.—5 d. s., join to p. of 1st ring, 3 d. s., 5 p., with 1 d. s. between, 3 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s.; draw.

Fourth ring.—7 d. s., join to last p. of 2nd ring, 4 d. s., 5 p., with 1 d. s. between, 4 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s., draw.

Fifth ring.—6 d. s., join to last p. of 3rd ring, repeat from last *.

For the leaves, begin in the center.

First ring.—5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s.; draw. With double thread work 5 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., join to 1st p. of ring, 1 d. s., 4 p. with 4 d. s. between, 1 d. s., join to middle p. of ring, 4 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., join to last p. of ring, 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s. Going back to the single thread, 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw and join to 1st p. worked with double thread.

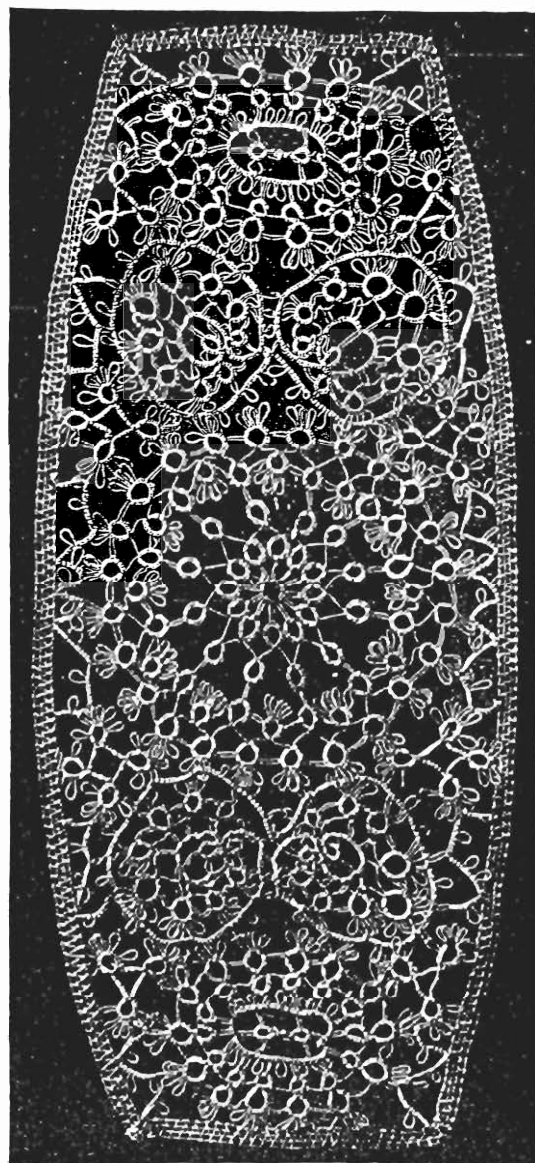
Second ring.—5 d. s., join to last p. of last ring, 3 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s.; draw and join to 2nd p. of double thread.

Third ring.—6 d. s., join to last p. of 2nd ring, 3 d. s., 3 p. with 2 d. s. between, 3 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s., draw and join to 3rd p. of double thread.

Fourth ring.—7 d. s., join to last p. of 3rd ring, 4 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between, 4 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s., draw and join to 4th p. of double thread.

Fifth ring.—8 d. s., join to last p. of 4th ring, 4 d. s., 7 p. with 1 d. s. between, 4 d. s., 1 p., 8 d. s.; draw and join to 5th p. of double thread. The 6th ring is like the 4th, the 7th like the 3rd, the 8th like the 2nd and the 9th like the 1st. After last ring draw your thread over the double thread so as to hold it, and with double thread make 3 d. s., join to 1st p. of 1st ring, 3 d. s., join to last p. of last ring, 4 d. s., join to 2nd p. of 1st ring; continue working around the rings with double thread, making 1 p. to every 4 d. s., and joining to the p. of the rings wherever necessary to hold in place. Four of these leaves are required; join together and to the center star, as shown in the illustration.

The ovals are made as follows: 3 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s.; draw and



NO. 27.—CENTER-PIECE OF TATTED BABY-CAP.

pass thread through the last p.; make 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s.; draw and tie. With the double thread work an oval consisting of 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., etc., around the 2 rings; tie and cut. Surround this with a row of 14 large and small rings worked as follows: 7 d. s., 1 p.; * 4 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between, 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between, 4 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s.; draw.

First small ring.—Begin as close as possible to the large one: 7 d. s., draw through the thread back of the large ring, 7 d. s., fasten to oval, 7 d. s.; draw.

Second large ring.—7 d. s., join to last p. of 1st ring; repeat from *.

The larger spaces are filled with *quatrefoils* and *trefoils*, and the smaller ones with strands of the double thread. Around the edge is placed a row of lace braid to preserve the outline.

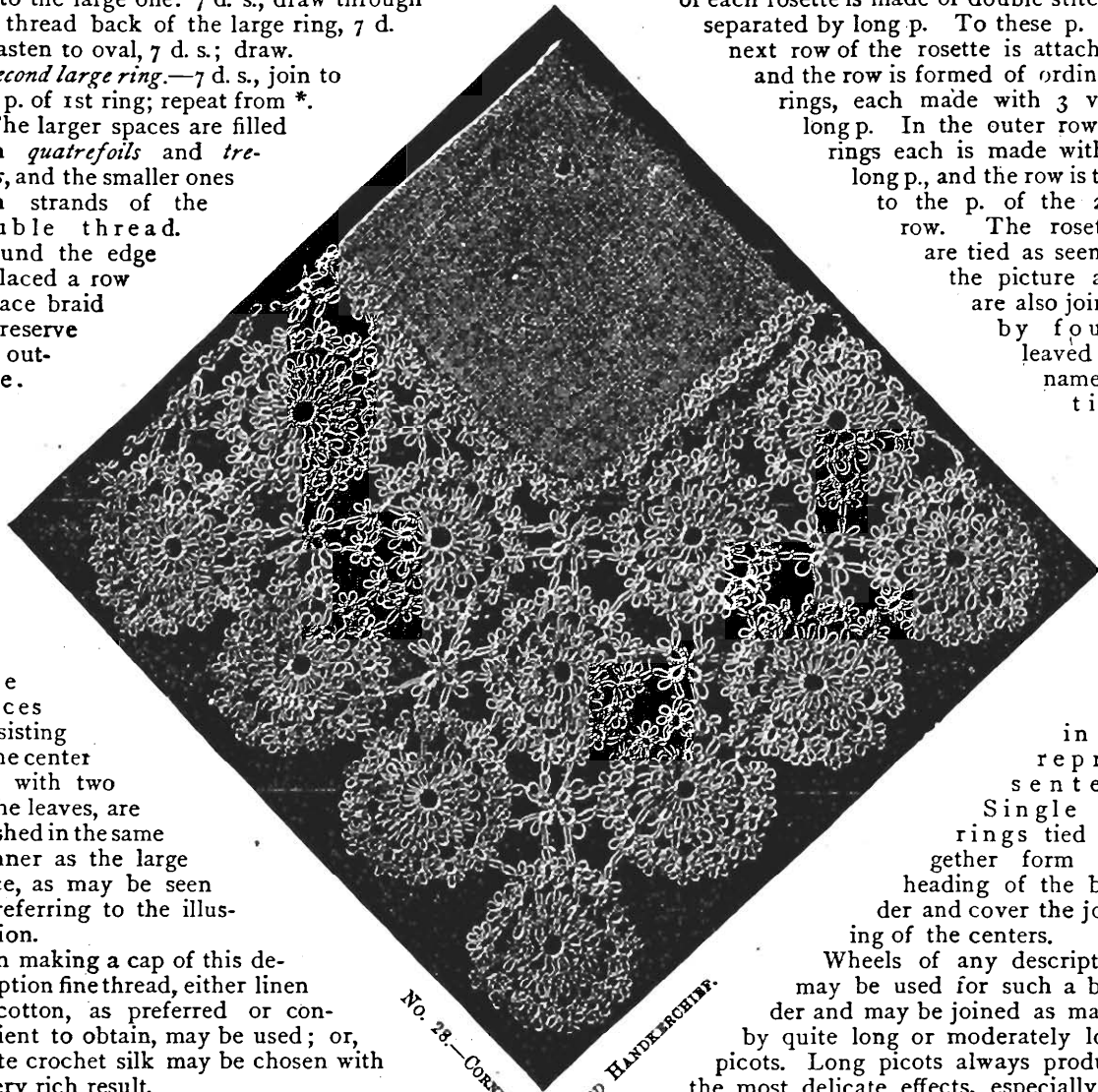
Side pieces consisting of the center star with two of the leaves, are finished in the same manner as the large piece, as may be seen by referring to the illustration.

In making a cap of this description fine thread, either linen or cotton, as preferred or convenient to obtain, may be used; or, white crochet silk may be chosen with a very rich result.

Sometimes such a cap is lined with China or Surah silk, either in white, or pale-pink or pale-blue, as preferred by the maker or the mother of the little one who is to wear the cap. For Winter wear the lining could be wadded; and in any event the lining could be made adjustable and used or not according to the condition of the atmosphere or the requirements of the season or occasion. For Summer wear it proves a very dainty article when worn, unlined, over the glossy locks of the little queen of the household.

CORNER OF TATTED HANDKERCHIEF.

No. 28.—This engraving shows the corner of a fine handkerchief with a deep border made of tatting and a tiny center formed of fine linen lawn. A close inspection of the engraving will show how the wheels are made and tied together after the manner illustrated and described in previous pages of this pamphlet. The center ring of each rosette is made of double stitches separated by long p. To these p. the next row of the rosette is attached, and the row is formed of ordinary rings, each made with 3 very long p. In the outer row of rings each is made with 7 long p., and the row is tied to the p. of the 2nd row. The rosettes are tied as seen in the picture and are also joined by four-leaved ornaments tied



No. 28.—CORNER OF TATTED HANDKERCHIEF.

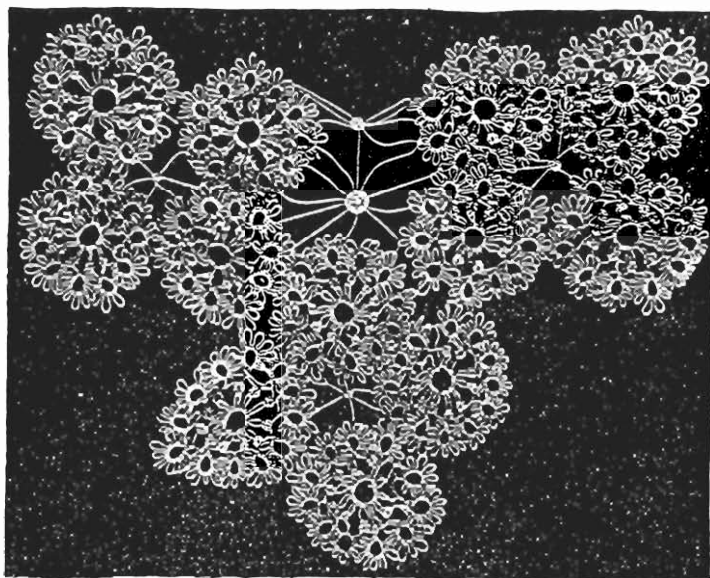
in as represented. Single p. rings tied together form the heading of the border and cover the joining of the centers.

Wheels of any description may be used for such a border and may be joined as made, by quite long or moderately long picots. Long picots always produce the most delicate effects, especially at the edge of the work.

Among the materials used for the centers of handkerchiefs is India grass linen—a fine sheer material with a silky texture that is very dainty in effect. In linen stores this material may be purchased by the yard in two widths, either of which will make from two to four centers, as a center is never over a quarter of a yard square—usually less. At some lace-making establishments squares of the right size are sold separately, and a lady need not, therefore, buy more than she needs.

POINT OF TATTING FOR LADIES' TIE.

No. 29.—Work the rosettes as follows:
Work a ring of 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., and 1 p.,



No. 29.—POINT OF TATTING FOR LADIES' TIE.

until you have 11 p. with 3 d. s. between; close the stitches in a ring. * Leave a short space of thread, make 3 d. s., join to the 1st p., make 3 d. s. and close. Leave a short space of thread, make 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., and 1 p. until you have 11 p.; close. Repeat from * until all the p. around the center ring are filled. Baste the rosettes thus formed on paper, and fill in the spaces with spider-web work as seen in the picture.

ROSETTE IN TATTING.

No. 30.—The picots of the center ring of this rosette must each be one quarter of an inch long.

Center ring.—2 d. s., 1 p., * 3 d. s., 1 p. *; repeat from * to * till there are 10 p., then make 1 d. s., tie, and cut thread.

Outer row.—Use two threads. Begin with one thread and make a ring as follows: 7 d. s., join to any one of long p. of the center ring, 7 d. s., close ring *. With 2 threads make 3 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 4 p. with 2 d. s. between each, 3 d. s. Turn, and with one thread make 7 d. s., join to next long long p., 7 d. s., close the ring *. Turn, and repeat from * to * till the circle is complete.

This rosette, repeated and arranged in points makes a beautiful design for collars, cuffs, revers, etc.

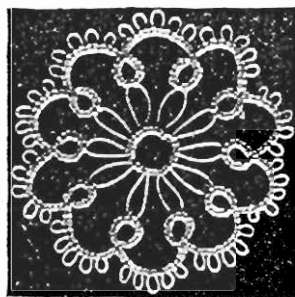
MEDALLION IN TATTING.

No. 31.—Make a ring of 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s., and draw up. Make a chain of

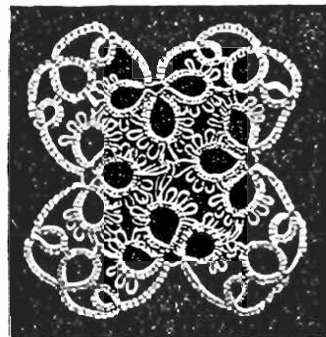
12 d. s.; then another ring of 7 d. s. and join to last p. of first ring, 7 d. s., draw up. Make a chain of 10 d. s. Make a ring of 6 d. s., 3 p. each separated by 2 d. s., join to next p. in first ring, 4 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 6 d. s., draw up. As close as possible to this ring make another one of: 6 d. s., join in last p. of last ring, 8 p., 2 d. s., before each p. and the 4th p. longer than the rest, 6 d. s., draw up. Also another ring of: 6 d. s., join to last p. in last ring, 7 p. with 2 d. s. between each, 6 d. s., draw up. Then a chain of 10 d. s., a ring of 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s., draw up. Make a chain of 12 d. s. Repeat from beginning 3 times, break thread and tie. Tie the center picots (see picture).

TIE-END IN TATTING, WITH DETAIL.

Nos. 32 AND 33.—Use 2 threads and begin at center of small scallop. Make a ring of 2 d. s., 1 p., and so on until you have 12 d. s. Draw up, and the center of side scallop is formed. With 2 threads make 8 d. s. separated by 1 p.; make a ring of 7 d. s., join to 1st p. in center ring. Repeat this until you have joined a ring to each center p.; ch. 8 d. s. separated by 3 p., and join to center, thus completing side-scallop. Make a ch. of 12 d. s. separated by 5 p. This brings us to the 4 solid rings in top of center. Make a ring of 12 d. s. separated by 1 p., 12 d. s., draw up; make another ring the same. Make a ch. of 20 d. s. separated by 9 p.; then make a ring of 12 d. s. separated by 5 p.; draw up. Ch. 8 d. s. separated by 3 p., and make a ring of 7 d. s., join to 1st p. in center ring; 7 d. s., and draw up. Repeat this until you have joined a ring to each p. in center, separated by a ch. of 8 d. s. separated by 3 p., and close by fastening at base of center ring. Turn



No. 30.—ROSETTE IN TATTING.



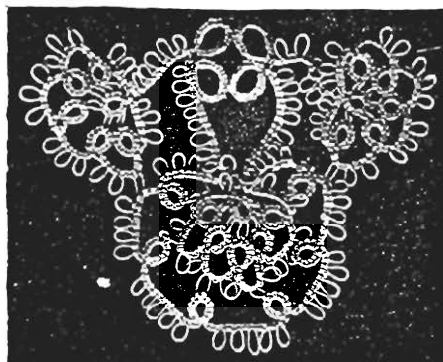
No. 31.—MEDALLION IN TATTING.

the work and return. Ch. 12 d. s. separated by 5 p.; make a ring of 7 d. s., join to second p. of last ch.; 7 d. s., draw up. Repeat this until you have joined a ring to center p. in each ch. After making last ring, ch. 12 d. s. separated by 5 p. and join at base of center ring. This closes the center

scollop; ch. 20 d. s. separated by 9 p. Make a ring of 12 d. s., join to p. in top of opposite solid ring; 12 d. s.; draw up. Make another ring the same, joining to remaining solid ring, and the center of scollop is completed. Ch. 12 d. s. separated by 5 p.; make 12 d. s. separated by 5 p., draw up. This is the center of side-scollop. Ch. 8 d. s. separated by 3 p.; make a ring of 7 d. s., join to 1st p. in center-ring; 7 d. s., draw up. Ch. 2 d. s., join to last p. in next to last ch. of center scollop-ch.; 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s. Make another ring of 7 d. s., joining to 2nd p. in center ring; 7 d. s. and draw up. Ch. as before until you have joined a ring to each center p. and close with a ch. There will now be completed the whole figure or scollop, which is joined to the next by a ch. of 22 d. s. separated by 15 p., which brings us to center of next side-scollop.

TATTED STAR FOR HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

No. 34.—Use No. 100 spool cotton. Begin with center ring and make 2 d. s., 1 p., * 4 d. s., 1 p.; repeat from * until there are 6 picots; then, 2 d. s. and close the ring; draw the thread through p. of ring and make small rings as follows: * 2 d. s., 1 p. and repeat from last * until there are 6 p.; then, 2 d. s. and close ring, and fasten to next p. of ring. Repeat these rings until there are 6, then tie, and cut the thread. Unwind 3 yards of thread from shuttle, and fasten thread to 2 of the picots between the rings; then, with double thread make * 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s. and fasten to next p. of rings; repeat from last * to next p., and then make 1 d. s. and 1 p. until there are 9 p. with 1 d. s. between; then, 1 d. s., and fasten to next p.; make * 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., and fasten to next p.; repeat from last *



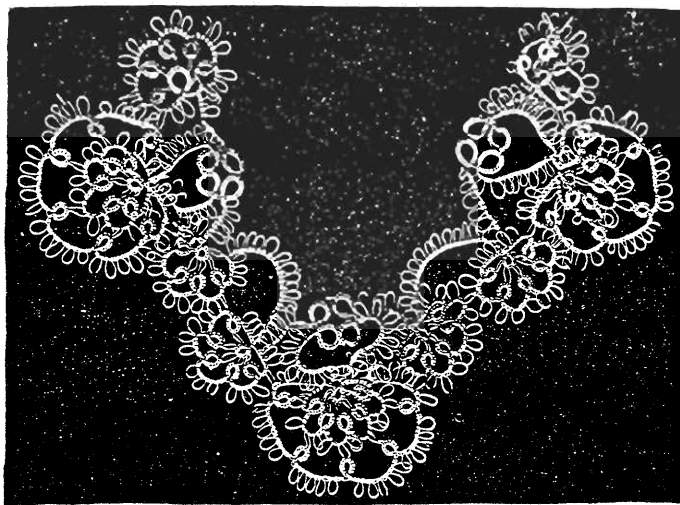
No. 32.—DETAIL OF FIGURE IN TIE-END OF TATTING.

center p. of points. Button-hole stitch with filo silk, and cut out fabric from underneath.

TATTED BUTTERFLY.

No. 35.—Use No. 100 spool cotton. Begin with single thread, and make * 5 d. s., 1 p., and repeat

from * until there are 8 p.; then make 5 d. s., and close the ring. Make 5 d. s., fasten to p. of 1st ring, * 5 d. s., 1 p.; repeat till there are 4 more p.; then make 5 d. s., and close. With double thread make 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., fasten last p. of small ring; make * 1 d. s., 1 p., and repeat



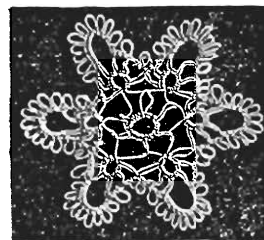
No. 33.—TIE-END IN TATTING.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 32 and 33 see Pages 52 and 53.)

from last * until there are 4 more p., 1 d. s., fasten to next p. of ring. Make next scollop in the same manner, only have 9 p., fasten to next p. of ring; make another * scollop of 4 p. and fasten to the 2 p. between rings; repeat from last * and fasten to next p. of large ring. Make the next 5 scollops with 5 p. each, and fasten to p. of large ring; now, with single thread, make first the large and then the small ring as at first; fasten the shuttle thread where you left off; with the double thread, work around to center of back; now make 1 d. s., and fasten to p. in opposite wing; 1 d. s., fasten to base of small ring; draw 2 large rings together with a loop of the thread.

To Make the Head.—With single thread make 10 d. s., 1 long p., 5 d. s., 1 long p., 10 d. s., close ring.

For the Body.—Make 5 d. s., fasten between wings, 5 d. s., close. Make last one the same, only with long p. in center of back.



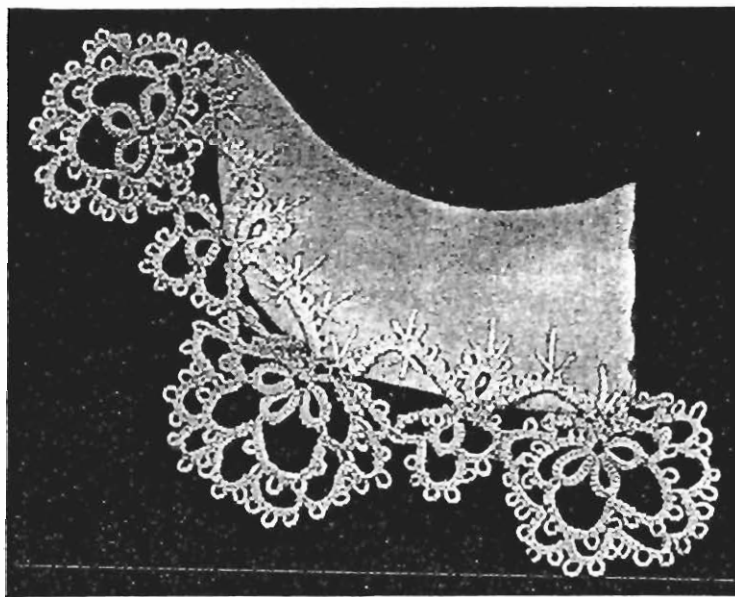
No. 34.—TATTED STAR FOR HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.



No. 35.—TATTED BUTTERFLY.

INFANTS' SACK COLLAR DECORATED WITH TATTING.

No. 36.—This trimming is made of silk and used on a collar of fine merino or cashmere. Make a



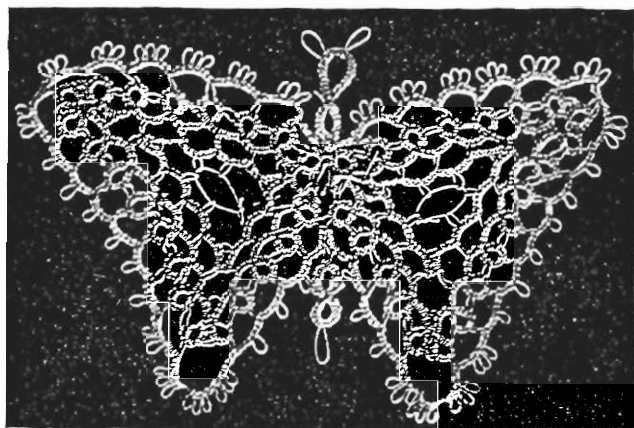
NO. 36.—SECTION OF INFANTS' SACK COLLAR DECORATED WITH TATTING.

ring of 9 d. s., 1 p., 9 d. s., and close. Make two others in the same manner. Then make a chain of 5 p. with 2 d. s. before, between and after each ring. Join to p. in solid ring. Make another chain in the same way, joining to p. in second ring. Make another similar chain, joining to p. in third ring. Make another chain, joining to base of three solid rings. Now make a chain of 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; join to second p. in last chain. Make similar chains, joining to each second p. until clear around the figure, fastening at base. Then chain 9 p. with 2 d. s. before, between and after each. Next make a ring of 18 d. s. separated by 2 p. and close. Make a chain of 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; join to second p. in second chain of last figure; 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; join to first p. in center ring. Now make a chain of 5 p. with 2 d. s. before, between and after each; join to last or second p. in center ring. Now make another chain the same and close the figure by fastening to base of center ring. Make a ring of 6 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 4 p. separated by 2 d. s., 6 d. s., close. Make a chain of 9 p. with 2 d. s. before, between and after each. This brings us to the large figure. Repeat for all the work. Attach to the collar along the top of the trimming through the chain and rings by long fancy stitches.

BUTTERFLY FOR TIE-END, OR HANDKERCHIEF BORDER.

No. 37.—Use No. 70 or 80 cotton. No. 100 would make very dainty work. Use double thread. Begin with single thread and make a ring as follows: * 3 d. s., 1 p. and repeat from * until there are 3 p.; then make 3 d. s., and close the ring. With double thread make 1st scollop; 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., and draw up; repeat from first * until there are 7 rings; make 8th and 9th rings close to 7th. With double thread make 3 d. s. and fasten to p. of last scollop; repeat from first * until you have 7 more rings, make next ring close to last. With double thread make 3 d. s., fasten to p. of last scollop; repeat from first * until you have 4 more rings; make with double thread 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., fasten to base of first ring and cut thread.

Second row.—Fasten double thread to p. of first scollop made, make * 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., fasten to p. of scollop; repeat from * until there are 4 scollops; make 3 d. s., fasten to p. of last scollop; repeat from last * until you have 4 more scollops; make 3 d. s., fasten to p. of last scollop; make one more scollop and fasten; make 3 d. s., and fasten to p. of first scollop in this row, 3 d. s., and draw up, tie and cut thread. Make next wing in same way, only, when you have made half of first ring, fasten to center of corresponding ring of first wing, work the same in the last ring.



NO. 37.—BUTTERFLY FOR TIE-END OR HANDKERCHIEF BORDER.

Third row.—The outside scollops are fastened from p. to p. of rings. Make with double thread (first fastening to p. of one of the rings at back of wings) * 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., fasten to p. of ring;

repeat from * until there are 4 scollops; make * 3 d. s., then 3 p. with 1 d. s. between each, 3 d. s. and repeat from last * till there are 9 p.; then 3 d. s., and fasten; 3 d. s., 3 p. with 1 d. s. between each, 3 d. s., fasten; make * 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., fasten; repeat from * until there are 6 scollops, then make * 1 scollop of 3 p. as before directed; repeat from last * 6 times more or until there are 7 scollops; then make 3 d. s. and fasten between the rings in center of butterfly. Make the other half same way; cut the thread and make the rest with single thread.

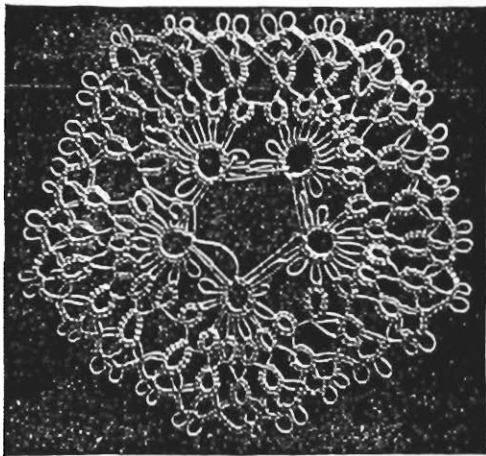
To Make the Head.—Make 6 d. s. and fasten between two front rings, 6 d. s. and close. Make 10 d. s., 1 long p., 5 d. s., 1 long p., 10 d. s., and close; tie and cut the thread.

For the Body.—Make first ring like 1st in head; the second the same with 1 long p. in center. To make the butterfly look fully finished, run a thread through picots in inside of wings and tie neatly.

TATTED WHEEL.

(FIVE-POINT, TWO-THREAD PATTERN.)

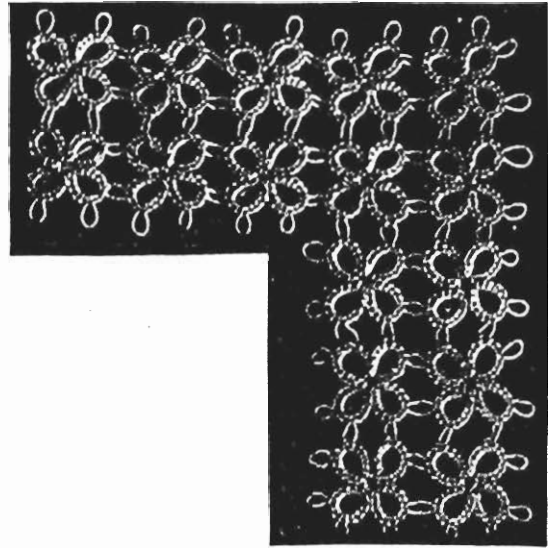
No. 38.—Begin by making 5 large loops for the center as follows: 2 d. s., 1 p., and repeat 9 times more; 2 d. s., draw up and fasten. Make 4 other loops in the same way carrying the thread along between each. Join each loop to the one before it by drawing the thread through the last p. at the place in the pattern calling for 1st p., and making of the thread thus drawn through a long p. Fasten the 5th loop to the 1st, bring up the thread and proceed with 2 rounds of small loops as follows: * 5 d. s., join to 3rd p. of 1st large loop, 5 d. s., draw up and fasten. Turn. Work 5 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up, turn the work and repeat from * 4 times more, finishing



No. 38.—TATTED WHEEL (FIVE-POINT, TWO THREAD PATTERN.)

with small loop, made like the 1st, but fastened to the 8th p. of the large loop. This finishes the 1st large loop, or point; make the other 4 in the same way. For the last round, join 2 threads to 1st p. of outside loop, * 3 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s. and join to 2nd p. of the loop, 1 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., join to 3rd p. of

this loop and 1st p. of next loop, 3 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join to 2nd p. of loop, 1 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., join to 3rd p. and 1st of next loop, 4 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join to 2nd p. of loop, 1 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., join to last p. and 1st of next loop, 3 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join to 2nd p. of loop, 1 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., join to last



No. 39.—HANDKERCHIEF CORNER IN TATTING.

p. and 1st of next loop, 3 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join to 2nd p. of loop, 1 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., join; repeat from * 4 times more.

HANDKERCHIEF CORNER IN TATTING.

No. 39.—This border is handsome for handkerchiefs, toilet-cushion covers or any article to be trimmed at a corner, and may be worked with coarse or fine cotton, linen or silk, according to the purpose for which it is intended. The design consists of four-leaved figures, which are joined to each other by means of long picots, and is worked with 1 thread only.

For each ring of the 1st figure work 6 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s., draw the stitches together; close to this work 3 more similar rings, tie the ends of the thread together and cut them off. Each p. should be about one-fourth of an inch in length. All the figures are worked alike. In the following figures, instead of forming one or the other of the picots, join to the figures previously worked, as shown by the illustration.

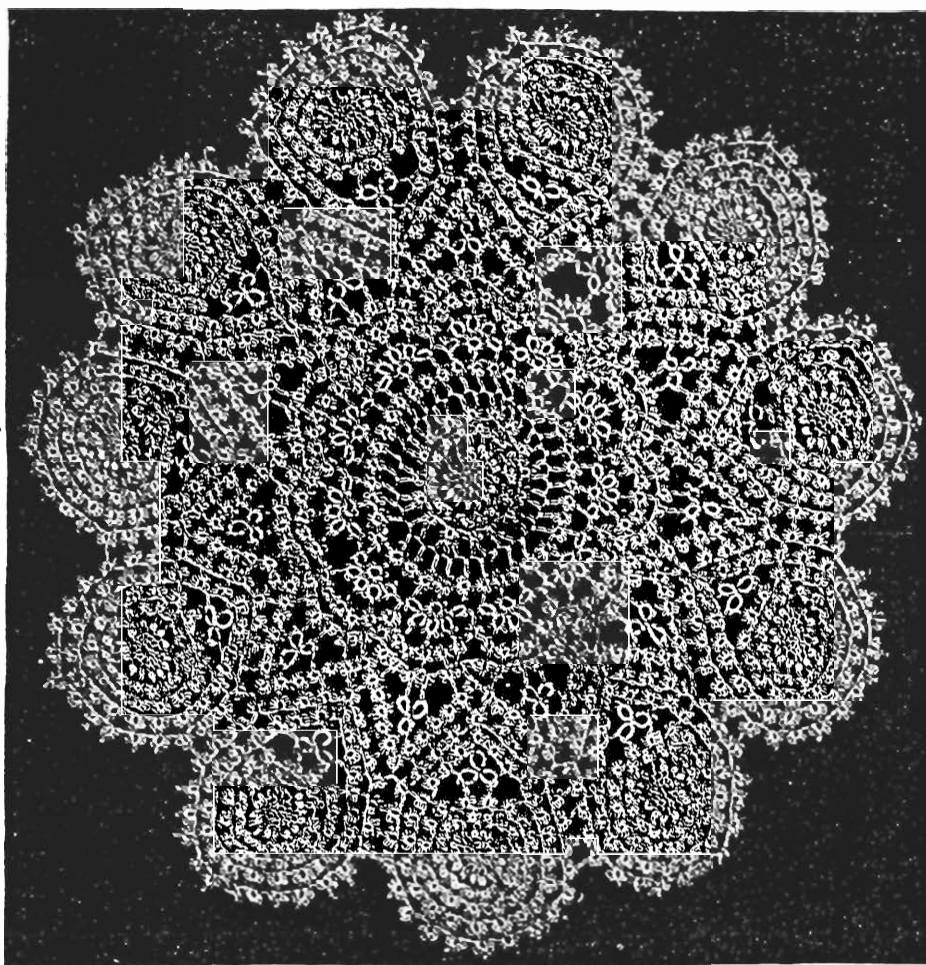
Besides trimming the outer edge of a handkerchief with this border, it is pretty used as an insertion between the hem and center of the handkerchief, and if used for this purpose, should be worked with fine linen thread. The border can be made wide or narrow, as preferred, by working more or less rows of the four-leaved figures, joining them as they are made.

DOILEYS, SQUARES AND TIDIES.

TATTED WHEEL TO BE USED AS A DOILY OR MAT.

No. 1.—This beautiful wheel was taken from a large tatted cape made many years ago in a European convent. An illustration of this cape may be seen on page 48. The cape also includes many other wheels, squares, rosettes, etc.

together by tying the picots to each other and to the tiny rings. The center portion of each scallop, and the middle of the mat is done in rick-rack stitch. Each three-ring ornament is made separately and joined as seen in the picture. The same plan is observed in making the small half-wheels in the middle section of the mat. Each is made and



No. 1.—TATTED WHEEL: TO BE USED AS A DOILY OR MAT.

Owing to the fineness of the work accurate counting of the stitches could not be accomplished, and we would suggest that only expert workers undertake to develop the wheel here illustrated. The method of its construction, however, is very simple as it is composed almost altogether of rows of plain tatting shaped as seen in the picture and fastened

fastened to the adjoining one by the corresponding picots, and is caught to the rows between which it is located by other picots, as will be seen by a close reference to the engraving.

This wheel made in silk, with the center left out and fringe attached to the edge, would make a charming cover for a lamp-shade.

TATTED DOILY WITH LINEN, EMBROIDERED CENTER.

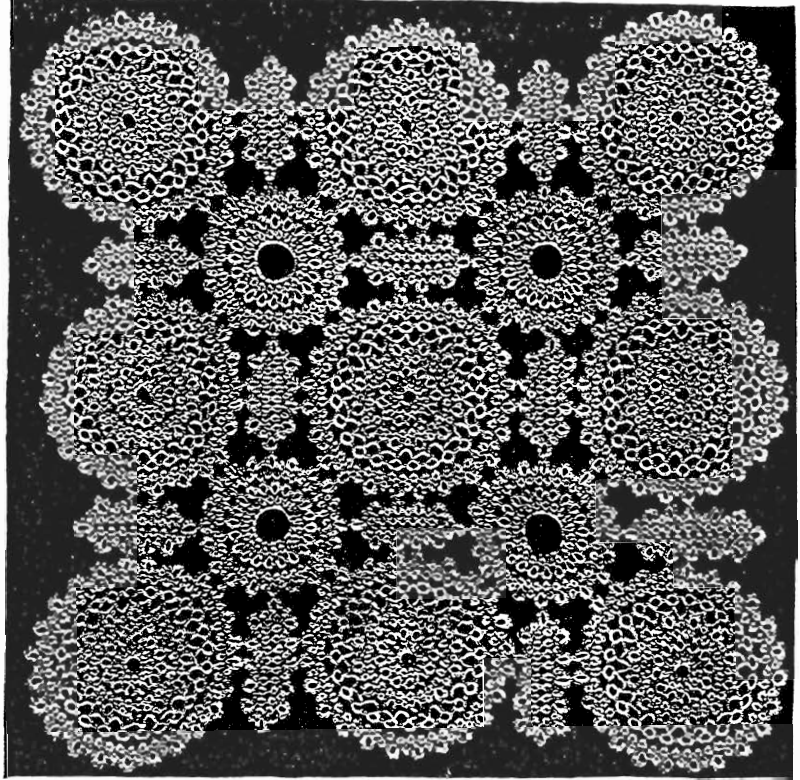
No. 2.—Only one thread is required for first round.

Make 9 p. with 2 d. s. between each one, then draw loop up, pull thread through a p. of first loop and make 5 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 5 p. with one double stitch between each one, 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s. draw up, slip thread through next p. and make 5 d. s., join to last p. of preceding loop, 2 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between, 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s. draw up, continue till you have 9 loops, joining the 9th to the first p. of the first loop. Tie thread, break off, and begin another rosette exactly like the first, only join the 4th and 5th loops to the middle p. of 2 loops in the first rosette. Join the 3rd rosette to the 2nd in the same way, leaving 2 loops at the top and 3 at the bottom of the 2nd rosette. Make 21 rosettes, joining them so as to form a circle.

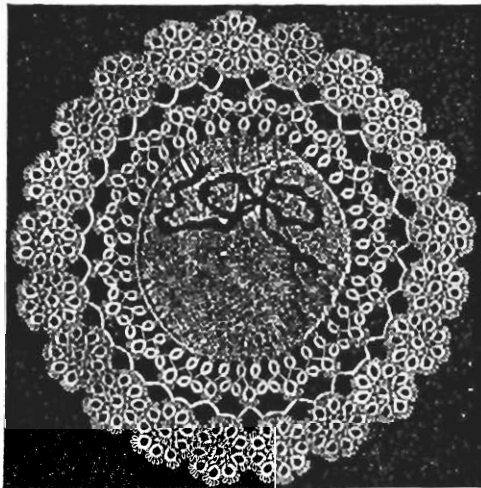
For the second round 2 threads are used. Slip thread through the middle p. of the left upper loop of one of the rosettes, make 8 d. s., and fasten in middle p. of next

s. and join in middle of first loop of second rosette, and so on till you have gone around. Tie and break off thread.

The third round requires only one thread. Make



No. 3.—TATTED TIDY.



No. 2.—TATTED DOILY WITH LINEN, EMBROIDERED CENTER.

loop, close up, make 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s. and join in middle p. of left loop of next rosette, 8 d. s. and join in the middle p. of next loop, 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d.

5 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., fasten in a p. of round below, 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s. draw up, turn work, make 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s., draw up, turn work again, make 7 d. s., fasten to last p. of first loop, 7 d. s. draw up, then close to preceding loop make 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s., draw up, turn work make 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s. draw up, turn work and make 5 d. s., fasten to p. of last loop on lower side, 2 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., fasten in p. of row below as you did first loop, 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up. Continue till the row is completed, then take a needle and thread and draw up till it lies smoothly; cut out a circle of linen to fit, roll the edge and whip on border of tatting.

TATTED TIDY.

No. 3.—This showy tidy is easily made, its wheels being mainly formed of narrow edging, made with an inner row of small rings and an outer row of large and small rings.

The center of each of the 4 small wheels is formed of a large ring of alternate doubles and picots—21 of the latter. The next round is made of large and small rings, the latter being joined by center p. to the p. of the center. Then follows a round like the

outer edge of the large wheel, with every other one of the inner rings joined to the outer rings of the last round.

The large wheels are made on the same plan until they reach the third round which is made with 2 threads—chs. of as many d. c. as necessary being joined by middle p. to the outer row of rings in the 3rd round, and these chs. alternate with rings which are joined by middle p. to the small rings of the outer round. The short strips are made like the outer rows of the wheels, the insertion being doubled and joined by the p. of the small row of rings. Regarding the number of rings in a wheel, make as many in each round as will be necessary to cause the wheel to be perfectly flat. The number will vary with the texture of the thread and the manner in which the stitches are made.

TATTED DOILY.

No. 4.—No. 30 thread was used in making the beautiful

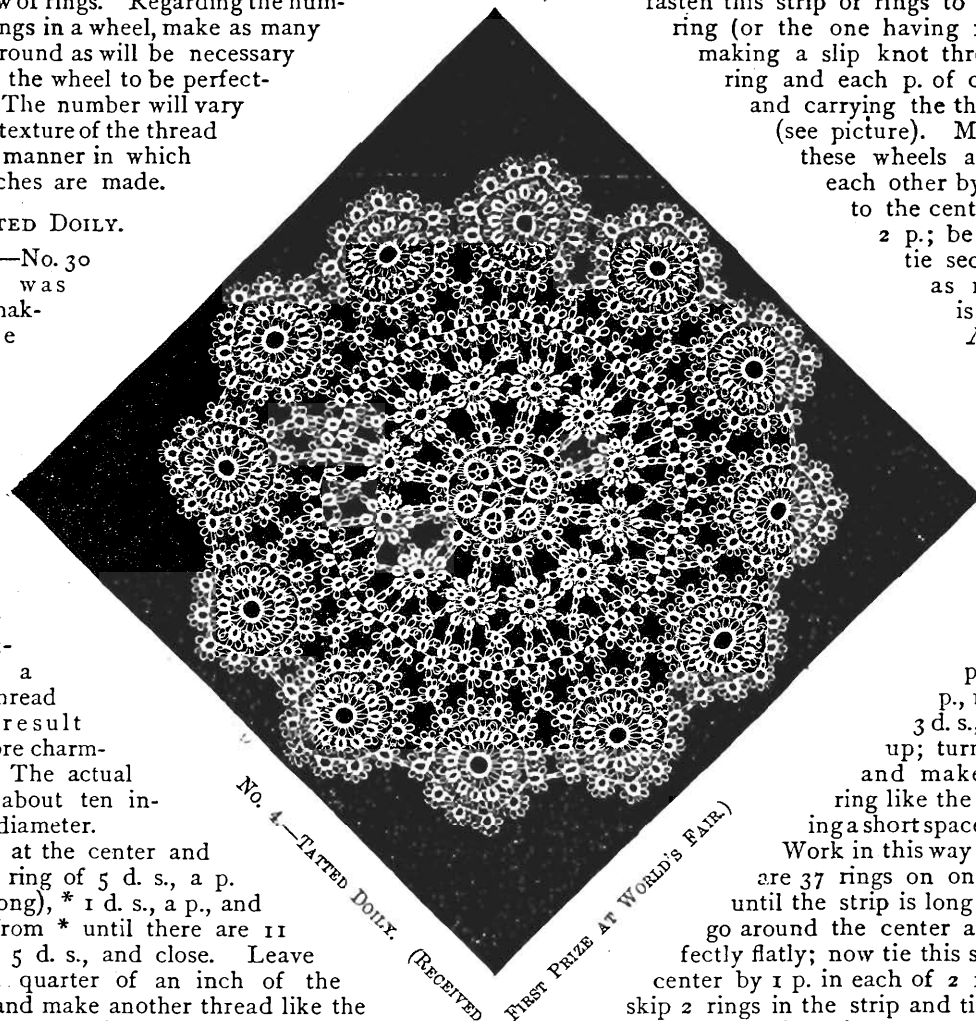
doily illustrated, but a finer thread would result even more charmingly. The actual size is about ten inches in diameter.

Begin at the center and make a ring of 5 d. s., a p. (quite long), * 1 d. s., a p., and repeat from * until there are 11 p.; then 5 d. s., and close. Leave about a quarter of an inch of the thread, and make another thread like the last, except that in making the 1st p., join to the last p. made in the last ring; continue until there are 6 rings, but in making the last one join it to the first ring made, instead of making the last p.; also tie the last one to the first, leaving the same length of thread as between the others. Fill in the center of each ring and the center itself with rick-rack stitch.

Next, make a row of wheels, making each one thus: Make 1 d. s., 1 p., and repeat until there are 9 p.; then 1 d. s. and close the ring; leave about a quarter of an inch of thread, and make another

ring like the last; then repeat until there are 12 rings; fasten these to the center rings with a needle and thread, catching to the 4th and 8th p. of the rings around the center, and also through a p. of 2 rings on the strip last made (see picture); carefully preserve a right and a wrong side to the work.

Next round.—Make wheels thus: For the center ring make 11 p. each separated by 1 d. s.; draw up and break the thread. Next make a ring of 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw up; leave a short space of thread, make another ring like the last, and continue until there are 10 rings; fasten this strip of rings to the center ring (or the one having 11 picots), making a slip knot through each ring and each p. of center ring and carrying the thread along (see picture). Make 12 of these wheels and tie to each other by 2 p. and to the center also by 2 p.; be careful to tie securely and as neatly as is possible.
Next round.—Make a



No. 4.—Tatted Doily. (Received

FIRST PRIZE AT WORLD'S FAIR.)

ring of 3 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., a p., 1 d. s., a p., 3 d. s., and draw up; turn the work and make another ring like the last, leaving a short space of thread. Work in this way until there are 37 rings on one edge, or until the strip is long enough to go around the center and lie perfectly flatly; now tie this strip to the center by 1 p. in each of 2 rings, then skip 2 rings in the strip and tie the next 2 rings to 2 rings in one of the center wheels, leaving a ring free at each side of the tying in the wheels around the center; then fill in these spaces with a small ring made of 5 p., each separated by 1 d. s., and tie this ring to the 2 p. left free in the center wheels, and the 2 rings left in the strip.

To make Large Wheels.—12 p. each separated by 1 d. s., then draw up. Make a strip of 12 rings of 3 d. s., and 3 p. each separated by 1 d. s., then 3 d. s.; fasten these around the center ring, catching the p. to each small ring with a slip knot; then

carry the thread to the next one, and so on until all are tied.

Last round.—Make rings of 1 d. s., a p., and repeat 6 times more; then 1 d. s., close. Leave about a quarter of an inch of thread, then make another ring and repeat until there are 12 rings in all; tie together leaving the same length of thread between, and fasten these rings to the wheel just made, the same as the first strip of rings was fastened to the center. Make 12 more of these large wheels and tie to each other through 1 p. in each of 2 rings; then tie this round of wheels to the center, leaving 2 of the rings free between each tying in the double strip (see picture), and fill up the space by rings made with 7 p. with 1 d. s. between each (see picture).

CENTER-PIECE, WITH
TATTED BORDER.

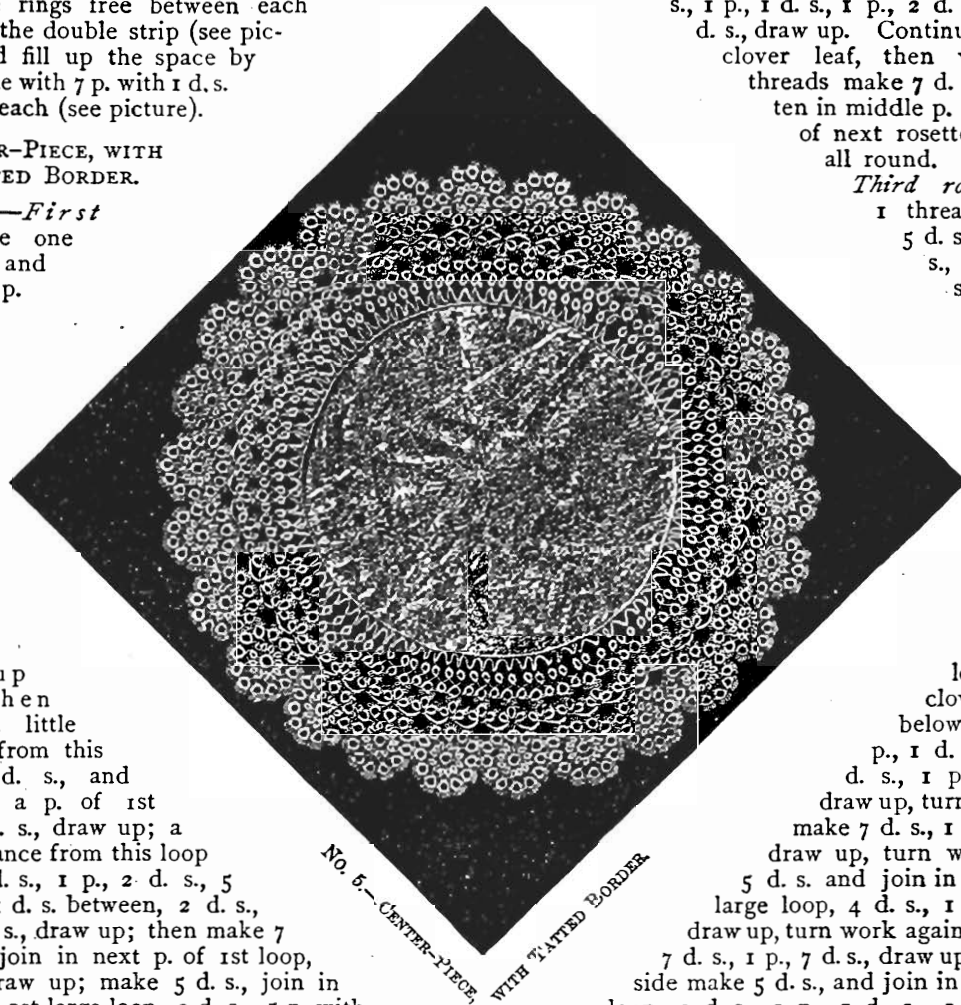
No. 5.—*First row.*—Use one thread and make 12 p. with 2 d. s. be-

tween each; draw up and then make (a little distance from this loop) 7 d. s., and fasten in a p. of 1st loop, 7 d. s., draw up; a little distance from this loop make 5 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 5 p., with 1 d. s. between, 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up; then make 7 d. s. and join in next p. of 1st loop, 7 d. s., draw up; make 5 d. s., join in last p. of 1st large loop, 2 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between, 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up. Continue until you have 12 large and 12 small loops, fastening the 1st to the 12th to form a rosette. Tie and break off thread. Begin another rosette just as you did the 1st, only join the 4th and 5th loops to the middle p. of 2 loops of 1st rosette. Join the 3rd rosette to the 2nd, leaving 3 loops on the upper side, and 4 on the lower. Make 26 rosettes and join the 1st and last to form a circle.

Second round.—Use 2 threads. Slip thread

through middle p. of 1st loop of a rosette, make 7 d. s.; then with 1 thread make (close up) 7 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up as closely as possible; make 5 d. s. and join in last p. of preceding loop, 2 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between, 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up close to the loop, make 5 d. s., join in last p. of 2nd loop of clover-leaf, 2 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s.; draw up. With both threads make 7 d. s. and fasten in middle p. of 3rd loop of rosette; with both threads, as close as possible, make 7 d. s.; with one thread make 7 d. s. and join in last p. of 1st clover leaf, 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up. Continue as in 1st clover leaf, then with both threads make 7 d. s. and fasten in middle p. of 1st loop of next rosette. Repeat all round.

Third round.—Use 1 thread. Make 5 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join in middle

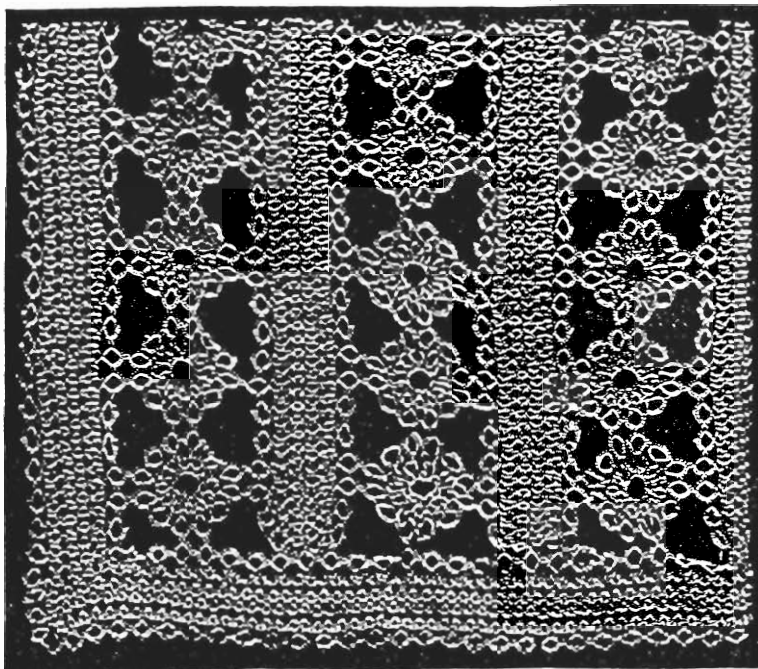


p. of large loop of a clover leaf below, 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s.; draw up, turn work and make 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s.; draw up, turn work, make 5 d. s. and join in last p. of large loop, 4 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s.; draw up, turn work again and make 7 d. s., 1 p., 7 d. s., draw up; on lower side make 5 d. s., and join in p. of small loop, 2 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join in middle p. of clover-leaf below, 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s.; draw up. When the row is done, with a needle and thread draw up work until it lies smoothly, cut a circle of linen of the proper size, roll the edge and whip on the tatting.

A pretty floral design in natural colors is embroidered on the center. The design may, however, be developed in white wash silk or in white linen floss. It is not necessary to embroider the center which may be of sheer linen or India lawn.

DESIGN FOR TATTED TIDY.

No. 6.—The engraving of this tidy fully explains



No. 6.—DESIGN FOR TATTED TIDY.

to the average tatting maker the method of making the article. The border consists of 3 rows of ordinary insertion, joined as made, and the bands or stripes are similarly made. When the wheels are completed the bands and border are made, and are attached during their construction to the p. of the wheels as seen in the picture.

Whether made of coarse or fine thread, this tidy will prove a very pretty article of decoration.

TATTED DOILY.

No. 7.—This doily is made of No. 60 cotton. It is simple, rapidly made and very effective. It should be noted that in tatting, the length of the p., by adding to the lace-like effect, largely increases the beauty of the work. Begin with the 4 half-wheels which surround the muslin center. They are worked as follows: Middle ring: 2 d. s., 6 p., with 2 d. s. between; 5 d. s., draw up and fasten. Large ring: 5 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 5 p., (1 d. s. between each), 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up; turn the work. Then for the small ring: 7 d. s., attach to 1st p. middle ring, 7 d. s., draw up. Continue till you have 7 large rings and 6 small ones, but instead of forming the 1st p. of each ring, join to the last p. of the preceding ring.

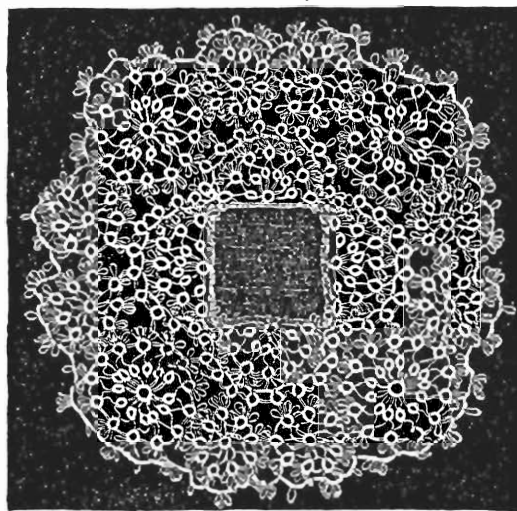
For the round beyond the 4 half-wheels, use 2 threads as follows: Work 3 d. s., using 2nd thread; join to middle p. of 1st large ring of wheel, 3 d. s.,

still using 2nd thread; make a ring of * 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up; using 2nd thread, make 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s.; using single thread, * repeat between the stars for 4 rings, then join double thread to center p. of 3rd ring of wheel; continue rings and chs. around the wheel, joining the 3 center chs. to the 3 center rings of wheel.

Four large wheels form the corners. To make each, begin in center and work 1 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p.; continue till 13 p. are made, then draw the ring. The outer portion of these wheels consists of 13 large and small rings made like those of the half-wheels.

The spaces between the large wheels are filled in with smaller wheels which consist of a central ring of 9 p. with 2 d. s. between, and a circle of large wheels made like those around the large wheels, but having the thread at the conclusion of each drawn through one of the p. of the central ring. The doily is then completed by an edge worked with * 2

threads of 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s.; fasten in central p. of wheel; 5 d. s., 5 p., with 1 d. s. between, 5 d. s.,



No. 7.—TATTED DOILY.

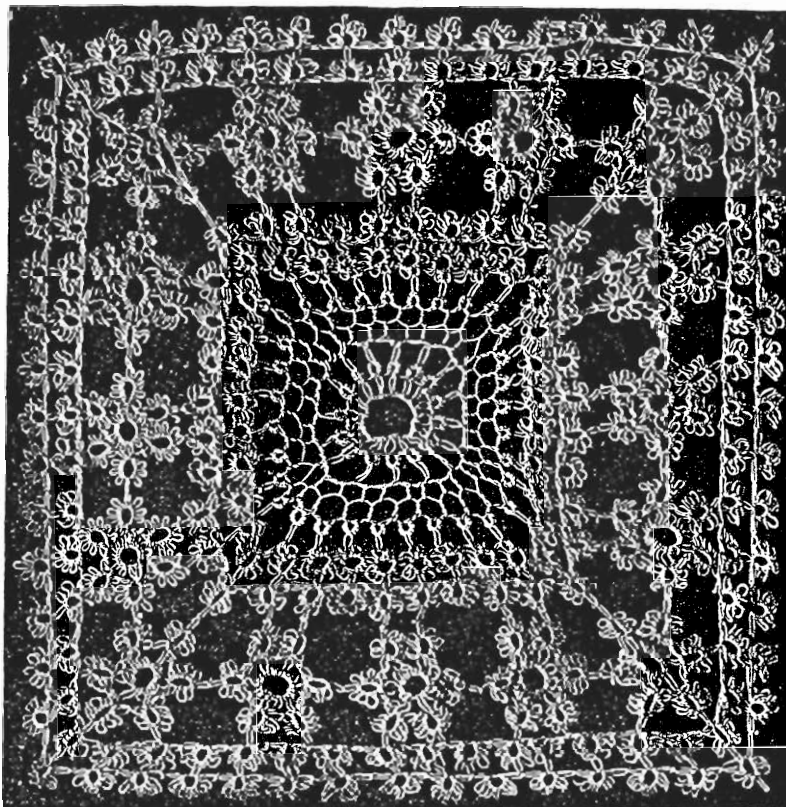
fasten again in middle p. *. Repeat between the stars. Continue to work in this way round the doily.

TATTED DOILY.

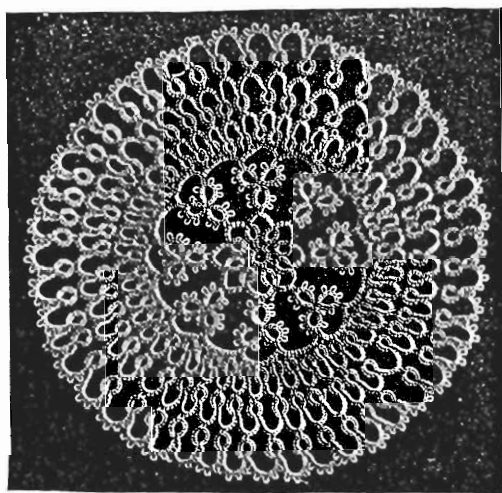
No. 8.—This doily is of a pretty size for finger-bowls, and may be worked with linen, cotton or silk.

Begin in the center, and with one thread only, work a small circle of 1 d. s., * 1 p., 2 d. s., repeat from * until you have 8 p.; then make 1 d. s.; draw the stitches together to form a ring, tie the ends and cut off the thread. Now use two threads; * with 1 thread work a ring of 6 d. s., join to a p. of the small circle just worked, 6 d. s., draw together, turn the work, and with both threads work a chain of 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s.; turn the work back again, and repeat from * all round. This completes the small center rosette. Around this rosette, work a round of 8 three-leaved figures as follows: With one thread only, make 4 d. s., 5 p., each separated by 2 d. s., then 4 d. s.; close the stitches; 2 more similar rings are worked close to this, then the ends are tied and the thread cut off, but in working these three-leaved figures, the 3rd or middle p. of one of the leaves is joined to a p. of the center rosette;

surrounded by a round of chains worked with 2 threads, as follows: Join to the 4th p. of one of the rings of the three-leaved figures (see picture), and



No. 9.—TATTED SQUARE.
(For Description see Page 62.)



No. 8.—TATTED DOILY.

the three-leaved figures are not joined to each other, but to the center rosette only. These figures are

then, * with both threads, make 2 d. s., 5 p., each separated by 2 d. s., then 2 d. s.; fasten thread in 2nd p. of opposite ring of same three-leaved figure; 2 d. s., 5 p., each separated by 2 d. s., then 2 d. s.; fasten thread in 4th p. of nearest ring of next three-leaved figure, and repeat from * all round. The next round is worked alternately with 1 and 2 threads. * With 1 thread, work 5 d. s., join in 1st p. of a chain of last round, 5 d. s., draw up, turn the work, and with both threads make a chain of 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s.; turn the work again, and with one thread make a ring as before, joining the 3rd p. of same chain of previous row as before; turn the work and make another chain; turn the work, and with 1 thread make a ring, again joining to last p. of same chain as before; turn, and with both threads make a chain; turn, and repeat from * all round. There should be 3 rings on every chain of previous round. The next round is worked alternately with 1 and 2 threads. * With 1 thread, work a ring of 6 d. s., join to a p. of the previous round, 6 d. s., draw up, turn the work, and with both threads make a chain of 6 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s.; turn, and repeat from * all round. Finish with a round as fol-

lows: * With 1 thread make a ring of 7 d. s., join to a p. of previous round, 7 d. s., draw up, turn the work, and with both threads work a chain of 2 d. s., 5 p., each separated by 2 d. s., then 2 d. s., turn, and repeat from * all round. Tie the threads closely and neatly together at the end of each round, and cut them off. After completing the doily, pull it out so as to make it lie flatly; then lay a damp cloth on the wrong side and press with a warm iron.

TATTED SQUARE.

(For Illustration see Page 61.)

No. 9.—The square here illustrated was also taken from the elaborate piece of tatting shown on page 48. It will not need special directions, as a close inspection of the engraving will perfectly disclose the method of making. It is nearly all tied together. Rings and rows of rings, all with many long p., are first made and then formed into the design seen. The center is one large ring with long p., and it is fastened to a circle of tiny rings with long center p. A similar row of tiny rings is next the inner square of larger rings, and is tied to it, and then the space between the two rows of tiny rings is filled in with rick-rack stitches. The effect is very dainty. The wheels or rosettes are made separately and then tied in as seen in the picture. The finer the thread selected, the more delicate the effect.

TATTED CIRCLE.

No. 10.—This is a very pretty circle to be used as a doily when made of fine linen or cotton thread; or, for parts of a tidy when made of coarser cotton or silk. The engraving is of full size. Work as follows:

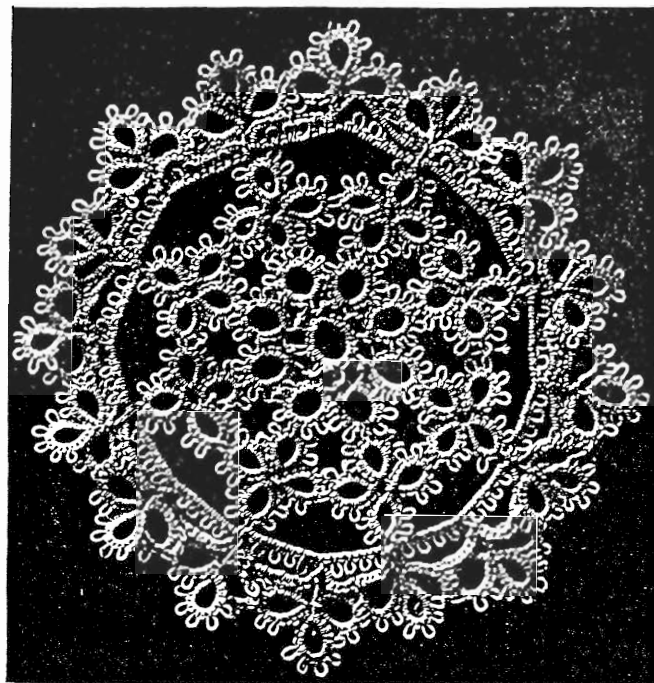
Begin in the center with 1 thread only, and work a ring of 1 d. s., and 8 p., each separated by 3 d. s., and finally 2 d. s.; join the thread to the 1st p. of the ring just worked after it is drawn together, and work * 4 d. s., 7 p., each separated by 2 d. s., finally 4 d. s.; draw the stitches together, and fasten the thread to the next p. of the middle ring and repeat

from * all round; but in working each succeeding ring, instead of forming the 1st p., join to the last p. of the preceding ring. After completing the round, join the last ring to the 1st ring and fasten the thread to the 1st p. of the middle ring. Now follows a row of four-leaved figures. Work each of these figures as follows: 1 ring of 3 d. s., 5 p., each separated by 2 d. s., then 3 d. s.; draw the stitches together. Close to this ring work 3 similar rings, but join one of these rings by the middle p. to the middle p. of one of the rings of the small rosette; in working each four-leaved figure join to a ring of the rosette and to the figure previously worked. Work the next round with 2 threads as follows: fasten the threads to a middle p. of four-leaved figure, and work over the foundation thread, 1 d. s., 9

p., each separated by 2 d. s., then 1 d. s.; join to the middle p. of the upper ring of the next four-leaved figure, and repeat all round.

Work the following round with 2 threads also; join to the middle p. of the four-leaved figure (the one that the previous round was joined to), and work, * after one-tenth of an inch interval, with one thread only, a three-leaved figure as follows: 1st a ring of 6 d. s.; then 5 d. s., each separated by 2 d. s., then 5 more d. s.; close to this make 2 similar rings.

After completing the 3rd ring fasten to the 1st ring where it is closed, and, after one-tenth of an inch interval, fasten to the same p. of the four-leaved figure. Now with both threads work 8 d. s.; join to the last p. of the last ring of the three-leaved figure; now 7 d. s., join to the middle p. of the scollop of the preceding round, and work, after one-tenth of an inch interval, with one thread only, a three-leaved figure as before, which must be joined to the last ring by the middle p. of the three-leaved figure first worked. After one-tenth of an inch interval fasten to the same p. of the scollop as before. Now with both threads work 7 d. s., join to the three-leaved figure, 8 d. s., join to the middle p. of the upper ring of the next four-leaved figure, and repeat from *. At the end of the round join to the 1st p. joined to.



No. 10.—TATTED CIRCLE.

TATTED DOILY.

No. 11.—Begin by making a ring thus: Make 3 d. s., then 8 p., each separated by 3 d. s.; then make 8 tiny rings of 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., and tie each ring when made, in a p. of center ring, and join the circle neatly after the last one is made.

Next round.—Take a 2nd thread and make with the 2 threads a chain of 6 d. s., 1 p., tie in a p. of tiny ring, and continue for the entire round in the same way; then break the thread.

Next round.—Make groups of 3 rings, each consisting of 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s.; tie in a p. of chain, then make another group and tie in the next p., and so on until there are 8 groups in all; then fasten to first group neatly, and break the thread.

Now to even out the 4 corners, make 2 rings like those in the groups, and tie to each of 4 corners, tying in the p. of middle ring; tie before the 1st is made and also after the last one is completed; then break the thread.

Next round.—Now use 2 threads again, and make a long strip of rings and chains thus: For each ring make 3 d. s., then 5 p., each separated by 3 d. s., then 3 d. s.; for the chain make 6 d. s.

Make 28 rings, and join the last one to the first one as neatly as possible; now tie

this strip to the center thus: tying between each chain, tie to a middle p. in ring of center group, skip 1 ring and 2 chains, and tie to middle p. in 1st of 2 corner rings, skip 2 rings and 3 chains for corner, and tie to middle of next ring, and so on for the entire round, skipping 1 ring and 2 chains across the sides, and 2 rings and 3 chains for each corner.

Next round.—Use 2 threads and tie in the middle p. of 1st ring after the corner; make 1 ring of 3 d. s., 1 p., then 4 d. s., each separated by 3 d. s., then 3 d. s.; then make a chain (with both threads) of 7 d. s., tie in the middle p. of next ring; then make another ring and chain, but join the next ring to side p. of first ring, make 4 rings and chains like the last; then for each corner make 3 large rings of 4 d. s., join to last ring made, 4 d. s.; then 4 p., each

separated by 4 d. s.; then 4 d. s., and close; between each ring make chains of 8 d. s., tying to the p. underneath the same as first described; between each corner along the sides make 4 rings and chains and tie the last one to the 1st as neatly as possible; break the thread and begin the next round.

Next round.—Make a ring of 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., join to middle p. of 1st small ring beyond the corner, 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s. and close; join the 2nd thread and make a chain of 8 d. s., then another ring like the last one, only join it to the 1st side-picot of last ring made after making the 4 d. s., instead of making the 1st p., and also join to ring underneath; make 4 rings in all with the 8 d. s.-chains between, then 2 more like the last, but join the last 2 to the side p., of 1st large

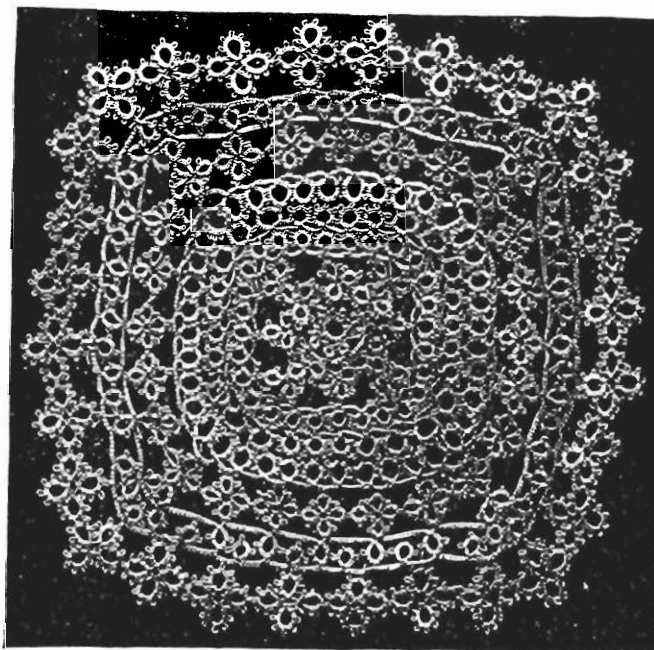
ring, leaving the middle p. free.

For each corner make 2 large rings thus: make 4 d. s., join to side p. of last ring made, 2 d. s., then 4 p. each separated by 2 d. s.; 2 d. s., join to side p. of large ring underneath, 2 d. s., then 5 p. each separated by 2 d. s., then 4 d. s.; make a chain of 12 d. s., then another ring like the last; now make 8 more rings like the first one in this round, joining the first 2 and last 2 to the side-picots of large ring underneath; then make the other corners and sides in the same way, and join the last ring

to the first ring, after making the last chain and tying the upper side-picots together.

Next round.—Make 4 ring-figures, each ring having 5 d. s., then 3 p. each separated by 5 d. s., then 5 d. s.; make a strip having 24 groups or figures, each joined to the last by the middle p. of one ring, as made. Join this to the center by tying a p. of one ring over the corner chain, then a ring to the first chain at each side, then to every other chain until the next corner is reached, and so on around the square.

Next round.—Make one ring like those in the last round, tie in 1st figure from the corner; then join the 2nd thread and make a chain of 14 d. s. (but if the work does not seem inclined to lie flatly, make 15 d. s.), tie in center p. of top ring in the



No. 11.—TATTED DOILY.

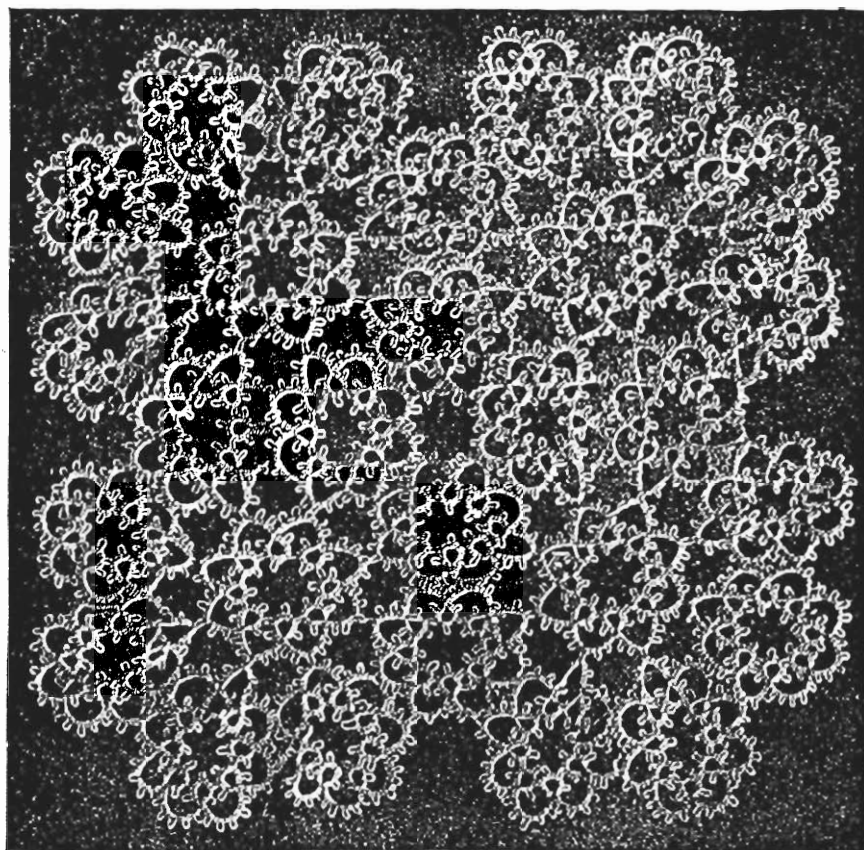
group; then another ring like last and tie in same p.; then repeat the chains and rings until the corner is reached (see picture), or until there are 5 rings and 4 chains; then make 15 d. s. (if 14 were used before), and for the corner after the last chain, turn the work and make 1 ring, catching the middle p. in middle p. of top corner ring, turn the work again, make another ring, then a chain of 8 d. s.; turn again, make one more ring and catch in the same top-picot at corner; turn again, make 1 ring, then 15 d. s., and repeat for all the sides and corners.

Next round.—Tie the two threads in the 1st cor-

group by the middle p. of a ring, to one ring or chain in last group (see picture). Make 28 groups, then tie to the center, allowing 6 groups to each side, and tying them over the chains underneath, with 2 rings between each tying along the sides, and only one ring at the corner, tying a ring at each corner to the center ring at the corner.

TATTED SQUARE FOR TIDY.

No. 12.—Barbour's linen thread, No. 70, was used for making the square shown. Four squares like it are required in making the tidy, and they



No. 12.—TATTED SQUARE FOR TIDY.

ner-ring, then make a chain of 7 d. s., turn, and make a ring like those in the last round, letting it fall down; make a chain of 7 d. s., fasten to the middle p. of ring underneath, and repeat from beginning until the last ring before the two corner ones is reached; then make 8 d. s. for a chain, 1 ring, 8 d. s., tie to 1st of 2 corner-rings, 6 d. s., 1 ring, 6 d. s., tie to next ring, then 8 d. s., 1 ring, 8 d. s., tie to next ring and repeat for all the sides and corners.

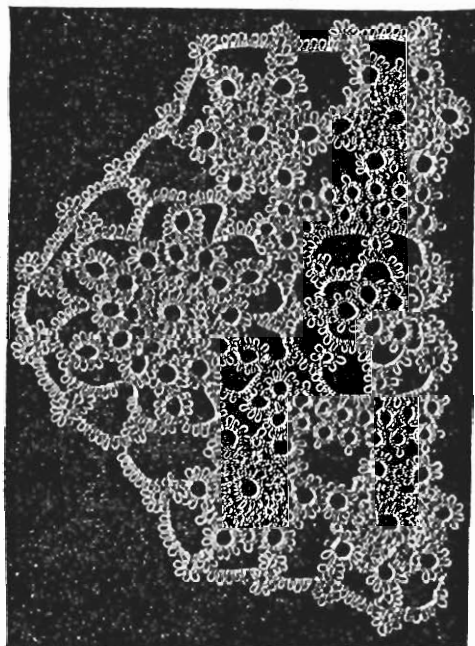
Last round.—Make a strip of 4 ringed figures thus:

For each ring make 3 d. s., then 7 p. each separated by 3 d. s., then 3 d. s. and close; join each

may be joined by broad ribbon if desired. The square consists of rosettes each made thus: Begin with one thread and make a ring of * 2 d. s., 1 half-stitch, 1 p., and repeat 4 times more from *; then 2 d. s., 1 half-stitch, and draw up. Now take the 2 threads and make a chain just like the ring, then another ring, but join the second ring to the first one where the second p. would come, at its corresponding p.; work rings and chains until there are 8 rings and 8 chains, and join the last ring to the first to form a circle as illustrated. There are 4 rosettes in the center joined as seen in the picture. then 8 around the center 4. and 4 at each corner (see picture).

HALF OF OBLONG. TATTED DOILY.

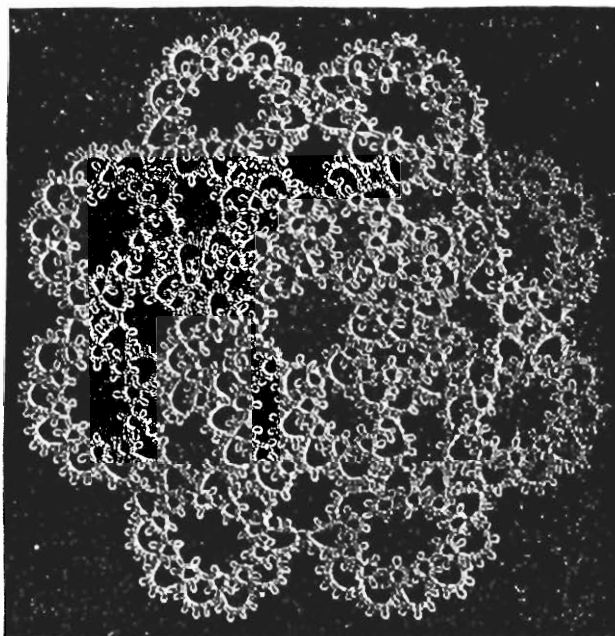
No. 13.—Begin at the center and work with one thread a ring, thus: Make 2 d. s., 1 p., * 3 d. s., 1 p., and repeat 6 times more from *; then 2 d. s., and draw up. Carry the thread along and fasten in the last p.; then make another ring like the 1st one, except that you catch in the 2nd p. of last ring after making the 2 d. s., instead of making the 1st p.; fasten the thread as before and make another ring; fasten the thread in the loose thread which was carried along from each ring to a p., and then make 2 more rings, fastening them the same as just described; this makes 2 rings at each side and one at the end. Fasten on the other thread, turn and make a chain of 4 d. s., 1 p., * 2 d. s., 1 p., and repeat 5 times more from last *; then 2 d. s., fasten in 3rd p. of ring; next make another chain of 7 p. each separated by 2 d. s., beginning and ending with 2 d. s.; catch in the middle p. of next ring. Make 4 more chains like the last, and fasten the last one between the 2nd and 3rd d. s. of 1st chain. Turn the work, and still using the 2 threads, make a chain of 7 p. each separated by 2 d. s., also beginning and ending with 2 d. s. Now with the shuttle thread make a small ring of 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d.



No. 13.—HALF OF OBLONG, TATTED DOILY.

s., catch in the 4th p. of chain underneath, 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; draw up. Now make a chain of 2 d. s., then 9 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s., another ring like the last one, catch-

ing in the middle p. of chain underneath; then a chain of 1 d. s., then 8 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s., another ring like the last, but fasten between the 2 chains underneath, in the top of the middle



No. 14.—TATTED DOILY.

(For Description see Page 66.)

p. in the group of 5; this brings you to the center of the figure. Now work the other half to correspond with the one just made, fastening the last chain in the last p. of last chain underneath. This completes one section. For the large wheel at the end, make a large ring for the center thus: 1 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., and repeat until there are 12 p. in all, ending with 1 d. s.; draw up the ring, fasten, and break the thread. Next, make around this ring 12 small rings, thus: 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., draw up and fasten the thread to a p. of large ring. Make another small ring like the last, except that you fasten to the 1st ring at the side p. after making the 1st 2 d. s., instead of making a p.; draw up this ring and fasten in the next p. of large ring, and so continue for the entire round, fastening the last ring to the 1st one to make a complete circle.

Next round.—Make large wheels with 11 p. each separated by 2 d. s., and with 2 d. s. at the beginning and end of each; join these wheels where the 2nd p. would come, to the corresponding p. of preceding wheel, and also carry the thread along and join to the p. of the small wheels; fasten the last wheel to the 1st as in the former round, being careful to keep a right and wrong side to the work.

Next round.—* Make a large wheel thus: 2 d. s., then 5 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s., join to middle p. of a large ring, 2 d. s., 5 p. each separated by 2 d. s.; then 2 d. s., draw up; now join

the 2nd thread, turn and make a chain of 2 d. s., 9 p. each separated by 2 d. s., then 2 d. s.; join to middle p. of next ring in the circle; then make another chain, like the last, and also a large ring like the 1st one in this round, and repeat from * 4 times more, tying the last chain neatly to the 1st ring, and joining the wheel to the 1st section at the middle of the 2 chains between 2 large rings, as shown in the picture.

Next make the double row of rings at each side of the 1st section made. For the rings use 1 thread; make 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., join to 3rd p. of 2nd chain; 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s.; draw up, turn the work, make a ring of 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s.; turn, make another ring like the 1st, except that you join it to the side p. of the 1st ring after making 4 d. s.; then skip 1 p. in the chain, and join to the next one after the 2nd 4 d. s.; turn, make another ring like the 2nd, joining it to the side p. of the 2nd ring; then turn and make another ring, joining it at the side but not to the chain; turn, make another ring, joining it at the side; then turn again, make another ring, which you join to the side p. and also to the 1st p. of the next chain; make 5 more rings 1st at one side and then at the other, joining the two next the chain in each alternate p. of the chain; then make one more ring like those just made, not joining it to the chain. This brings you to the 3 large rings at the end of this section; turn, make 4 d. s., join to the side p. of the outside ring, * 2 d. s., 1 p., and repeat 5 times more from *; 2 d. s., draw up. Fasten the thread to the last p. of ring just made, and then make another large ring like the last one, only where the 4th p. would come, join it to the middle p. of the next chain in the 2nd section made; now make another ring like the last, fastening it to the side p. of the small ring in place of making the last p.; draw up and tie into position (see picture); also tie the middle p. of this ring to the middle p. of next chain, which joined the two sections 1st made together. Make another section like the one last made for the other side of center section.

Now make 4 wheels, as shown, at each side of the center section. Make the center of each with a large ring surrounded by small ones like the center of large wheel at the end; then around this make a small ring of 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; draw up and fasten in a p. of the small ring underneath; then make a large ring of 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., join to side p. of small ring just made; * 2 d. s., 1 p. and repeat 9 times more from *; draw up and fasten to p. of next small ring underneath, and repeat the small and large rings until there are six rings of each, joining the last two large rings of two wheels at their middle p., to the 1st and 3rd rings of the side sections, and also tying the last ring made to the 1st one (see picture). Join the other two wheels to the 1st two at the middle p. of the top ring, and also at the last small wheel in the side section, and to the 1st chain next the side section.

For the Outer Edge.—Use two threads. With two threads tie in the middle p. of the lower side

wheel and make a chain of 2 d. s.; then 7 p. each separated by 2 d. s., then 2 d. s.; * now with one thread turn the work. Make a ring of 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join to middle p. of next large wheel; 1 d. s., 3 more p. each separated by 1 d. s., then 1 d. s.; draw up turn and make 2 d. s.; join to last p. of chain; 1 d. s.; 1 p. and repeat 5 times more; then 1 d. s.; draw up, and with 2 threads make another chain of 2 d. s.; join to last p. in ring; 1 d. s., 7 p., each separated by 1 d. s.; then 1 d. s., and repeat from * for all the work.

Make another half like this and join neatly before working the outer edge.

TATTED DOILY.

(For Illustration see Page 65.)

No. 14.—The rings and chs. in this doily are made in the same way as those described in the square for a tidy given on page 64, except that the rosettes have 10 rings instead of 8 as in the tidy, and the center consists of 8 half-rosettes made (square on the same plain as the whole rosettes) thus: Make a ring of * 2 d. s., 1 half-stitch, 1 p., and repeat 4 times more from *; then 2 d. s., 1 half-stitch, and draw up. Now take the 2 threads and make a ch. just like the ring, then another ring, but join the 2nd ring to the 1st one where the 2nd p. would come, at its corresponding p.; work rings and chs. until there are 6 rings and 5 chs., and join the last ring to the 1st to form a circle as illustrated; join the 1st and last rings of the 2nd half-rosette, by the 1st 2 p. of the 1st ring and the last 2 of the last ring, to 2nd and 3rd p. of the 1st and 3rd chs. Then join the 8 whole rosettes as seen in the picture.

SQUARE MEDALLION.

(No Illustration.)

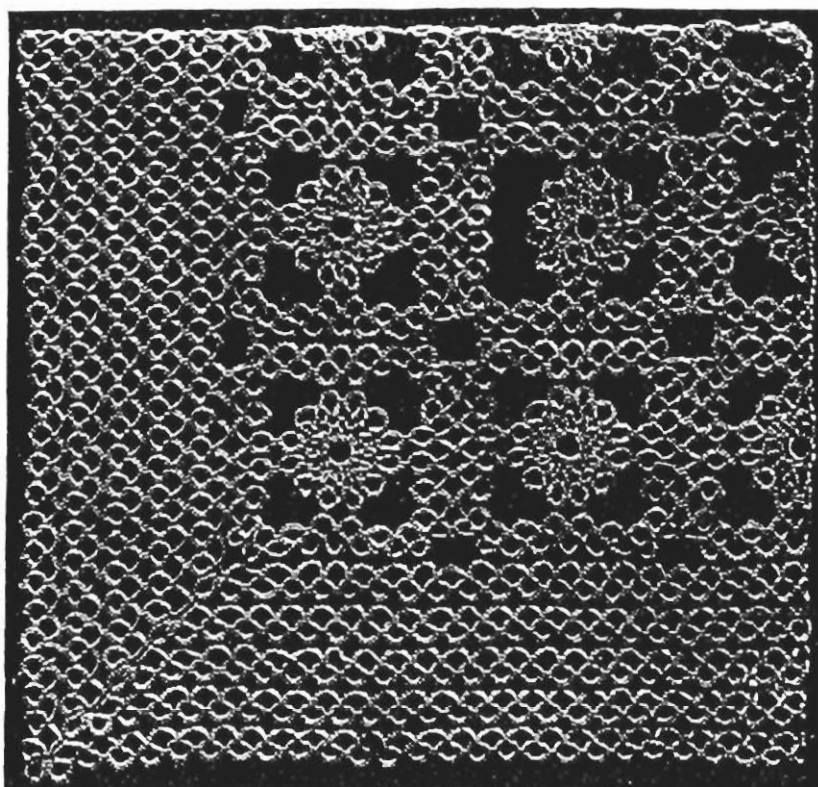
A pretty, small medallion, useful for a variety of purposes, is worked with 2 threads. Fill the shuttle, and make a loop on the fingers with the shuttle thread, 8 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., and draw up; make a loop close, 3 d. s., join to the last p. in the oval just worked, 2 d. s. and 1 p. alternately 6 times, 3 d. s., draw up; make a loop close, 3 d. s., join to the last p. in the last oval, 6 d. s., 1 p., 8 d. s., and draw up; you now have a corner of 3 ovals or leaves resembling a trefoil; reverse the work, take the spool thread and make with it a loop round the fingers, and make a bar of 10 d. s.; * reverse the work, make a loop with the shuttle thread, 8 d. s., join to the last p. in last oval, 6 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., draw up; make a loop close, 3 d. s., join to the last p. in last oval, 2 d. s. and 1 p. alternately 6 times, 3 d. s., draw up; make a loop close, 3 d. s., join to the last p. in last oval, 6 d. s., 1 p., 8 d. s., and draw up; reverse the work, take the spool thread and make a loop, and work a bar of 10 d. s., repeat from *; join the last leaf of the 4th trefoil to the first leaf of the first trefoil, and when the square is complete, cut the cotton, and tie the ends securely in a knot. When working successive squares, join by the corner p., or the p. next to the corner, to the corresponding p. in the squares already worked.

TATTED SQUARE.

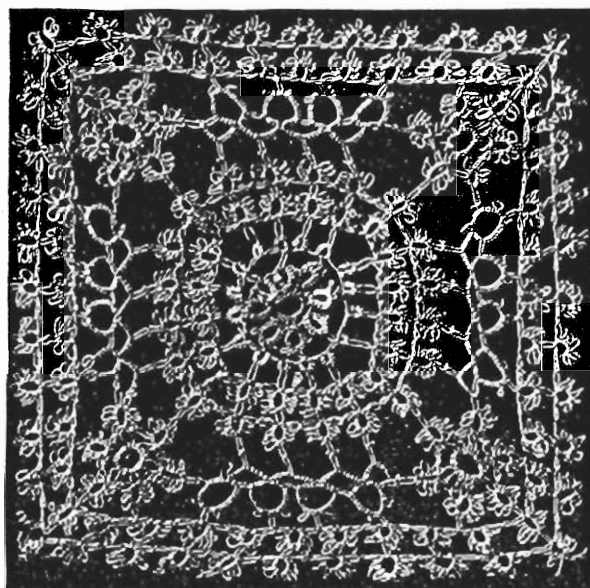
No. 15.—This engraving illustrates another pretty square of tatting taken from the handsome tatted cape before mentioned. Owing to its age, the work does not appear as perfectly made as that seen nowadays, but the expert tatting-maker will be able to develop the design with accuracy, and thus determine how very dainty the square may become. As represented, the rings of the work are tied together after the fashion of its day, but they may be joined by the modern method, as made, with a neater effect and more durable results. Made of very fine threads, with the p. left long in order to produce the feathery effect which so increases the beauty of tatting, the square would be a dainty addition to the doileys of my lady's bureau.

TATTED TIDY.

No. 16.—This engraving shows the corner of a very pretty tidy made of tatting. The tidy may be of any size desired, and,



No. 16.—CORNER OF TATTED TIDY.



No. 15.—TATTED SQUARE.

tatting (insertion), by which the rows composing this tidy could be made. The arrangement of either of the designs can with no difficulty be changed to suit this design, since the principle is the same in both. Owing to the fact that the tidy illustrated had undergone the laundry process before it was photographed, and had in consequence suffered disintegration, the cut shows the imperfection in the detachment of one of its rosettes. The latter are all to be connected at each side to the intervening bars as seen in the lower and outer rosettes. The expert will be able to connect all of her rosettes, bars and rows as she works; but they may be made separately and tied together.

Made about four inches square and of very fine thread, the design develops into the daintiest of doileys; but it may be made of coarser thread or cotton and of any size desired. A set might comprise tidies, a center-piece and large and small doiley

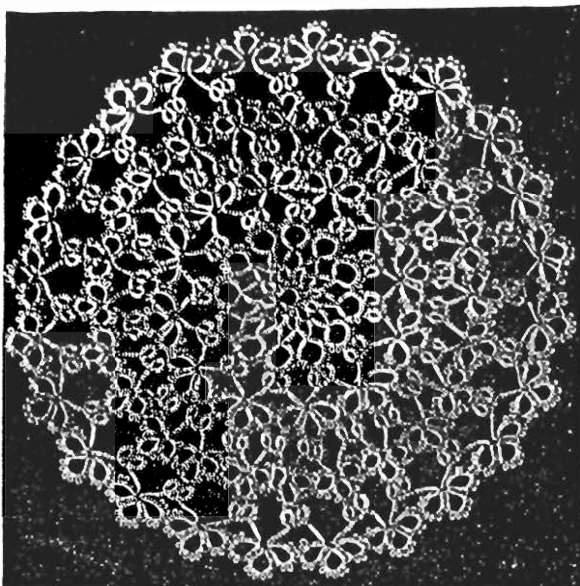
TATTED SHAMROCK DOILY.

(For Illustration see Page 68.)

No. 17.—Begin at the center and with one thread make a ring of 1 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., then 11 p. each separated by 2 d. s., then 1 d. s., and close.

Then tie the thread firmly and cut it off neatly.

Second round.—Still using one thread, make a ring of 6 d. s., join to a p. of 1st ring, 6 d. s. and close; * turn the work and, using 2 threads, make



No. 17.—TATTED SHAMROCK DOILY.
(For Description see Pages 67 and 68.)

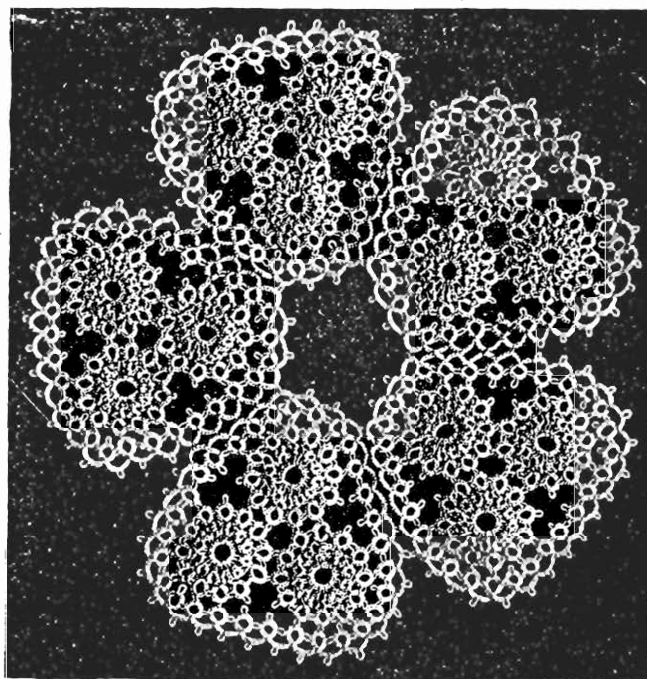
a chain of 5 d. s.; then with 1 thread make a ring of 7 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., then 8 p. each separated by 2 d. s., then 7 d. s., and close; now use both threads and make a chain of 5 d. s.; make a ring with one thread of 6 d. s., join to next p. of first ring, 6 d. s. and close, and repeat from * until all the p. in the first ring are worked into, and there are 12 large rings with chains and small rings between each; but in making the large rings join to each other where the first p. would come (see picture), and in the last large ring join the last p. to the corresponding p. of the first ring, and fasten the thread tightly when the circle is fully completed.

Third round.—Use one thread and make a ring of 6 d. s., join to the 3rd p. of a large ring in the previous round, 6 d. s., and close. Turn the work and, using 2 threads, make a chain of 3 d. s.; turn and make another ring like the last one, but join it to the 5th p. of same large ring; turn the work and with two threads make a chain of 7 d. s.; then with the one thread make a large ring thus: Make 7 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., then 6 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 7 d. s. and close; * close to the last one make another ring like the last one, but where the 1st p. would come join it to the corresponding p. of last ring, and repeat once more from *. Now take the 2 threads and make a chain of 7 d. s., and repeat from the beginning of round; but in making the

1st large ring in the next shamrock or group of 3, join the 4th p. to the corresponding p. in the last ring of last group, and at the end join the last ring in the last shamrock to the 1st ring of the 1st shamrock (see picture). There should be 12 shamrocks in the circle. Tie the thread and fasten off.

Fourth round.—Use one thread and make a ring of 6 d. s., join to the 2nd p. of the middle ring of shamrock, 6 d. s. and draw up; use the two threads and make a chain of 3 d. s., then with the one thread make another ring like the last, but join to the 4th p. of middle ring of shamrock; then with the 2 threads make a chain of 8 d. s., then make a smaller shamrock thus: Make a ring of 5 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 6 p. each separated by 2 d. s., then 5 d. s. and draw up; make 2 more rings close to and like the last one, joining each as made to the corresponding p. of last ring after making the 1st 5 d. s.; then make a chain of 8 d. s. and repeat from the beginning of round, except that you join the next 2 small rings which are separated by the 3-chain to 2nd p. of the next ring and the 1st p. of the next one (see picture), thus joining to every ring of shamrock in last round, and join the last shamrock to the 1st one the same as in the last round; there will be 24 shamrocks in this round.

Fifth round.—Make the same as the last except that you only join the 2 small rings to the *middle* ring of each shamrock instead of to every ring (see picture). There will be 24 shamrocks in this round also. Tie securely, and break the thread. Put a cloth that has been dipped in borax water and wrung out, over the doily and press nicely.



No. 18.—TATTED DOILY.
(For Description see Page 69.)

TATTED DOILY.

(For Illustration see Page 68.)

No. 18.—Two kinds of tatting are employed in making this doily. The rosettes are made with a single thread, and the border with two. The center of each ring contains 30 stitches and 12 p., with 2 stitches and a half between the p.; finish off and tie in a perfect ring.

Begin the 2nd row by making a small loop of 8 stitches and 3 p. (1 p. between 2nd and 3rd stitches, 1 between 4th and 5th, and 1 between 6th and 7th); draw up and make a larger loop of 16 stitches and 3 p. (1 p. after every 4th stitch); draw up and make a 2nd small loop like 1st, attaching the 1st p. to 3rd in 1st small loop, also attaching each small loop to the ring by middle p. Continue small and large loops until 12 of each are made, when the rosette will be complete. Examine the picture in order to see where the 3 rosettes are joined.

The little edge or border is made with 2 threads. After making a loop like larger one in the rosette, tie on the 2nd thread close to loop, hold firmly between left thumb and first finger, wind the new thread around 3rd finger to hold taut, then work d. s., with first thread on the new thread. Make 8 stitches, with 1 p. coming between the 4th and 5th stitches; then begin another loop as before, attaching to the rosettes as seen in picture.

CENTER-PIECE IN TATTING.

No. 19.—This is a very handsome center-piece to be used on a dining or fancy table. Fine linen lawn is used for the center, although any other suitable material preferred may be used. All white is considered daintier than tints or colors.

For the Rosette.—Begin with one thread and make a ring thus: 2 d. s., 1 p., about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, and

repeat until there are 10 long p. separated by 2 d. s.; close and cut the thread.

Second round.—Make a ring of 5 d. s., fasten to a p. of the center, 5 d. s., close; tie on the second thread and make a chain of 2 d. s., 5 p., separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s.; then another ring like the first, and continue the rings and chains alternately until there are 10 of each, fastening each ring to a p. of the center.

Third round.—Make a ring of 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; fasten to the middle p. of a chain of the preceding row, 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., close; with the second thread make a chain of 4 d. s., 5 p. separated by 2 d. s., 4 d. s., and continue these rings

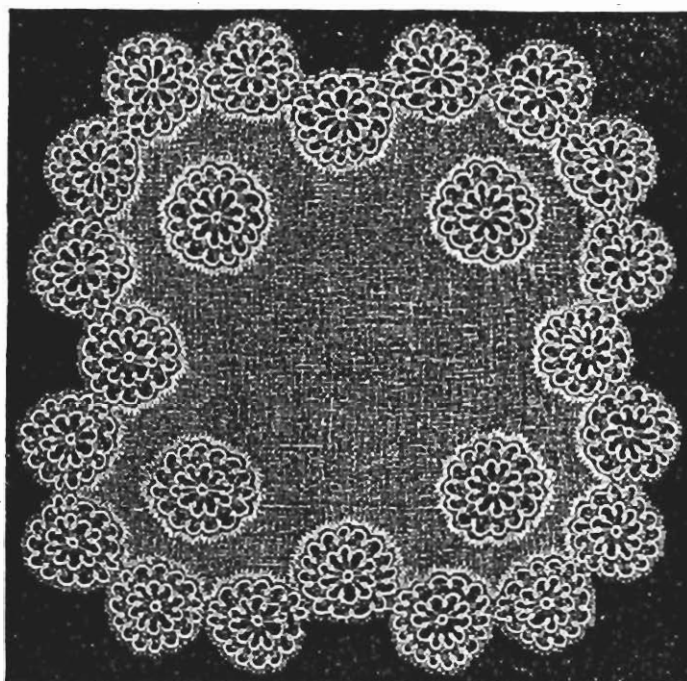
and chains alternately until there are 15 of each, fastening each ring to a p. of the chains of the preceding row; fasten two rings to the middle p. of the chains of the second row, and every third ring to picots between the chains so that the 15 rings just reach round the wheel. In making fasten each rosette to the preceding one by the middle p. of its last chains, as seen in the engraving. It takes 24 of these rosettes for the piece, 20 for the edge and 4 for the inside of the linen.

Cut the linen twelve inches square and fold it into 4 equal sections and round the edge into scollops. Baste the rosettes on the linen and carefully button-hole them on with silk, then cut the linen from beneath and press the work with a wet cloth over it. The piece may be made larger by making more rosettes for the edge. The illustrated one measures 13 inches across when finished.

TATTED DOILY OR CUSHION-COVER.

(For Illustration see Page 70.)

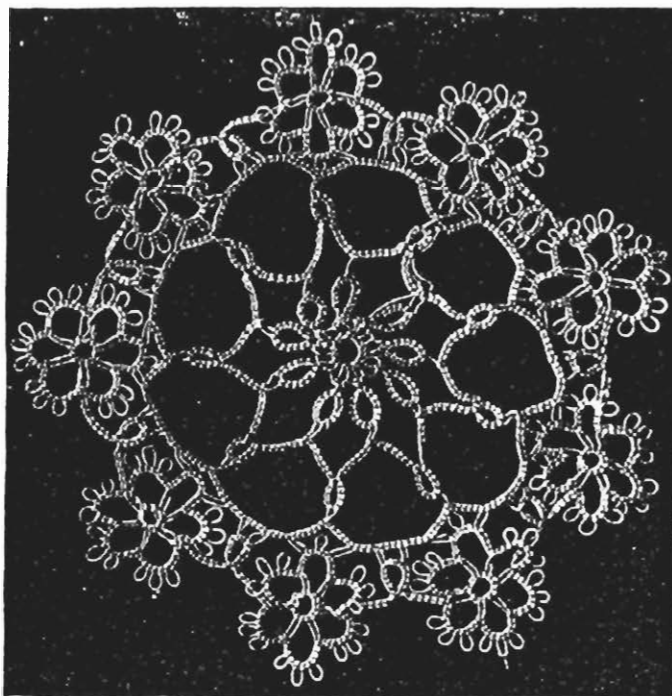
No. 20.—*Begin in the Center as follows:* * 1 d. s., a p., repeat from * 8 times more: 1 d. s., draw thread up and fasten.



No. 19.—CENTER-PIECE IN TATTING.

Around this large ring are 9 small rings, each made with 7 d. s., a p., 7 d. s.; draw up and fasten

s., a p., 2 d. s., fasten in last left-hand p. of outside row, 3 d. s., fasten in next p. of wheel, * 3 d. s., a p., 2 d. s., a p., 2 d. s., a p., 3 d. s., fasten in next p.; repeat from * 3 times more; fasten. With the two threads make 5 d. s., turn the work, and with the shuttle-thread make 6 d. s., join to next p. of outside row; 2 d. s., join to the next p., 5 d. s., draw up and fasten; turn the work, make 5 d. s., and repeat from * * 8 times more.



NO. 20.—TATTED DOILY OR CUSHION-COVER.

(For Description see Pages 69 and 70.)

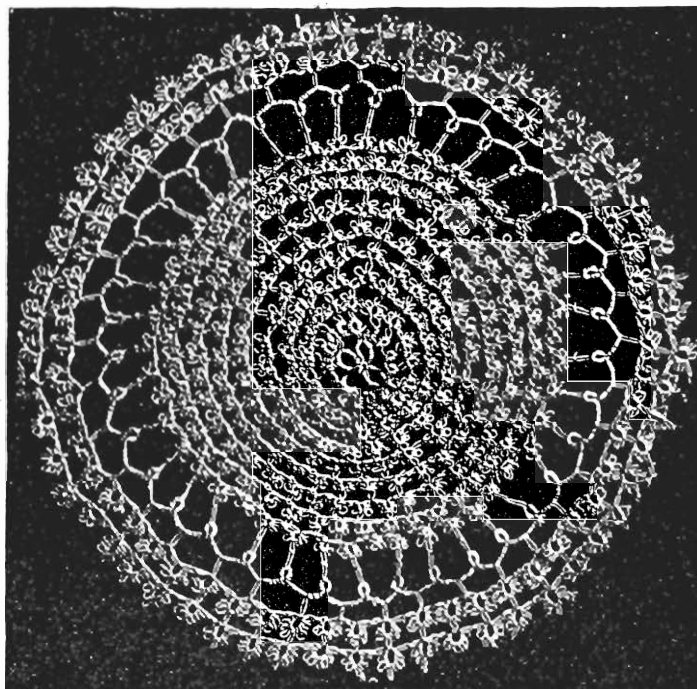
each in turn, to a p. of the large ring. To the p. of the 1st small ring fasten a 2nd thread, bring up the shuttle thread, and fasten at the same place. * Using both threads, make 7 d. s., then take the shuttle thread and make small rings as follows: 5 d. s., a p., 5 d. s., draw up and fasten. Then with the two threads make 7 d. s., and fasten to p. of next ring; repeat from * 8 times more. This completes the 2nd circle from center.

Next fasten the threads in center p. of 1st ring, and make * 6 d. s., a p., 4 d. s., a p., 4 d. s., a p., 4 d. s., a p., 6 d. s., fasten in p. of next small ring; repeat from * 8 times more.

For Outside Wheels.—* * Take the shuttle thread and make center of wheel as follows: 2 d. s., a p.; repeat 5 times more, and draw up and fasten on the 2nd thread; make 3 d. s. a p., 2 d. s., a p., 2 d. s., a p., 3 d. s., fasten in the next p., 3 d. s. and fasten in 1st right-hand p. of outside row, 2 d.

TATTED CIRCLE.

NO. 21.—The circle here illustrated is also a part of the exquisite tatted cape made by Irish nuns and shown on page 48 of this pamphlet. The thread used was quite fine, and the rings in the center rows are very tiny, each having five long p. which produce a very soft, feathery effect. As made, the rows are all formed separately and are then tied together through the p. and working threads. An expert tatting maker, however, would be able to connect the rows as she works, and would thus increase the beauty and finish of the circle, which can be used for a variety of purposes. It may form the center of a doily or a section of a tidy; or, it could be let into a square or circular center-piece of linen to be bordered with tatting.



NO. 21.—TATTED CIRCLE.

CORNER OF TATTED SQUARE.

No. 22.—The corner of a very handsome tidy or square of tatting is here illustrated. By a close inspection of the engraving and a reference to the instructions for making the tatting illustrated at No. 70, page 29, the square may be easily constructed, since the rosettes are made on precisely the same plan as those in the scollops of the lace mentioned, and its straight strips are composed of reversed and joined rows of tatting like that forming the heading to the lace. The work may be joined as made, or the rosettes may be made separately and joined by tying. The first method is most durable.

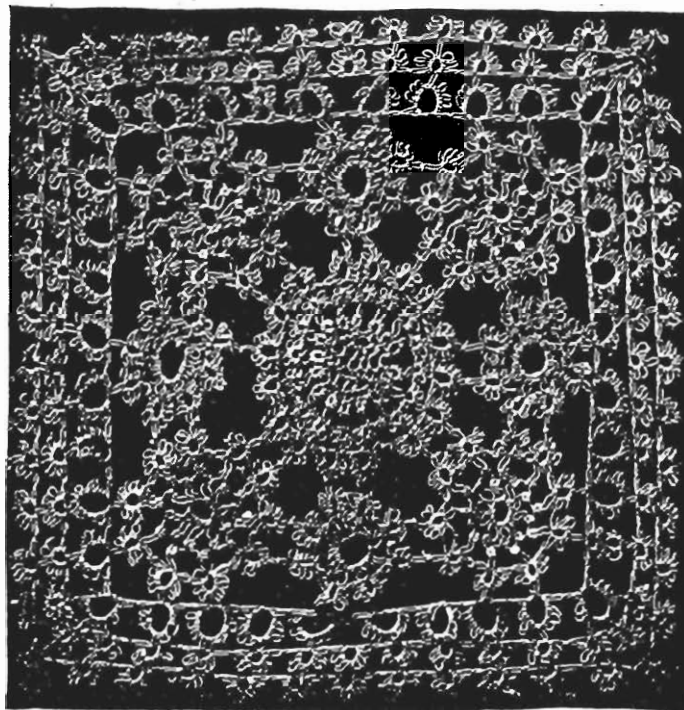
Should the edge of the square be considered too severe in outline, it may very easily be softened by adding a dainty edging of half or whole wheels.

In the first department of this pamphlet will be found many designs for wide and narrow edgings, any of which might be used in its entirety for the purpose suggested; or, parts of many of the edgings could be selected and used to form a very handsome border. Upon the ingenuity of the worker would depend the success of the addition.

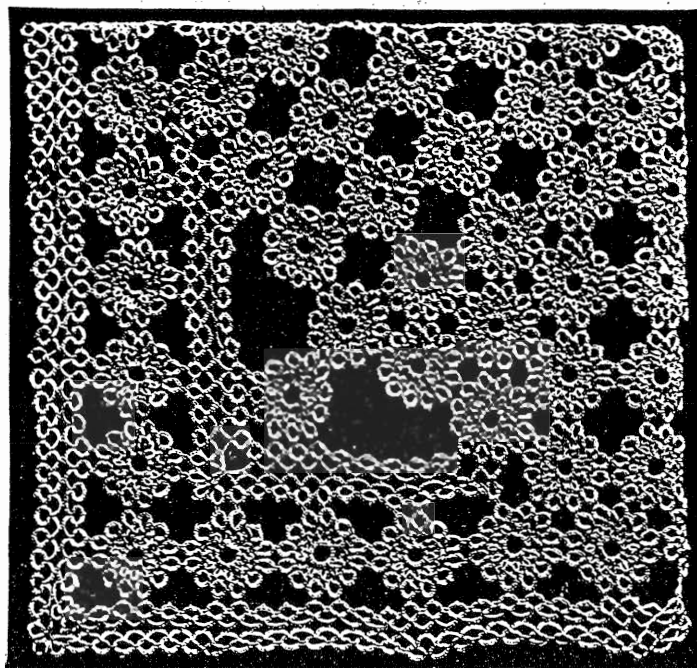
TATTED SQUARE.

No. 23.—This illustration, and No. 25 on page 72, No. 26 on page 73, No.

29 on page 74, and No. 31 on page 75, are all taken from the beautiful cape before alluded to and represented on page 48. When properly developed in fine thread, with long picots, the effect is most



No 23.—TATTED SQUARE.



No. 22.—CORNER OF TATTED SQUARE.

lovely. By referring to the illustration of the cape the method of arranging all of the wheels, circles and squares taken from it will be seen. The sections named are, however, just as suitable to be used separately as doileys, mats, etc.

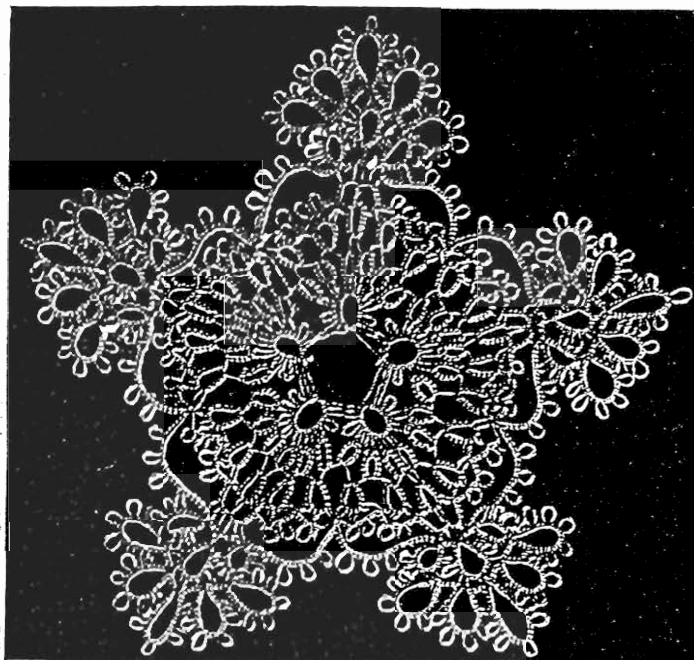
The old method of tying the parts and rows together has been followed in the cape and its sections, but the modern worker will be able to unite most of the rings, wheels, etc., as she makes them. Neater and more durable work is thus produced.

JOSEPHINE KNOTS.

This name is given to small bunches of stitches that are occasionally knotted upon the shuttle thread to ornament spaces between ovals and bars where a piece of long straight cotton would look too light. To work a Josephine knot, make a loop in the usual manner with the shuttle thread, and work 4 single or half stitches, and draw up quite closely in a round bunch. A larger knot can be made by working 6 single stitches instead of 4.

DOILY OF TATTING IN SILK, FOR A CUSHION.

No. 24.—Begin in the center and make 5 large



No. 24.—DOILY OF TATTING IN SILK, FOR A CUSHION.

loops, as follows: * 3 d. s., then 10 p. with 2 d. s. between, 3 d. s., draw up and fasten. Repeat from * 4 times more. Join the loops by the 1st and last p. Bring the thread up for the 2nd and 3rd rounds, which are made together, as follows:

* *First small loop.*—5 d. s., join to 3rd p. of the large loop, 5 d. s., draw up, fasten and turn the work over.

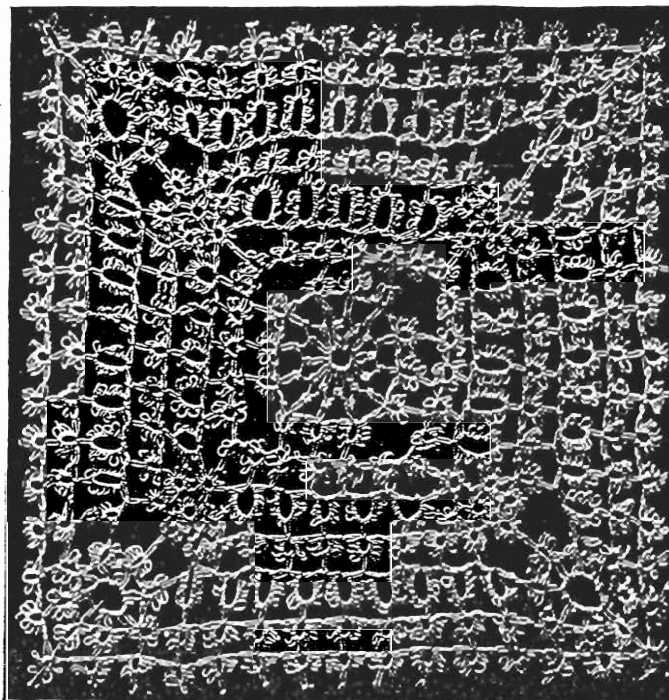
First small loop with picots.—5 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up, and turn the work over.

Second small loop.—5 d. s., join to next p. of large loops, 5 d. s., draw up; turn the work. Then, 5 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up; turn the work. 5 d. s., join to next p., 5 d. s., draw up and turn; 5 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw up. This loop marks the middle of the point. Make 3 more small loops, and 2 with the 3 p., the same as the 1st 2 with p.; then repeat from last * four times more. This gives the pattern 5 points.

Fourth round.—Use 2 threads; join them to the 1st p. of outside loop, * 3 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join to 2nd p. of loop, 1 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., join to 3rd

p. of this loop and 1st p. of the next loop, 3 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join to the next p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., join to 3rd p. of this loop and 1st of the next, 4 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., join to the next p., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., join it to the last p. of this loop and the 1st of the next. This takes the 4th round over the loop of the 3rd round, which marks the point. 3 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join to the next p. of the loop, 1 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., join to the 3rd p. of this loop and the 1st of the next, 3 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join to next p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., join to last p. of this loop and 1st of the next. Repeat from * 4 times more.

Fifth round.—Use 2 threads, which, if the work has been correctly done, will be fastened half-way between 2 points, * 6 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s., fasten in the 1st p. of the point. Use 1 thread, 3 d. s., catch in the last p. of two-thread movement, 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., draw up and fasten. Make 2 d. s. with 2 threads, then fasten to the next p.; make a loop with 1 more p. than the 1st. Make 2 d. s. with the 2 threads, then fasten to the next p.; make a loop the same as the first, except



No. 25.—TATTED SQUARE.

(For Description see Page 71.)

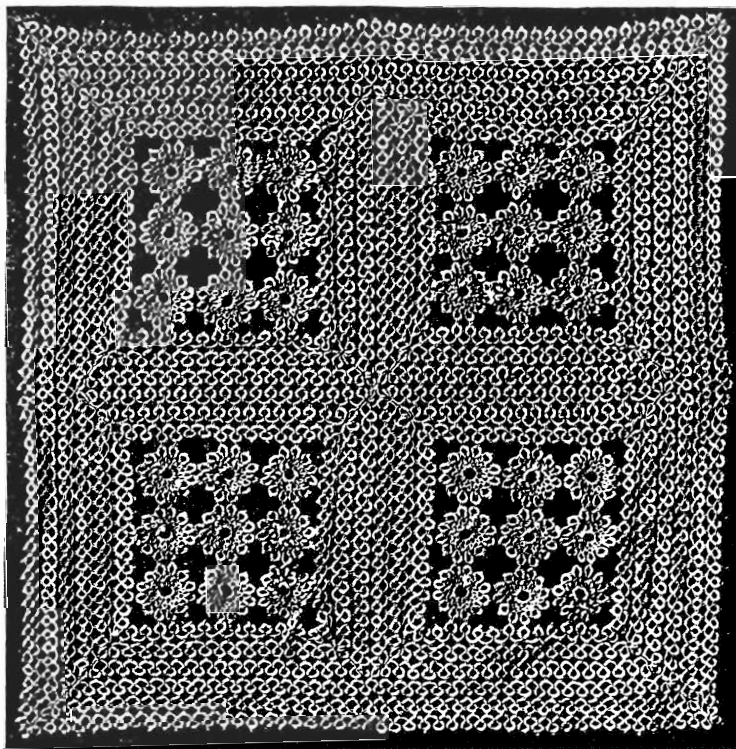
that you make 1 more p., which takes the place of the 1st joining to the two-thread movement. Make a ch. of 6 d. s., join to the last p. in ring, 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s.; fasten half-way to the next point. Repeat from * 4 times more.

Finish by working around each point a cluster of loops as follows: Fasten both threads into the 3rd p. of 1st loop after joining; 4 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw up and fasten; make a ch. of 3 d. s.; fasten into the 2nd p. of center loop after joining; make a 2nd loop the same as the 1st; join the 2 at the 1st p. of 2nd loop. Ch. 3 d. s., fasten into the next p. Make a 3rd loop of 4 d. s., fasten to last p. of 2nd loop, 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw up; ch. 3 d. s., fasten into the next p. of center loop. Make the 4th and 5th loops the same as the 1st and 2nd. Ch. 3 d. s. between each loop. Repeat for each point. The beauty of this pattern will depend upon its being done evenly, and having the loops well fastened.

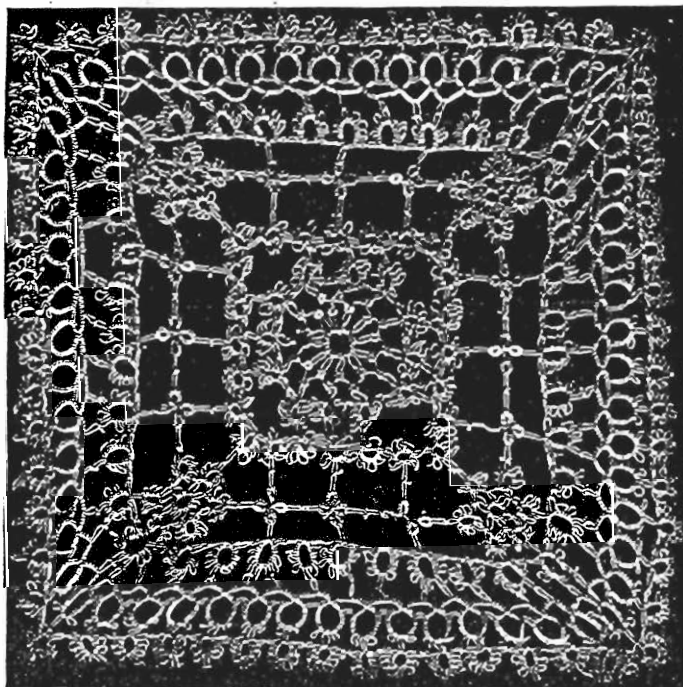
White silk doileys of this kind would be placed over colored cushions, and colored ones over white.

TATTED SQUARE.

No. 27.—The border and cross portions of this



No. 27.—TATTED SQUARE.



No. 26.—TATTED SQUARE.—(For Description see Page 71.)

square are made of rows of tatting like that composing the heading to the edging seen at No. 13 on page 8. The rows may be joined by their p. as made, or they may be tied together through the p. The former method is not only the more durable but the neater of the two.

The wheels within the squares are each formed of a center ring of p. and double stitches, around which is worked a circle of large and small rings made like those in a number of wheels on other pages of this pamphlet. The maker may be obliged to experiment a little in order to produce a perfectly flat wheel; and she may connect the wheels, as seen in the engraving, as she makes them, by their p., or they may be tied together through the p. after the thirty-six wheels necessary are completed.

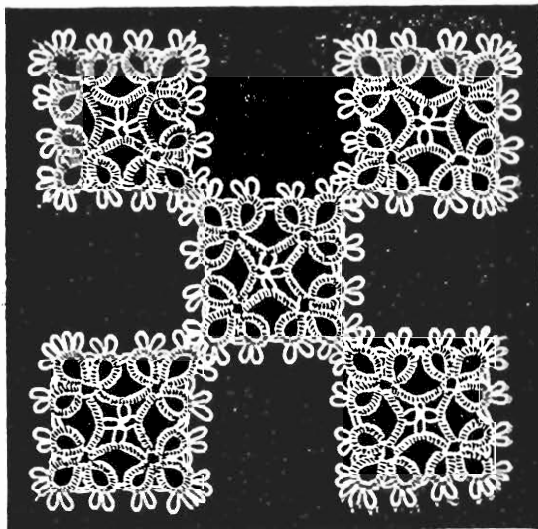
A pretty method of varying the squares is to use ribbon between the wheel-squares of the whole square, or between the bands of tatting. Delicate tints are most suitable.

A square made as illustrated forms a pretty doily-cover for a pin or toilet cushion made of tinted satin.

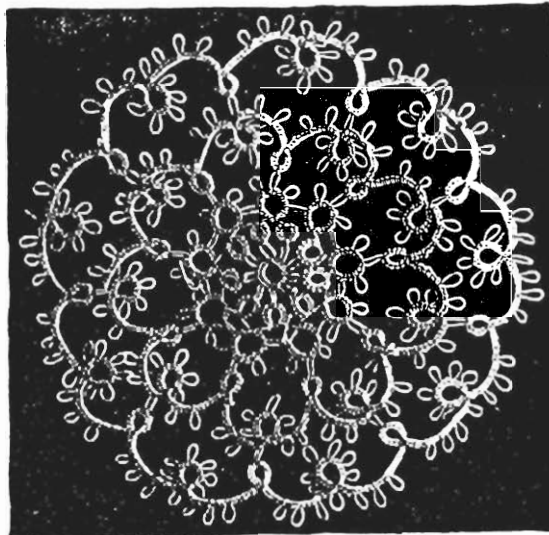
SQUARE IN TATTING.

No. 28.—This square may be used in forming doileys or in decorating scarfs, tidies, etc. In the latter case the square is to be button-holed (appliquéd) on and the linen then cut out underneath. To make one section of the square: * With one

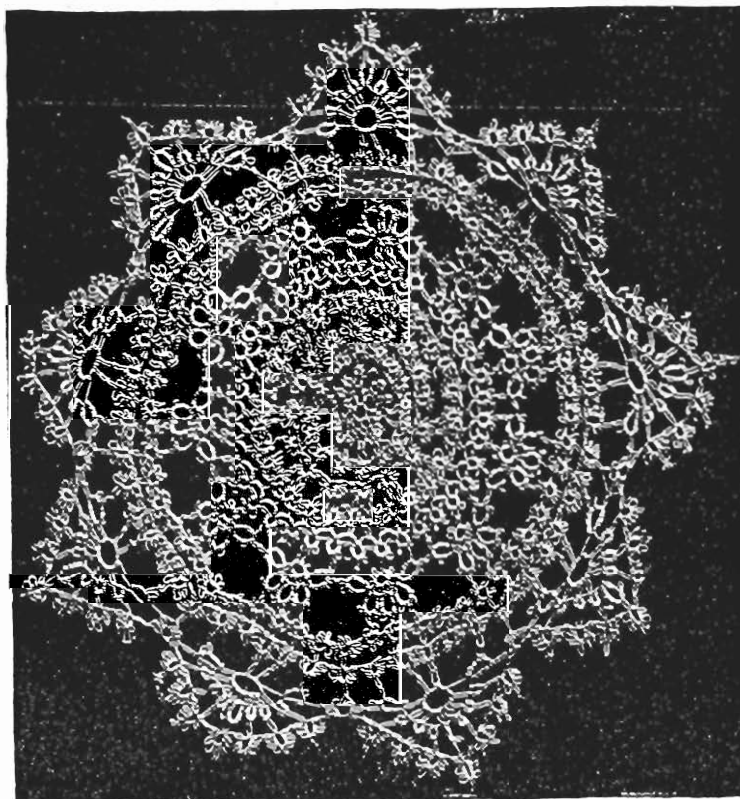
thread make 6 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 3 p. with 1 d. s. between, 4 d. s., draw up, close, and make 4 d. s. Fasten in last p. of first loop, 2 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between, 2 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw up, close and make 4 d. s. Fasten in last p. of middle loop, 2 p. with 1 d. s. between, 2 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s., draw up. With two threads make 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., repeat



No. 28.—SQUARE IN TATTING.



No. 30.—TATTED DOILY.



No. 29.—TATTED CIRCLE WITH POINTS.—(For Description see Page 71.)

three times from *. In making last half-loop make 4 d. s., slip thread through 3 preceding p., 4 d. s., tie. Join squares as shown in illustration.

The appliqué idea has been successfully carried out in a whole border.

TATTED DOILY.

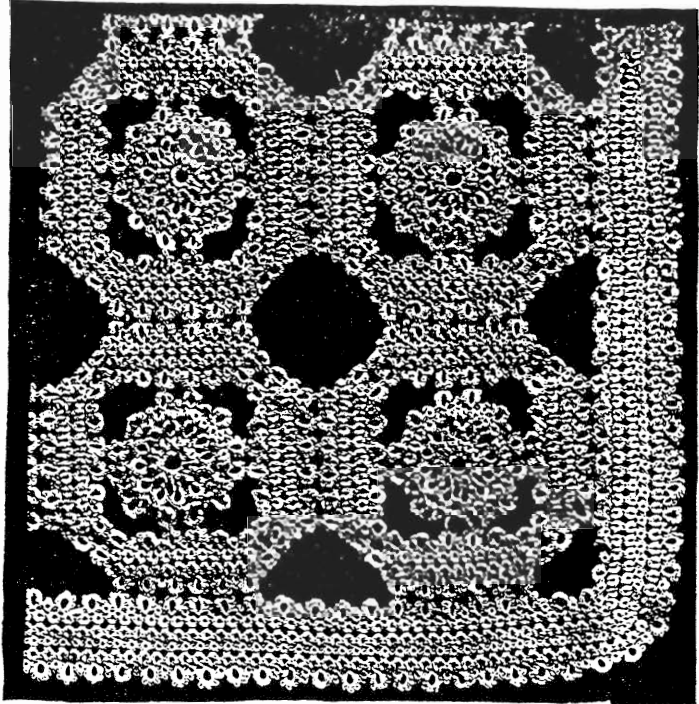
No. 30.—Begin with one thread and make a ring thus: 2 d. s., then 9 p. each separated by 2 d. s.; close the ring, tie tightly and neatly, and cut the threads off as closely as possible. Still using one thread make a ring of 6 d. s., join to a p. of center ring, 6 d. s. and close, turn and make a large ring of 4 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., then 4 p. each separated by 3 d. s., 4 d. s. and close. Turn and make another tiny ring and join as before to the center ring, then a large ring joined to the side picot of the last large ring, and continue in this way until there are 9 large and 9 small rings, but in the 9th large ring instead of making the last p., join to side p. of large ring first made; tie neatly and cut the threads.

* Next, work with 2 threads. With one thread make a ring of 6 d. s., join to a middle picot of a ring in wheel just made, 6 d. s. and close. Next, make a ch. with 2 threads of 7 d. s., 3 p. each separated by 4 d. s., then turn and with one thread make a ring of 3 d. s., 5 p. each separated by 3 d. s., 3 d. s. and close; this ring falls inside the ch.; turn and finish the ch. thus: 4 d. s., 2 p. each separated by 4 d. s., then 7 d. s. Repeat from * for all the circles.

Next round.—* Make 7 d. s. with one thread, join to center p. in a ch. around circle, 7 d. s., close. Make a chain of 7 d. s., 4 p. each separated by 4 d. s., then a ring of 3 d. s., 6 p. each separated by 3 d. s., 3 d. s. and close; let the ring turn inside the chain same as in last round, finish the ch. thus: 4 d. s., 3 p. each separated by 4 d. s., then 7 d. s. Repeat from *; at the end of round and tie the threads neatly.

The doily may be made as much larger as desired by adding more rounds like the last, but the chains must be increased in length in each round so as to make the latter lie flatly; and the rings at the center of each ch. must also be made larger.

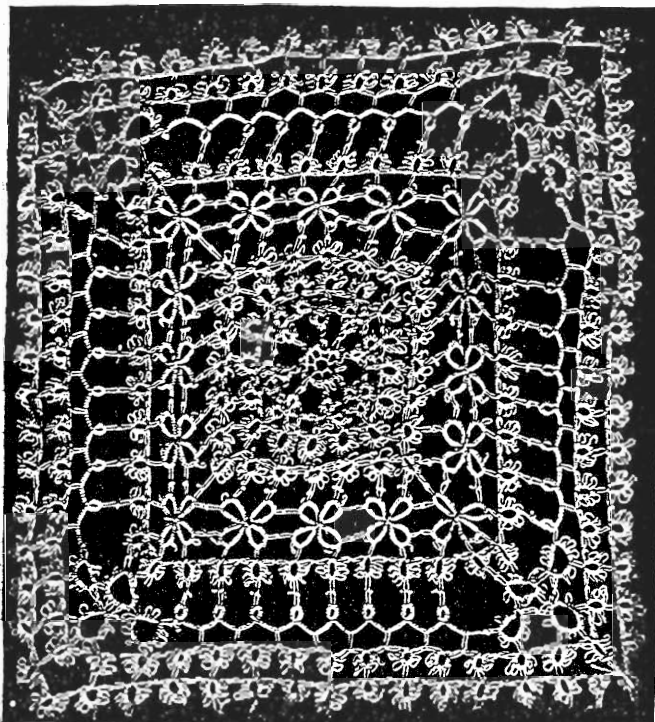
a very pretty design for a tatted tidy. On pages 7 and 10 may be seen the two kinds of insertion composing the bands and blocks, and also the outer row of the rosettes. The two inner rows of



CORNER OF TATTED TIDY.

No. 32.—This engraving represents

NO. 32.—CORNER OF TATTED TIDY.



No. 31.—TATTED SQUARE.—(For Description see Page 71.)

the rosettes are simply plain tatting made like some of the centers to wheels in other parts of the pamphlet.

TATTED PLATE DOILY.

(For Illustration see Page 76.)

No. 33.—Begin center with 18 d. s. and 8 p., each picot being separated from the next one by 2 d. s.; draw up tight and make first round, which is composed of rings, as follows: Make 16 d. s. and 3 p. separating the p. by 4 d. s., draw up and join to 1st p. of center. Make 2 rings like the first one, except that you join first p. to last p. of first ring, always joining each ring to a p. of center, until you have 8 rings around the center; then join 8th ring to 1st by drawing the shuttle thread through the last p. of 8th ring, then the same loop through 1st p. of 1st ring; put shuttle through loop and draw up tight; fasten thread under last ring. This forms a wheel. Leave half an inch of thread and make 2nd. round, which is composed of rings of 16 d. s. and 3 p., as before; draw up and join to 2nd p. of 1st ring in 1st round. Make 2nd ring like 1st ring except that you join 1st p. to last p. of 1st ring; then make 3rd

ring like 2nd ring and join to 2nd p. of 2nd ring in 1st round; continue all round, joining every alternate ring to a p. of 1st round.

Third round.—This is composed of wheels of 9 rings each. Make center of 1st wheel of 18 d. s. and 8 p. separated by 2 d. s., as before; draw up and make 1st ring of wheel with 16 d. s. and 3 p. separated as before; draw up and join to 1st p. of center ring. Make 2nd ring like 1st except that you join 1st p. to last p. of 1st ring, and 2nd p. to 2nd p. of 1st ring, in 2nd round. Make 3rd ring same as 2nd joining 1st p. to last p. in last ring, and 2nd p. to 2nd p. of 2nd ring in 2nd round. Make 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th rings like 1st ring of wheel; join 8th ring to 1st ring of wheel same as center wheel was joined. Always join each ring to a p. of center. Make 2nd wheel same as 1st wheel, except that you join 2nd p. of 1st ring to 2nd p. of 4th ring in 1st wheel; join 2nd and 3rd rings to 3rd and 4th rings of 2nd round; finish wheel same as 1st wheel. Continue wheels all round, and join last wheel to 1st wheel; fasten thread under wheel, leave half an inch and make the 4th round of wheels like those of the 3rd round, except that the 3rd ring of 1st wheel is joined to 2nd p. of 8th ring in last wheel of 3rd round; the 4th ring is joined to 2nd p. of 7th ring in last wheel of 3rd round; finish wheel same as those of 3rd round. Make 2nd wheel, join 2nd p. of 1st ring to 2nd p. of 6th ring in 1st wheel; join 2nd p. of 2nd ring to 5th p. in 1st wheel; join 3rd ring to 2nd p. of 6th ring in last wheel of 3rd round; join 4th ring to 2nd p. of 5th ring in last wheel in 3rd round; finish wheel same as 1st wheel; continue wheels all round.

Fifth round.—This is composed of rosettes of 4 rings each. Make 1st ring of 16 d. s. and 7 p., separating picots by 2 d. s.; join 4th p. to 2nd p. of 7th ring in last wheel of 4th round; make 2nd ring like 1st ring; join 1st p. to last p. of 1st ring, and 4th p. to 2nd p. of 8th ring in next wheel in 4th round; make 3rd and 4th rings of rosettes each with 16 d. s. and 7 p. separated by 2 d. s.; join 1st p. of each to last p. of last ring; join 4th ring to 1st ring of rosette by drawing shuttle thread through last p. of 4th ring, then same loop through

1st p. of 1st ring; put shuttle through loop and draw up; fasten thread down under wheel of 4th round; leave half an inch and make 2nd rosette like 1st; continue all round.

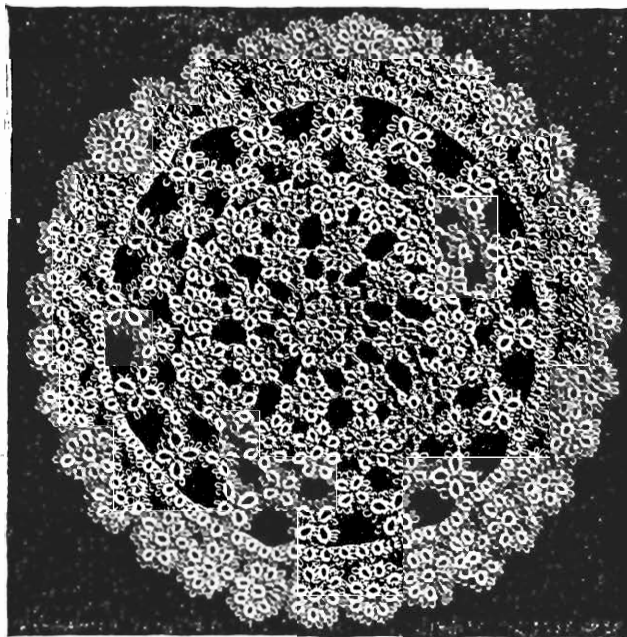
Sixth round.—This is made of rosettes like those on the 5th except that the rings are larger. Each ring has 24 d. s. and 7 p., the latter separated by 3 d. s. Make 1st ring, join 4th p. to 4th p. of 3rd ring in last rosette in 5th round; join 4th p. of 2nd ring to 4th p., 4th ring in next rosette in 5th round; make 3rd and 4th rings of 24 d. s. and 7 p. separated by 3 d. s., join 1st p. to last p. of each ring; join 4th p. to 1st p. of rosette, same as rosettes are joined in 5th round; fasten thread under rosette leaving half an inch; make 2nd rosette same as 1st and thus continue all round.

Seventh round.—This is composed of rings as fol-

lows: Make 1st ring of 16 d. s. and 7 p. separated by 2 d. s., draw up and join to 4th p. of 4th ring in last rosette of 6th round, * make 2nd ring same as 1st, join 1st p. to last p. of 1st ring, draw up and make 2 more rings like 2nd ring, then join to 4th p. of 3rd ring in next rosette in 6th round. Make 2 more rings like 2nd, then join to 4th p. of 4th ring in same rosette as last time. * continue from star to star all round.

Eighth round.—This is made of wheels, as follows: Make center ring of first wheel of 18 d. s. and 8 p. separated by 2 d. s.; make 1st ring of 16 d. s.

and 7 p. separated by 2 d. s.; draw up and join to 1st p. of center. Make 2nd p. like 1st, join 1st p. to last p. of 1st ring, and 4th p. to 4th p. of last ring in 7th round; finish ring with 3 more p.; join to 2nd p. of center; make 3rd ring like 2nd; join 4th p. to 4th p. in next ring in 7th round. Make 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th rings like 1st ring; always join each ring to a p. of center; join 1st and 8th rings together same as wheels in 3rd round were joined; fasten thread under wheel and leave half an inch, and make 2nd wheel like 1st, except that you join 4th p. of 1st ring to 4th p. of 4th ring in 1st wheel; skip 1 ring in 7th round and join 2nd ring of wheel to 4th ring of 7th round; join 3rd ring to next ring of 7th round; finish wheel the same as 1st wheel. Continue wheels all round to finish the doily.



NO. 33.—TATTED PLATE DOILY.—(For Description see Page 75.)

NETTING.

NOTE:—As every detail necessary to the knot and mesh-stick used in Netting is described and illustrated in making a Hammock, we have thought it best to give the Method of Making a Hammock as Rudimentary instruction in making Netting.

METHOD OF MAKING A HAMMOCK OR A TENNIS-NET.

(RUDIMENTARY DETAILS OF NETTING.)

The pleasant, not to say luxurious, feeling one enjoys while swaying to and fro in a well-made hammock swung under the "shady roof" of some friendly tree, or within some bower where "quiet reigns supreme," is one of the strongest arguments in favor of this unpretentious-looking yet most delightful medium of pleasing repose. The majority of hammocks purchased are very weighty, and this fault very often furnishes a reason for not carrying them with the traveling paraphernalia when one takes the usual Summer outing. Light, pretty ones can, however, be made at home with but slight expense, and we have endeavored to assist our patrons in making one of the simplest, lightest and prettiest articles of this kind, and at the same time teach them the method or art of Netting; for when the knot and mesh of the hammock are mastered, fancy netting of all descriptions becomes a pastime or employment easily accomplished; and it will be as easy to make the beautiful netted articles seen on following pages of this pamphlet as to produce the hammock.

HOW TO MAKE THE HAMMOCK.

No. 1.—This engraving illustrates the hammock under consideration, which is small in bulk and light in weight, although it is of the dimensions required for use by persons of all sizes and weights. The cord employed in making it is of the soft cotton variety, this being the best for hammocks that are to be carried about from place

to place, as it is very light and at the same time very strong. The hammock is very easy to construct; and by carefully following the succeeding directions, any person, either old or young, will in a very short time gain a thorough knowledge of how to make one like it.

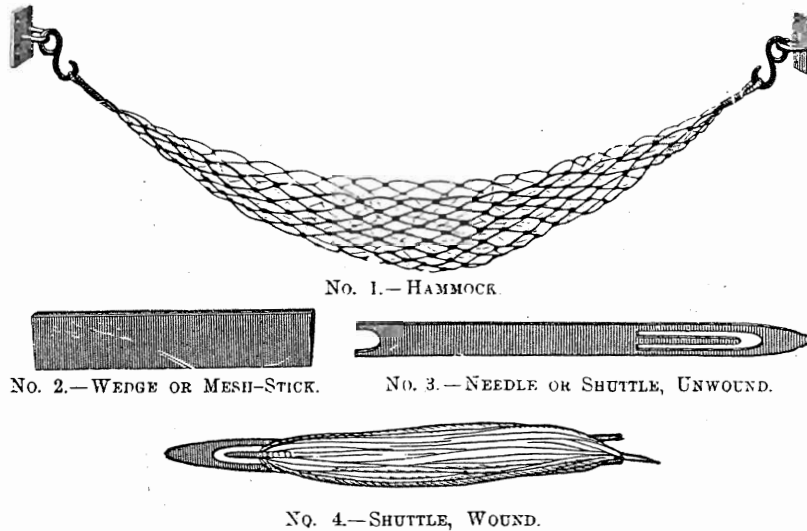
WEDGE OR MESH-STICK FOR NETTING HAMMOCKS.

No. 2.—This illustrates the wedge or mesh-stick to be used in forming the meshes in a hammock. The wedge may be easily made at home where there are handy boys, in case it cannot be found in a convenient shop. Take a smooth piece of hard wood eight or ten inches in length, an inch and a half in width, and about three-quarters of an inch in thickness; and have it beveled or planed off to-

ward one long edge, so that this edge will be about an eighth of an inch in thickness, leaving the heavier edge of the wedge from three-eighths to half an inch in thickness. All sharp angles should be smoothly rounded, and then you have your wedge or mesh-stick, just as complete and suitable as if you had purchased it.

MESH-STICKS FOR FANCY NETTING.

In making fancy netting, round wood, steel or ivory mesh-sticks, or flat ones of two widths in ivory or wood, such as are seen at Nos. 5, 6 and 7, are used, and they may generally be obtained at fancy-work shops or wherever fancy-work implements are on sale, or they may be made at home—the flat ones from hard wood and the round one from a bone or wooden knitting needle. Ordinary steel knitting needles in the various sizes, as required, may be used in place of mesh-sticks.



No. 1.—HAMMOCK.

No. 2.—WEDGE OR MESH-STICK.

No. 3.—NEEDLE OR SHUTTLE, UNWOUND.

No. 4.—SHUTTLE, WOUND.

NEEDLE OR SHUTTLE, UNWOUND.

No. 3.—The needle or shuttle required in netting hammocks is illustrated at No. 3. It is similar to that used by fishermen in making

The shuttle should be held loosely and in one position while winding, so as not to twist the cord, which should be wound on tightly so that it will not slip off during the knotting. When the shuttle is wound, commence the hammock as follows:

Tie, hang or otherwise fasten a hook on a tree, table, post, door or any article staunch enough to resist the strength of the worker.

(In making fancy netting some netters use a cushion stuffed with sand or any heavy material, like that seen at No. 8; others fasten a strip of cloth under the foot and over the knee and pin the netting to the strap; others fasten a little iron rod to a window-sill, with a leather strap at each end to hold it, and fasten the netting to the rod; others fasten it to

a cord and pin the latter firmly to the knee.)

Tie the cord selected for the hammock around the wedge in an ordinary knot, making the knot at

nets, and may generally be purchased wherever the wedge can be procured; or it may be made at home if a little ingenuity be exercised. Take a smooth piece of hard wood ten or eleven inches long, a little less than an inch wide, and only thick enough to be supple but not to break. At one end cut it out so as to form a deep curve or heel to catch the cord, and shape the other end off to a long point, thus producing a tongue or olive point. About an inch and a quarter below the point, cut away the wood about an eighth of an inch from each side of the center, for three or four inches down, to form a prong or tooth, about which the cord is to be wound. The illustration shows the shape of the shuttle clearly. A simpler shuttle, not quite so convenient may be made as follows: Take a similar piece of wood and cut out each end in a deep curve or heel, making the curve sufficiently deep to retain the cord nicely. Wind the cord straight up and down about this, and the shuttle is ready for work.

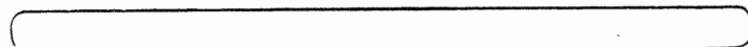
At Nos. 9 and 10 are shown two styles of steel needles used for making fancy netting.

SHUTTLE, WOUND.

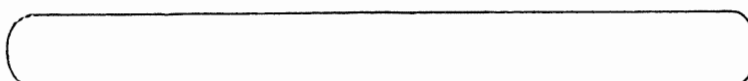
No. 4.—The shuttle is shown at No. 4, with the cord properly wound upon it. In winding the cord on, hold the shuttle in the left hand and wind the cord over and under, twisting it once about the prong at each turn.



No. 5.—ROUND MESH-STICK.

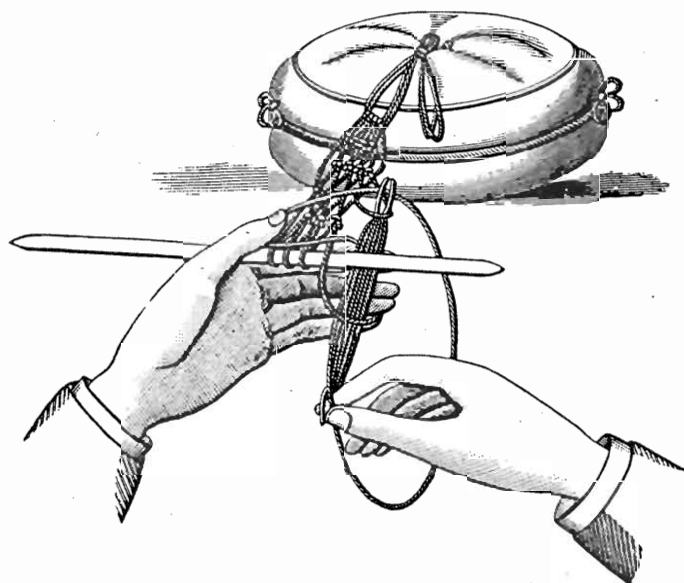


No. 6.



No. 7.

Nos. 6 AND 7.—FLAT MESH-STICKS.



No. 8.—CUSHION FOR HOLDING NETTING.



No. 9.



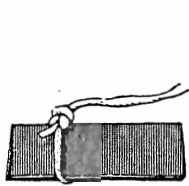
No. 10.

Nos. 9 AND 10.—STEEL NETTING NEEDLES USED IN MAKING FANCY NETTING.

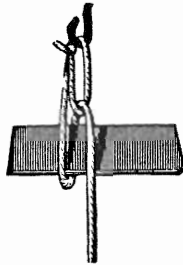
the top or thinnest edge of the wedge, as shown by No. 11. Slip the loop thus formed off the wedge, and throw it over the hook, placing the knot at the hook. Then take the wedge in the left hand, and hold the

thickest edge *toward* you. Bring the cord from the loop on the hook *over* the wedge; carry the shuttle up underneath, and pass it through the loop on the hook; pull the cord tightly, so that the sides of the loop through which the shuttle passes will be straight and tight, and the end of the loop even with the top of the wedge, as shown by figure No. 12, holding the end of the loop so that the knot at the hook will not slip away from the hook. Place the thumb close to the end of the loop, holding the cord drawn

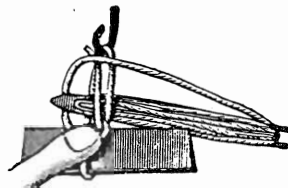
be pressed firmly over the cord, and the cord drawn as tightly as possible, so that a slip knot will not be produced. Now slip this loop off the wedge, and carry the cord *over* the wedge, placing the top of the wedge close to the knot last formed, as shown by No. 16. Then carry the shuttle up underneath, and pass it up through the loop last removed from the wedge, as shown by No. 17; carry the shuttle downward over the wedge, also allowing the wedge to slip downward; pull the cord tightly so as to



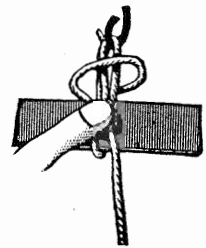
No. 11.



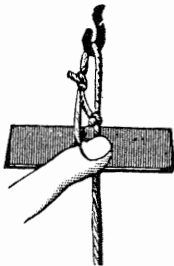
No. 12.



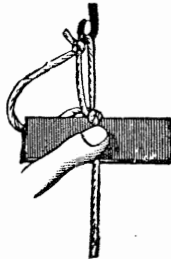
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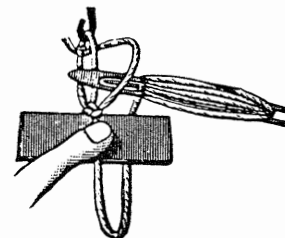
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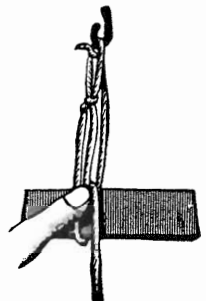
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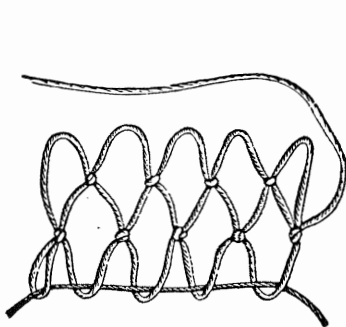
No. 16.



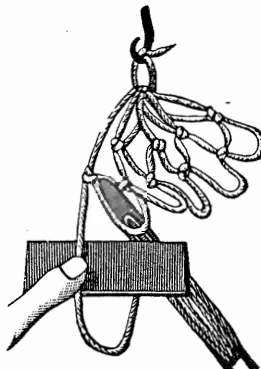
No. 17.



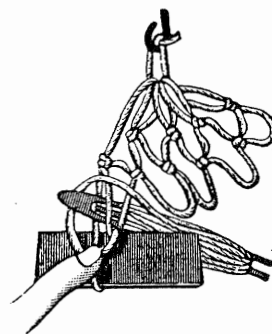
No. 18.



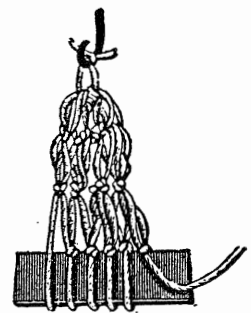
No. 19.



No. 20.



No. 21.



No. 22.

NOS. 11 TO 22.—DETAILS OF METHOD OF MAKING A HAMMOCK OR TENNIS NET.

through the loop down tightly; now throw the cord up over the loop, and pass the shuttle under the loop hung on the hook, taking up both threads of the loop, as shown at No. 13. Pull the shuttle through, carrying it downward and holding the thumb close to the loop, as shown at No. 14; take hold of the cord and pull it as tightly as possible, still holding the thumb in the position directed, so that the cord will not slip. This produces the knot illustrated by figure No. 15. The thumb must

draw the loop down straight and tight, and bring it close to the top of the wedge, as shown by No. 18; then place the thumb close to the end of the loop, and press it closely over the cord, as previously directed. Then throw the cord up over the loop, pass the shuttle under the loop drawn down, taking up both sides of the loop; then carry the shuttle downward over the wedge, and pull the cord tightly to make another knot, always holding the thumb closely till the knot is made. Now slip

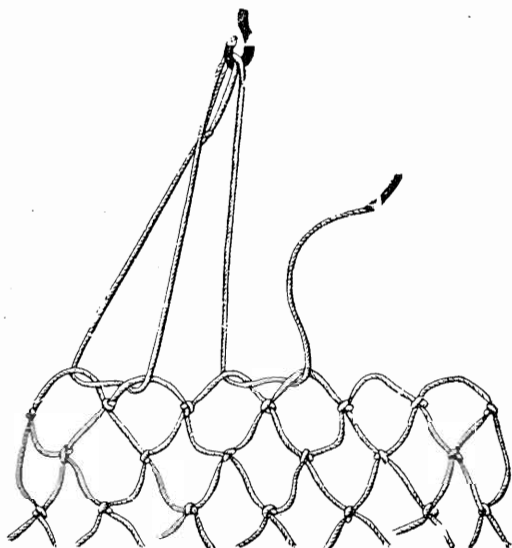
this loop off the wedge, and continue in the same manner to make knots and loops till the required width of the hammock is obtained. In calculating the width for the hammock, it will be well to remember that the number of knots will be double the number of meshes in the width of the hammock; thus, if the hammock is to be forty-six meshes wide, which is a nice, comfortable width for a hammock to be used by large persons, make ninety-two knots in the way directed above. A child's hammock may be from twenty-five to thirty-five meshes wide; and, to obtain this width, make double the number of knots. As the chain of knots increases, the loop on the hook may be taken off and one of the loops nearer the worker thrown on, so that she may knot her hammock with perfect ease and convenience.

When the desired width is obtained, take off the loop on the hook, and also the one on the wedge, but do not break or cut the cord. Take a piece of cord half a yard or more in length, and pass it in and out through one of either of the two rows of loops or meshes made, as shown by No. 19. Then tie the ends of the cord thus run through, together in a knot, and place this loop of cord over the hook, as shown by No. 20. Now take the shuttle and wedge in hand; pass the cord over the wedge; carry the shuttle up underneath, and pass it up through the mesh nearest the working cord, as shown by No. 20. Carry the shuttle downward over the wedge, pulling the cord firmly so as to draw the loop down tightly, and bring it close to the top of the wedge; throw the cord up over the loop and pass the shuttle under the loop, as shown by No. 21, holding the thumb and drawing the cord in the same way as above directed for making the meshes. Keep this loop on the wedge, and take up the next and each succeeding mesh in the same way, holding a convenient number of loops on the wedge, as shown by No. 22. This retaining of the loops or meshes on the wedge is only to secure a pretty regularity in their size, and also avoids entanglement. When a convenient number of meshes have been taken up in this way—and extreme care must be used not to skip any—take the wedge in the right hand, and with the left take hold of the first loop or mesh to the *left* on the wedge, and pull all

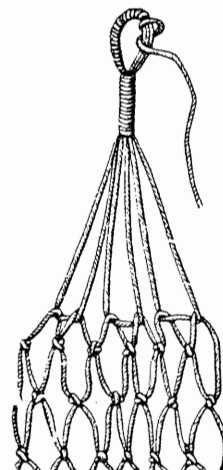
except the *last* loop off; continue to take up the remaining meshes in the same way till all have been taken up. Then proceed to make the next row of meshes in the same manner, and continue knotting and mesh-making till the desired length is obtained. A large-sized hammock, or one forty-six meshes wide, should be seven or eight feet in length. As the hammock lengthens, the cord on the hook may be taken out and run through a row of meshes near the netter, so that she will not have to change her position. This cord is simply to

hold the net on the hook, and should be removed when the net is completed.

When the required length of the hammock is obtained, cut the cord off, and draw out smoothly each end of the net made. Take the end of the cord cut off, and tie it so as to make a long loop; throw the loop over the hook, and hold one end of the net straight across



No. 23.



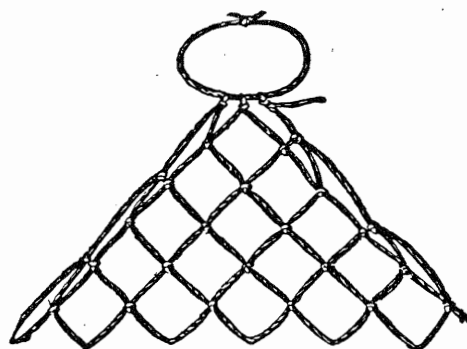
No. 24.

NOS. 23 AND 24.—DETAILS OF METHOD OF MAKING A HAMMOCK OR TENNIS NET.

in front of you. Pass the shuttle through the first mesh at the left side of this end, from underneath, and also through the next mesh in the same manner; then throw the cord over the hook and carry it down again; take up the next two meshes in the same manner and again throw the cord over the hook, as shown by No. 23; continue in this way till all the meshes in this end are taken up, to form the guys. The length of the guys from the end of the net to the hook should be about three feet in a hammock seven feet long. Now wind the cord tightly about the guys far enough below the hook to leave a ring sufficiently large to suspend the hammock, winding the cord closely for several inches; then lift the ring of the hook and wind the cord about it in the same way, the method being clearly illustrated at No. 24. Finish the remaining end of the net in this manner, and the hammock will then be completed.

Ladies residing in or near the city can without any difficulty procure steel or iron rings for the hammock, instead of making the cord rings, which, of course are not so durable. When metal rings are used, hang the ring to be fastened on, upon the hook, and run the guys through it instead of on the hook, and wind the cord about the guys for several inches.

Two, three or more colors may be introduced in hammocks of this style, and the result will be very pretty. The cord may be light or heavy in weight, according to the strength required of the hammock, and may be purchased by the hank or pound. The



No. 25.

price asked for it is reasonable, and the cost of a hammock is proportionately trifling.

The same implements and the same variety of stitch are essential in making a tennis net, and such work can be taught to young men and boys with strong hands, who can make very durable nets for this fascinating game. Of course, after the dimensions requisite for a tennis net are obtained, the ends are stretched instead of being drawn up for a hammock, and are provided with cords to attach them to posts.

Hammocks and tennis nets, bronzed or gilded with liquid or dry gilding or bronzing, or dyed in delicate tints of blue, green, yellow, pink or lavender, are now utilized as house decorations, and form very effective draperies and portières.

SQUARE NETTING.

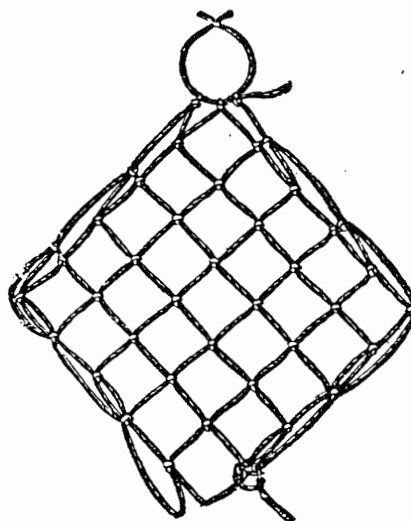
Nos. 25 AND 26.—For netting in straight lines, begin always at one corner with two stitches, and work rows forwards and backwards. At the end of each row increase one stitch by making two stitches in one at the last stitch until the netting is of the required width. No. 25 shows the commencement corner. The straight netting may be either in squares, in an oblong form, in stripes, or with angular edges.

For a Square.—Work as many holes in the length as in the breadth, increasing at the end of each row until there is one stitch more than the finished square of holes must contain in one line. For the five holes of the square represented at No. 26, there must be six stitches; then net one more row over this with the same number of stitches plain, and decrease in the same proportion, for which the two last stitches in each row must be netted together with one knot.

Having by this means reduced the number again to two, unite the two last stitches with one knot in the middle. This is, however, no stitch; simply carry the thread tight across to the joining knots. All square netting is worked in this way.

OBLONG NETTING.

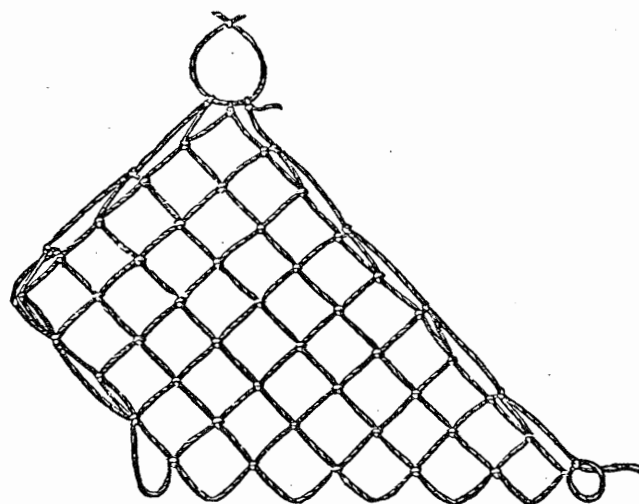
No. 27.—For an oblong shape, as shown in No. 27, the increasing for the corner must be continued until there are two more stitches than are required



No. 26.

NOS. 25 AND 26.—SQUARE NETTING.

for the breadth. This increasing must be continued without interruption on one side; but on the opposite side it will be necessary always to decrease, so that the number of stitches always remains the same. When the netting is of the required length,

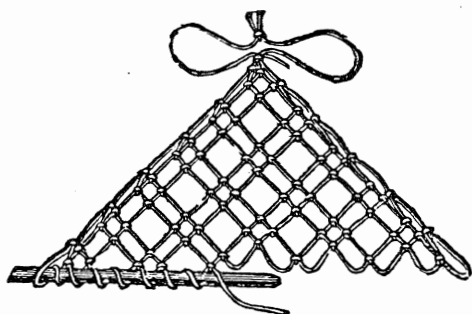


No. 27.—OBLONG NETTING.

the last corner must be worked by decreasing, as in the square. Oblongs and squares of netting are very pretty when done in silk for covering handkerchief or glove cases. They may also be made large enough for tidies or scarfs of any description.

SQUARE IN MESHES OF TWO SIZES.

No. 28.—In making a foundation of this style, the work is begun in the usual manner. For the



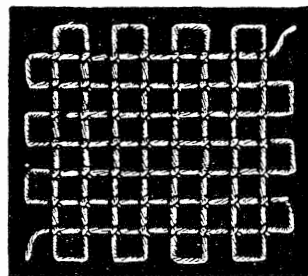
NO. 28.—SQUARE IN MESHES OF TWO SIZES.

small squares the thread is wrapped once about the mesh-stick; for the large squares it is wrapped twice. This makes a pretty foundation for darning fancy patterns upon.

SQUARE OF NETTING BEGUN AT THE MIDDLE
(WITH DETAIL).

Nos. 29 AND 30.—Instead of beginning a square from the corner it may be begun from the middle.

Cast on the required number of loops, make an intake in each row by omitting to take up the last loop of a row. In coming back, your first knot will thus be made over the last loop but one of the previous row. To complete the square, fasten the thread on again to the end of the thread of the first row, then make one similar to it, and repeat the same rows you made at the beginning.



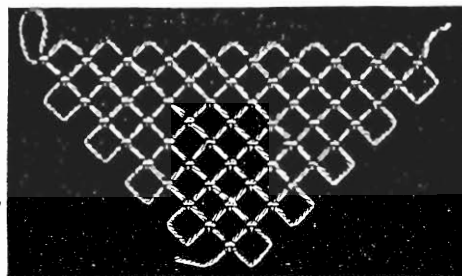
NO. 29.—SQUARE OF NETTING BEGUN AT THE MIDDLE.

STRAIGHT NETTING WITH A POINTED EDGE.

(For Illustration see Page 83.)

No. 33.—The second way of making strips of straight netting is to begin by making 2 loops on the foundation loop, then make rows with increases, until you have the required number of loops. Then work the next row down to within 2 loops of the lower edge, turn the work back and always increase 1 stitch in the upper edge in every row; make 8 rows, or until there are 4 loops in the point; this will leave you at the top. Now in the next row work down to within 4 loops of the bottom or point, then make the remaining 7 rows as directed; in this way one edge will be worked plain and the other or upper edge always increased.

Any specimen of netting here illustrated may be used as a foundation for plain or fancy darning; and a neat and firm finish may be obtained by closely button-holing the outer edge of either.



NO. 30.—DETAIL OF SQUARE OF NETTING BEGUN AT THE MIDDLE.

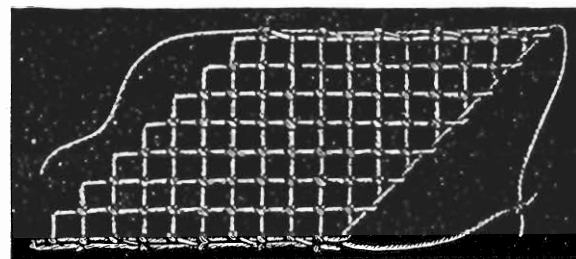
For detail of button-holing, see No. 50, page 100.

Linen or wash silk floss is usually selected for darning. India floss is as soft and smooth as silk and closely resembles it in effect. The darning

STRIPS OF STRAIGHT NETTING.

Nos. 31 AND 32.—These can be begun and finished in two ways. The simplest way, more especially when they are to be embroidered afterward, is to cast on the necessary number of loops for the width required, to decrease on one side by dropping a loop (No. 32), or by joining two loops together with a knot (No. 31), and to increase on the other side by making 2 knots over 1 loop.

Great care must be taken not to change the order of the intakes and increases, as any mistakes of the kind would break the line of squares, and interfere with the subsequent embroidery, unless there happened to be more loops in the strip than stitches in



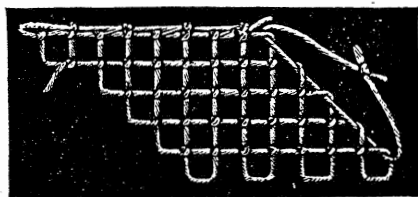
NO. 31.—STRIP OF STRAIGHT NETTING.

floss and the foundation thread should match in tint to produce the most satisfactory results. Netting done with linen may be darned with silk.

Further on in the pamphlet will be found numerous patterns and stitches for darning netting

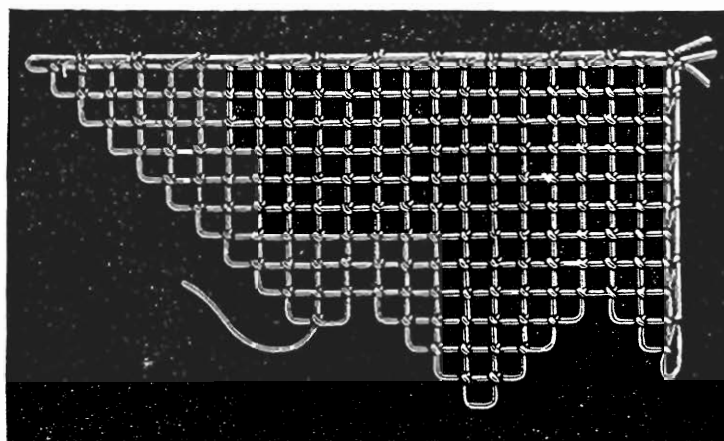
ANGULAR EDGE FOR HANDKERCHIEF BORDERS, ETC.

NO. 34.—For an angular edge round pocket-handkerchiefs, centers, or the outer edge of a square with a thick center-piece of linen, etc., it is advisable to place the design before one. The commencing point may be easily known by the circle of thread which forms the upper corner of the square. Beginning with a corner, increase until there are two more than double the number of stitches that are required for the breadth; therefore, for the edge of No. 34, which is three stitches broad, eight stitches will be required. Then the part marked with dotted lines *a* 1 to *a* 2 must be worked with four stitches as far as the half of the corner; and then turning round with these stitches, continue



NO. 32.—STRIP OF STRAIGHT NETTING EDGED WITH EMPTY LOOPS.
(For Description see Page 82.)

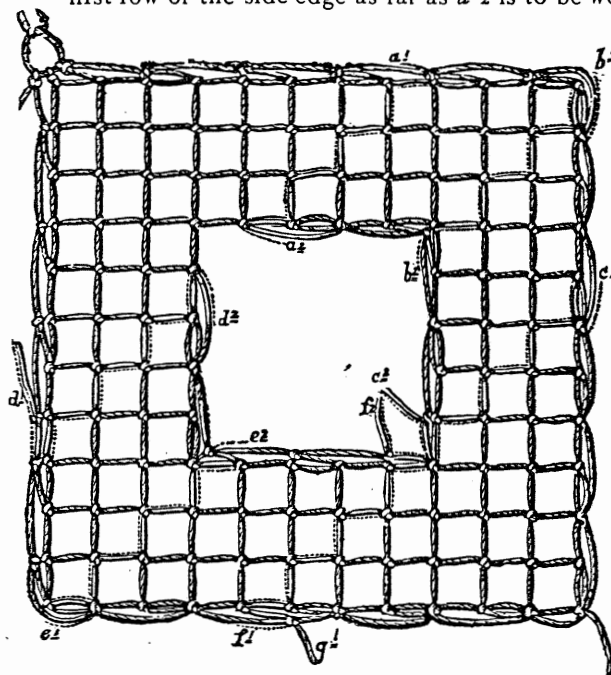
the stripe, always increasing at the outer and decreasing at the inner edge. For the next corner at the inner edge, where until now the decreasing has been carried on, following the row marked *b* 1 and *b* 2, after the decreasing, make one more stitch in the outermost edge stitch, and with this begin the



NO. 33.—STRAIGHT NETTING WITH A POINTED EDGE.
(For Description see Page 82.)

increasing for the second side of the inner edge; at the outer edge decrease in the same proportion. Having arrived at the third (the opposite one to the

beginning) corner, cut off the thread at the last row at the inner edge (see *c* 1 to *c* 2) according to the knot *d* 1; the thread is then put on again at the upper corner and, according to the dotted line, the first row of the side edge as far as *d* 2 is to be work-



NO. 34.—ANGULAR EDGE FOR HANDKERCHIEF BORDERS.

ed. The work is then continued as at the first half of the edge as far as the under corner, and on arriving there the thread is again cut off at the inner side. Put the thread on afresh at the knot marked *g*; and, according to the design, in the next row enclose the two inner stitches where the cut-off thread hangs,

together with the one which forms the corner, and must now be completed as for a square by decreasing at the end of each row. This is the last corner.