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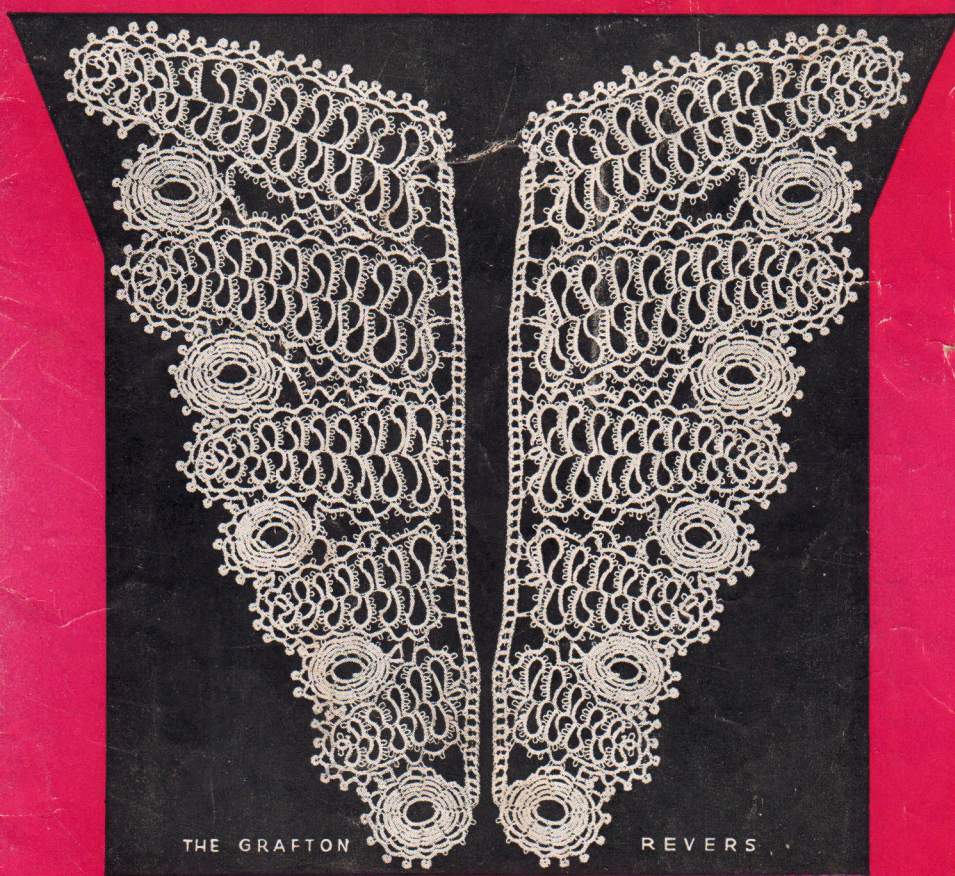
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Furness TATTING DESIGNS



THE GRAFTON

REVERS

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By
MARJORIE WILLIS

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Tatting.

THE ART OF LACE-MAKING WITH A TATTING SHUTTLE is of ancient origin and has been practised in many countries, where each have contributed their quota to the Tatting of to-day. The designs, too, show the march of time, for the lacy patterns we use now are widely different from those favoured by our grandmothers. This may be partly due to the difficulties which war-time conditions have imposed on those who still employ their scanty leisure with this delightful hobby. Gone are the days when we were content to "Tat" an edging for handkerchiefs or household linen; the linen has gone also, but in its place has come the lace mats, centres, and even bed-spreads, whilst lace collars and yokes are no longer considered a major operation.

The essentials for this fascinating hand-work are neither numerous nor costly, being simply a Tatting shuttle, a ball of cotton, and a crochet hook or pin. The shuttle is made of various materials—ivory, bone, wood, vulcanite, tortoise-shell, tinplate, etc. I possess a shuttle made of copper and I have seen experimental shuttles produced from the plastics which will play such a big part in the post war world.

One shuttle can be used for all classes of work in vogue to-day, but at the beginning of the century, when the work was also made with fine twine, a large shuttle was necessary. The shuttle is usually two to three inches in length and varies slightly in design, the older variety having two blades separated by a block, round which the thread is wound. If you buy one of these make sure that the blades meet closely; if they do not the thread will escape much more quickly than you will require it. These shuttles are wound by threading the cotton through a hole in the block and tying the cotton on with a knot, then turning the shuttle round and round until it is evenly filled. Too much cotton will cause the blades to gape, and when it extends beyond the side of the shuttle will become soiled in working. A more modern type of shuttle consists of two blades, but the cotton is wound on a spool, similar to that of a sewing-machine, which is readily and easily filled on the machine. Another advantage of this type is that extra spools are available and there is no need to unwind the shuttle when a different number of thread is required. These shuttles are all fitted with an extension on one end by means of which the joins are made, obviating the use of a pin or crochet-hook; this improvement increases the speed at which the work can be executed. A hook exactly like a crochet-hook is a further improvement in a new American shuttle, but I found it apt to catch in the work when first used; however, the worker soon becomes accustomed to her shuttle. If your shuttle, when new, is a little rough, it can be rubbed smooth with sand-paper, and in use will soon become as smooth as glass.

The cotton is the next requirement, and should be smooth, free from knots, and firmly twisted. The designs illustrated in this booklet have all been made with a well-known make of mercerised cotton of British origin. When choosing your thread bear in mind that Tatting is a lace, and the finer the thread (with due regard to the purpose for which the article is intended) the better the designs will look. At the same time a coarse thread, or even a fine string, will be found the best medium with which to master the simple stitches which constitute the Art of Tatting.

There are two stitches, or rather two movements which, executed one after the other, make a stitch known as a double-stitch (abbreviated ds). To make a ds, proceed thus: Take the end of the cotton which you have wound on your shuttle between the thumb and first finger of the left hand, pass it round the first joints of all the fingers, bring it back between the thumb and first finger and hold it firmly. Hold the shuttle in the right hand between the thumb and first finger, allow the cotton to pass under the hand towards the little finger and return over the back of the hand (see

horizontally outward, which will cause the stitch to be formed by the thread round your left hand. The stitch, if correctly made, will slide freely along the loop of cotton on the left hand; if it is knotted, it is not right and must be unpicked, because one wrong stitch will prevent future stitches from "pulling." The entire knack lies in relaxing the fingers of the LEFT hand at the same time as the RIGHT hand extends the thread outward. A pupil whom I taught many years ago remarked that it was like stroking a dog and patting a cat at the same time; that can be done with a little concen-

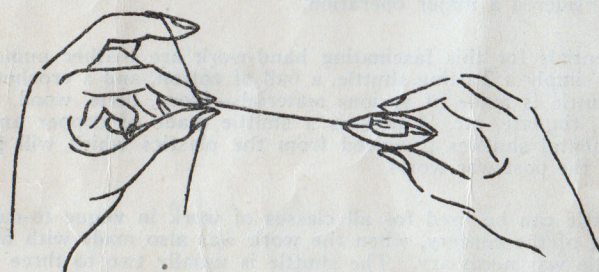


FIG 1

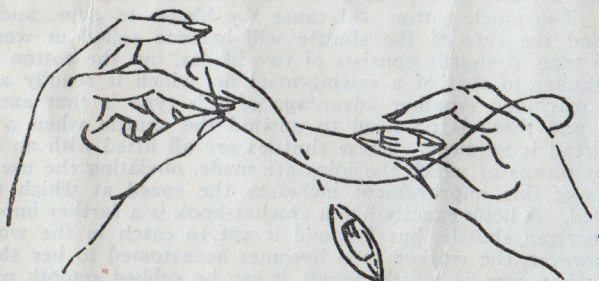


FIG 2

Illustration 1). Pass the shuttle under the cotton which is wrapped round the LEFT hand in an upward direction, bring it back down through the loop which is round the RIGHT hand, at the same time relaxing the fingers of the left hand, pull the right hand

tration and so can your stitches be made to "pull." Practise the stitch until you can make several which will slide along the loop of thread. This is a half stitch and is only used alone when making a Josephine Knot, which will be explained later.

To complete a double-stitch, pass the shuttle with a downward movement BACKWARDS through the loop round your left hand (illustration 3), relaxing the fingers of the left hand, exactly as you did when making the first half of the stitch. When you can make several

which the different parts of the design are connected, and which also play an important part in the ornamentation of the designs.

A **Picot** (abbreviated p) is a small loop of cotton between two ds (see Illustrations 4 and 5) and they should

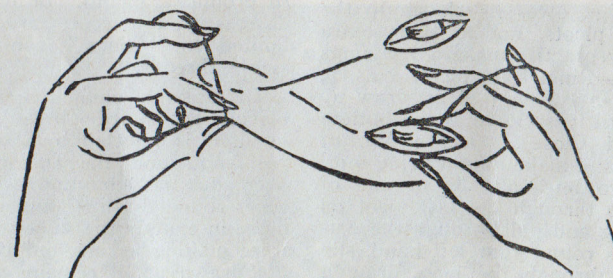


FIG 3

stitches alternately, and they all "pull," you are ready to proceed to the next stage and make picots, by means of

be kept as even as possible, for on them depends the evenness of the finished work.

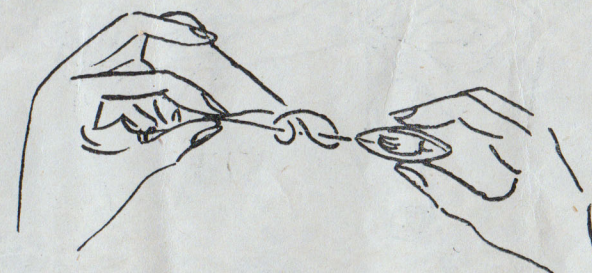


FIG 4

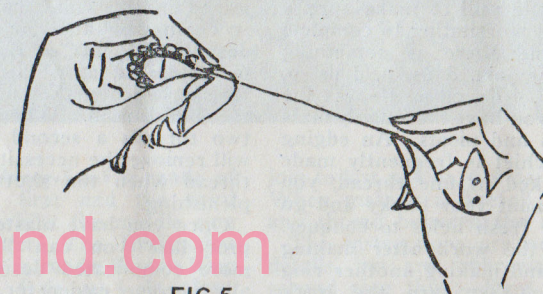


FIG 5

Generally speaking, the picots should be of even length, but the designs sometimes call for a long picot when it is desired to join several times in the same place. If the ornamental picots are made too long the work will have a scraggy appearance and when laundered will be found difficult to iron. A lacy design owes its charm to the number of picots, not to their extra length. For practise make a few rings as follows:—Ring 4 ds, picot, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, draw up the ring until it is closed at the bottom (abbreviated Close). Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of cotton free and make another ring 4 ds, pass the crochet-hook, pin or end of your shuttle through the last picot on the first ring and pull through the cotton which is round your left hand, slip the shuttle through the loop, draw it

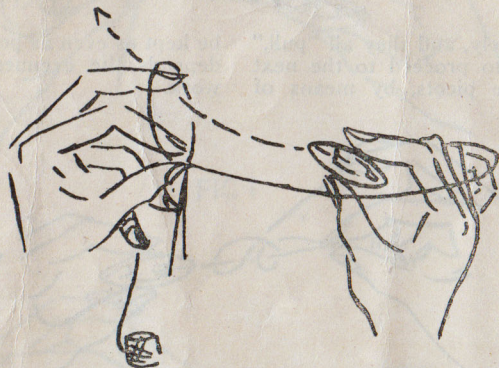


FIG 6

up to the stitches already made. Give your ring a little pull to make sure it will slide, for it is irritating to complete a ring and find there is something wrong with the join, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Repeat the last ring until you have thoroughly mastered the joins and picots. An edging for a handkerchief is frequently made like this; worked in fine thread, you will proudly flaunt your hanky and go on looking for fresh fields to conquer.

By turning the work after making the first ring and making another ring without joining, then turn the work back again, join the third ring to the

first and the fourth to the second. Continue in this way and a wider edging which will trim lingerie or baby clothes will grow rapidly under your fingers.

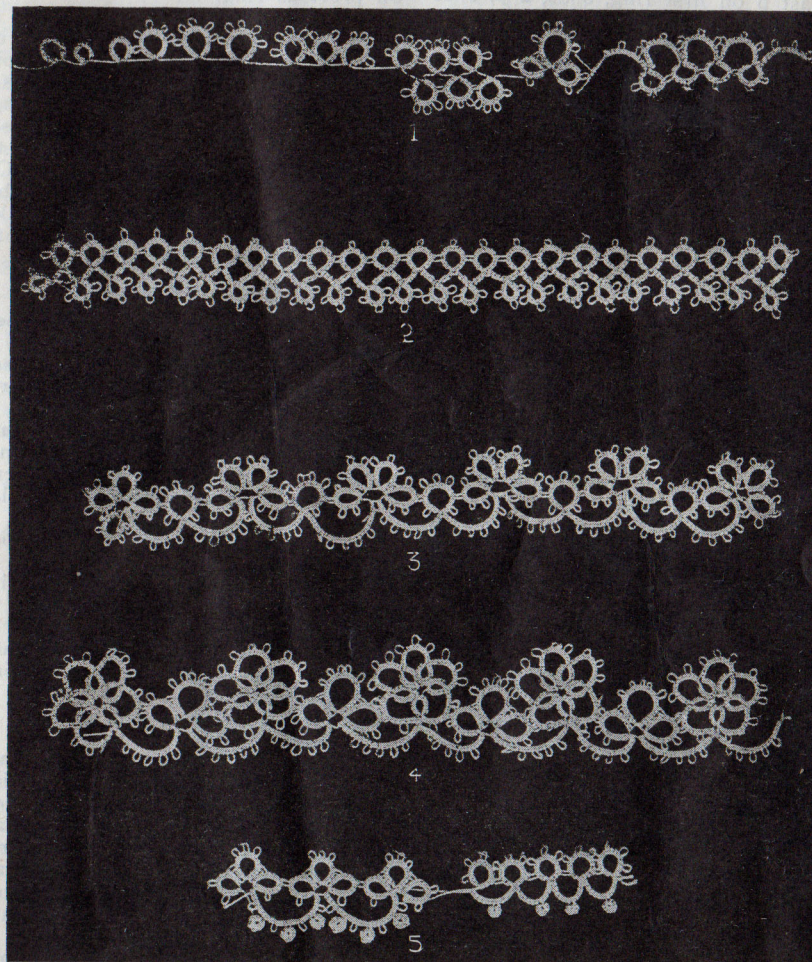
Tatting with Two Threads. (Illustration 6). By this means it is possible to produce "chains" or bars, and the designs you execute are no longer limited to "Rings" connected with single threads.

To make a chain (ch), instead of placing the shuttle-thread round your hand, it is knotted to a ball, using a reef-knot, and the thread is spread over your left hand and twisted several times round the little finger, the ds are made in exactly the same way as if you were making a ring, but the thread is not drawn up, it remains a bar which

can be ornamented with picots and joined in the same manner as a ring. A chain can also be enriched with **Josephine Picots or Knots**, which will be explained at a later stage. The thread which makes a chain is called the ball-thread. When working with two threads a second ball of cotton will remove the necessity of cutting the thread when the shuttle requires replenishing.

Once you have mastered this simple procedure you can "Tat," and the more complicated designs will gradually become easier for you to accomplish.

Beginner's Panel.



A Trefoil or Clover-Leaf is made of three rings, the first and the third being the same, whilst the middle ring is frequently larger. The Illustration shows one which is made thus:—Ring 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to last p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds,

join to last p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. When making a Trefoil do not leave any thread between the rings.

The instructions are not set out in details, but are abbreviated for the second ring thus:—Ring 4 ds, join to last p, 3 ds, 5 p, 3 ds bet (between) 4 ds, close.

Illustration No. 2 on the Beginners' Panel is an easy introduction to Tatting with two threads. Ring 4 ds, 3 p, 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. * Ch 3 ds. Turn over the work. Ring 3 ds, 3 p, 3 ds, bet, 3 ds, close. Ch 3 ds. Ring 4 ds, join to last p on first ring, 3 ds, 2 p, 3 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Repeat from *.

Illustration No. 3. Ring 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds, bet, 3 ds, close. * Ring 3 ds, join to last p, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Repeat the second ring twice, making four rings. Ch 4 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 4 ds. Ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to 3rd p on last ring, 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ch 4 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 4 ds. Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, join to 4th p on last ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, close. Repeat from *.

Illustration No. 4. With two threads. Ring 6 ds, long picot, 6 ds, close. * Ch 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 6 ds, join to long picot, 6 ds, close. Repeat from * 3 times. Join to top of first ring. Ch 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Make a Trefoil. Ring 4 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 2nd p on last chain of rosette, 3 ds 2 p 3 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to last p, 3 ds, 6 p 3 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Repeat from the first ring of the Trefoil, joining the first picot to the last picot of the second ring. Ch 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Repeat from the beginning.

A JOSEPHINE PICOT or KNOT requires the use of TWO SHUTTLES, as the knot is made with the second shuttle, and the knots are always made on the chains. They are solely for ornament and cannot be used for joins; their addition enriches the pattern in a marked degree, whilst being no more difficult to make than an ordinary ring.

To make a **Josephine Knot**. Wind the thread on two shuttles (which if of different colours or shape will obviate confusion), and tie them together with a reef-knot. Make a ring with the shuttle thread, then, placing the thread from the second shuttle over the hand in the same way as when working with a ball-thread, make a chain of several ds. Take the thread from your fingers and using the **SECOND SHUTTLE** make a ring of half-stitches, about 8, like the first half of a ds. Close. Wind the thread from the second shuttle again over the left hand and complete the chain to match the first half. The knots can have from 5 to 10 half-stitches, according to the space and design. **Illustration No. 5** shows two

little edgings ornamented with Josephine Knots. The one on the right is made thus: Ring 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ch. 5 ds, Josephine Knot of 8 half-stitches (hs), 5 ds. Repeat, joining the first p of the rings to the last p on previous ring.

The second edging on the left is more elaborate, but no more difficult of execution. Commence with a Trefoil. Ring 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p on first ring, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Repeat first ring, joining the first p to the last p of the second ring. * Ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, Josephine Knot of 8 hs, repeat from * twice, 3 ds, p, 3 ds. Make another Trefoil and continue until sufficient length has been made.

ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are used throughout these instructions:—

hs—half-stitch. Used only for Josephine Picots. Consists of the first half of a double stitch.

ds—double-stitch. Used in rings and chains. The main stitch in Tatting.

p—picot. Used for joins and ornamentation. The loop between double-stitches.

Bet—between. Indicates the number of ds used between picots.

R—Ring. A number of ds, made with the shuttle thread and drawn up to form a ring.

Ch—Chain. A number of ds made with the ball-thread, forming chains or bars.

Close—To draw up a ring as close as possible.

Sl-st—Slip-stitch. Pass the threads behind the work to another point. Used to commence another row without cutting. To work pass the shuttle thread to the desired place and join to picot, then pass ball-thread to same place and join. The threads will need to be lightly caught in position at the back of the work when the article is completed. Use a fine sewing cotton for this.

Tie and Cut—When the work is complete, tie the ends of thread in a reef-knot and cut off. If desired the ends may be stitched at the back of the work. I have never found a reef-knot to come undone; make sure, however, that it is a reef-knot.

The Portland Collar.

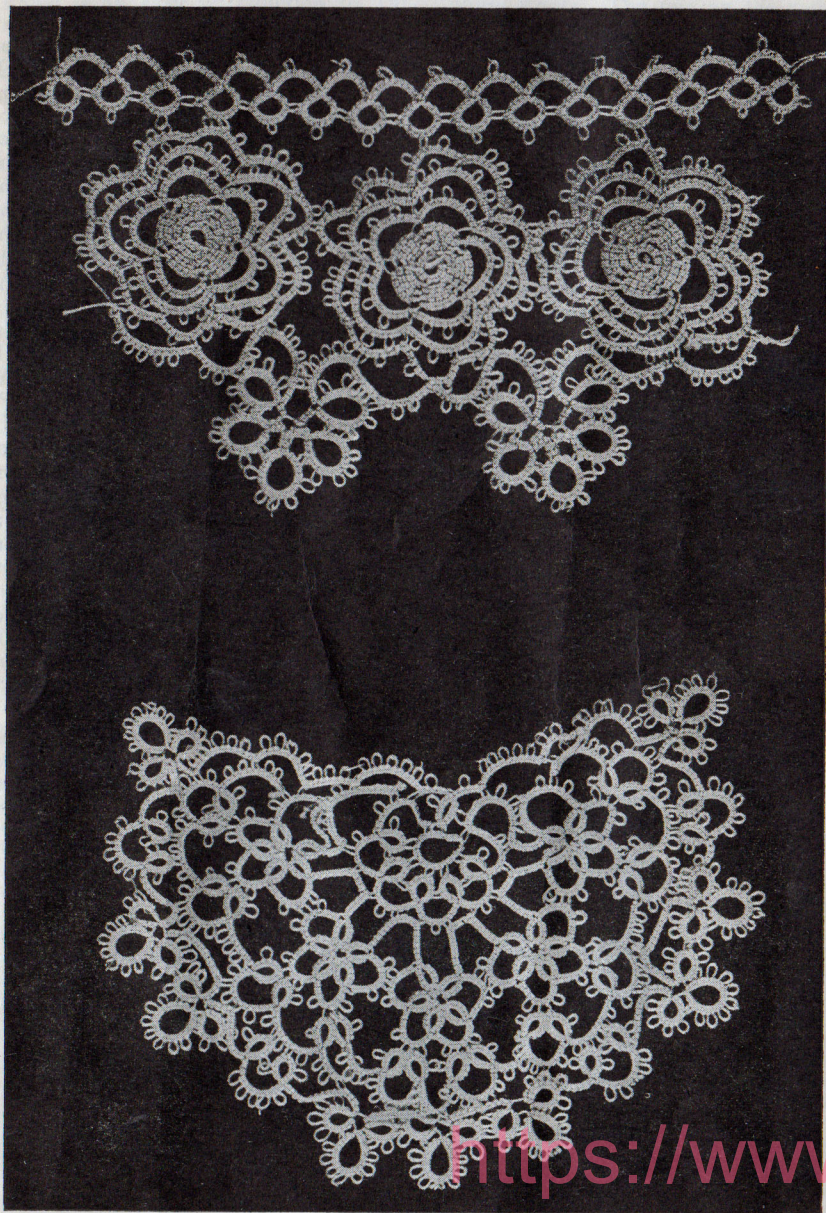
This collar Edging has been made with No. 60 cotton, and is a suitable design for those who do not wish to make an entire collar in Tatting. The inverted scallops will stamp your collar as something "different." The model was made of Poplin, a $9\frac{1}{2}$ inch double square being necessary. The neck-edge is finished with bias binding, either bought on cards ready to use or cut from the same material as the collar. The piece cut from the neck can be used to make a D'Oyley centre.

With Two Threads: * * Ring 2 ds, 8 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Ch 5 ds, 11 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. * Trefoil. Ring 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p of previous ring, 3 ds, join to 2nd p of 1st large ring, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p of last ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, 11 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Repeat from * 3 times, joining last ch to last p of large ring. Turn work, 5 ds, 11 p 2 ds bet, 5 ds. Trefoil. Ring 2 ds, 8 p 2 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to 8th p on last ring, 2 ds, 8 p 2 ds, bet, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to 8th p of last ring, 2 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Ch 5 ds, 11 p 2 ds bet, 5 ds. Repeat from *. To make up the

collar, select a collar pattern (a collar which belongs to a frock will serve), cut a paper pattern from it, making any alteration required, for the lace must finish with the same portion of the design as the beginning, so that the lace is just sufficient to go round the edge. Lay the lace on the pattern and mark with a pencil the outlines of the Tatting. Fold the paper in half to ensure both sides being the same and cut out the pattern. Lay the new pattern on the material and mark the scallops and neck edge very lightly with a pencil. **DO NOT CUT ANYTHING UNTIL THE SCALLOPS HAVE BEEN MACHINED, USING A SMALL STITCH.** Sew exactly on the pencil lines of the scallops, cut out the collar, leaving a very small turning on the scallops; cut off the points as they will make the seam bulky. Turn inside-out, tack the edge and press with a warm iron. Stitch the bias binding to the neck-edge, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at each end as in bought collars. To attach the lace, slip your needle along the seam, catching the picots at intervals, making sure that the points are firmly caught. Press with a hot iron and a damp cloth.



MIRAMAR EDGING.



PAPANUI SCALLOPS

(See Page 18)

Miramar Edging.

During these war years, when fine materials and laces are difficult and costly to obtain, we can turn to our Tatting shuttles to supply one deficiency, confident in the knowledge that the lace wrought with our own hands will outlive many machine-made articles, whilst to the last we will enjoy the satisfaction which comes with wearing the product of our own fingers. This Edging, which has been made in No. 40 cotton for the sake of clarity in the Illustration, is composed of three rows; the first can be used alone where a narrow design is required; the second is made of Flower Medallions; they can also be used as a separate trimming and if the third row makes the lace too wide it can be reduced by the omission of the Daisy Motifs, a simple chain edging finishing the work. The model measures 3 inches at the widest part, a finer cotton, of course, reducing the width.

1st Row—With Two Threads: Ring 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. * Chain 5 ds, p, 5 ds. Ring 4 ds, join to last p of first ring, 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds, bet, 4 ds, close. Repeat from * for length required. A multiple of four rings are necessary to fit succeeding rows.

2nd Row — With Two Threads: Flower Medallions. Commence in the centre with a picot, 2 ds, 4 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join (with shuttle thread) to 1st p, make another p, 3 ds, join to next p on previous round, p, 3 ds, join to next p, complete the round in this way. There will be five petals of 3 ds and 5 p. Make two more rounds with 4 ds and 5 ds respectively, not forgetting to make the p after every join. These

picots must be smaller than usual, to keep the centre neat. Those on succeeding rounds are of normal length.

5th Round: * 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next p on centre, p, repeat from * 4 times.

6th Round: * Ch 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to p between petals on previous round, p, repeat from * 4 times.

7th Round: * Ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 3rd p of previous round, repeat from * joining to p between petals. Repeat all round, joining by 2nd p of the last chain to p on first row of lace. Make other Flower Medallions in the same way until you reach the 8th chain of the 7th Round. Join the 2nd p of the 8th chain to the 2nd p. of the 3rd ch. from the joining with the 1st row of lace. The 9th chain is free, and the 10th ch. is joined to the 4th ring on the 1st row.

3rd Row—With Two Threads: Join to 3rd p of 2nd ch from joins at sides of Flower Medallions. * Ch 3 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 3rd p of next ch. Repeat from *. Turn work. Ch 3 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to 3rd p of 2nd last chain on this row, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, ** Ring 3 ds, join to last p of previous ring, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, join to p on last ch, 2 ds. Repeat from ** 3 times, omitting the last chain, i.e. making 3 rings and two chains. Ch 3 ds, join to last p of previous 5 p ch, 2 ds, 4 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Turn work. Ch 3 ds, 2 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to middle picot on last ring, 2 ds, 2 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Repeat along lower edge of lace.

TO TINT LACE.

If you cannot obtain cream or ecru cotton the lace can be made with white cotton and tinted after completion with a solution of TEA for cream, or COFFEE for ecru. Wet the article with water, squeeze until it is just damp and dip it in the liquid. Allow to dry without one part touching another, and iron just damp. It is not possible to give exact quantities of tea

or coffee for the solution, but remember that when wet it will appear darker than it will be when dry. Err on the side of making the solution weak, for whilst it can be redipped if not dark enough it is very hard to remove tea or coffee stains. This method is used by the restorers of old lace and can be relied upon to produce excellent results.

The Grafton Revers.

(Illustration on Front Cover)

Here is a design with a double purpose outlook. Used as illustrated, it will give an added charm to your suit; turn it the other way up and it will provide another alias to your basic frock if that garment is cut with a V neck. Whilst it is not recommended to the beginner, the "Tatter" who has made something more than a narrow edging will not have any difficulty, for the instructions have been carefully compiled. When completed the revers or collar will be the admiration of your friends, many of whom will find it difficult to believe that a Tatting shuttle could produce such work. The model was made in No. 60 mercerised cotton, and TWO SHUTTLES are necessary, as the outer edge is ornamented with JOSEPHINE KNOTS.

With Two Threads—First Fern-leaf at the widest Edge of Revers: Using a continuous thread from the shuttle to the ball, commence with a picot, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet. 3 ds, join to p at beginning, 1 ds, p, 5 ds, turn the work (this will make the purl edge of the knots all face the same way), 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to p which was made before turning the work. This forms a frond, 2 ds, p, 6 ds, turn work again, 2 ds, 6 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to single p. You will now have a pair of fronds, one on either side of central stem. Continue in this way making pairs of fronds, increasing each pair by 1 ds on the plain side and 1 p, 2 ds, on the picot side until the pairs have each 10 ps. Make another pair with 10 ps. Next make two pairs each having 11 p, and three pairs with 12 p. This will make 12 pairs of fronds together. The next step is to make a little stalk of 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to the same place as the last join. The fronds are held in place by little chains worked round the fern-leaf, made thus. Ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to 4th p on top frond, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, join to 7th p of same frond, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 10th p of same frond, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds,

join to 4th p on edge of adjoining frond (that is the 11th frond, counting from the bottom of the fern-leaf). Continue round the fern-leaf in this way, using 3 ds, p, 3 ds, only at the point of the leaf where the fronds are smaller. Complete by joining into picot where the stalk begins. Tie and Cut.

The Second Fern-leaf: Work as the first until you reach the pairs of fronds with 10 ds, and 10 p. Make one pair only with 10 p, two pairs with 11 ps, and three pairs with 13 p. This will make a shorter fern-leaf with 11 pairs of fronds. Form a stalk as before, also the chains round the edge. Join the chain between the 9th and 10th fronds by its first picot to lower picot of chain between 11th and 12th fronds on first fern-leaf. The 2nd picot of the next chain (that between the 10th and 11th fronds) is also joined to the 12th frond of the first leaf. The succeeding chain is joined likewise to the picot of the next chain on the first leaf (making 3 joins in all). Complete this leaf to match the first one.

The Third Fern-leaf: Commence as the previous leaves, but this leaf has nine pairs of fronds only, 1 pair each with 5 p, 6 p, 7 p, 8 p, 9 p, 10 p, 11 p, and two pairs with 12 p. Make a stalk to match the others, and complete the leaf with chains all round, joining to its predecessor in three places as instructed for the second leaf.

The Fourth Fern-leaf: Comprises six pairs of fronds (starting with the usual 5 p frond), the largest having 10 p, a stalk, and surrounding chain. It is joined to the 3rd Fern-leaf as foregoing instructions.

The Fifth Fern-leaf: Is made up of five pairs of fronds, the top one having 9 p, the stalk. This leaf is joined in two places ONLY, both picots of the chain between the 8th and 9th being connected with the chain on top frond of fourth Fern-leaf.

The Oval MEDALLIONS between the Fern-leaves are made thus. With continuous thread from the Shuttle to the Ball make a picot, 4 ds, 7 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, join to first p, * p, 5 ds, join to next p. Repeat from *. Give the work a little pull to form an oval shape. The Third Round has 6 ds between each joining. DO NOT FORGET TO MAKE PICOT AFTER EACH JOIN.

The Fourth Round has 7 p between each joining, and a picot following the joins.

The Fifth Round: 4 ds, a small picot, 4 ds, join to previous round, p, and continue round.

The Sixth Round: 5 ds, join to picot of previous round, p, 5 ds, and repeat until you have made 4 loops all joined to previous round, join also to UPPER p of chain between 4th and 5th fronds on the first Fern-leaf, continue with 4 ds, join to MEDALLION, also to lower picot of chain between the 5th and 6th fronds of the same fern, 4 ds, join to MEDALLION p, 4 ds, join to MEDALLION. From this point a row of chains are worked up the side of the first Fern-leaf and down the side of the second Fern-leaf thus: 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet. 3 ds, join to lower p of next chain on first Fern-leaf. Make 5 similar chains, joining each one to lower picots of successive chains, the top one being joined to the same picot as that which connects the first Fern-leaf with the second Fern-leaf. 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to middle picot of next chain, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to lower picot of chain between third and fourth fronds (counting from top) of second Fern-leaf. Repeat this chain twice, joining by middle picot to opposite chain on first Fern-leaf. 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to lower picot of next chain. Repeat last chain once. Join to top of MEDALLION, 4 ds, join to MEDALLION, join to lower picot of next chain on second Fern-leaf, 4 ds, join to MEDALLION, and join to next picot on Fern-leaf. Complete MEDALLION with 4 ds, join, p until end of round.

A similar MEDALLION is placed between the second and third Fern-leaves, joined as follows on the Sixth Round: p, 4 ds, join to MEDALLION, repeat three times and join to other picot of chain between fourth and fifth fronds on second Fern-leaf, continue

with 4 ds, and after joining to MEDALLION join to next picot, 4 ds, join to MEDALLION, p, 4 ds. Make three picot chains up the side of the second Fern-leaf and down the third Fern-leaf, joining similarly to those between the first and second Fern-leaves.

The MEDALLION between the third and fourth Fern-leaves has only Five Rounds, being joined after the second loose picot to the upper picot of chain between the third and fourth fronds of the third Fern-leaf. The next join is from the picot only to adjoining chain on Fern. The chain filling has three loops on either side, and the MEDALLION is completed to match the others.

The fourth MEDALLION is similar to the third, and there is no lace filling between the Fern-leaves, a triangle of 4 ds, joined to upper picot of top chain, 4 ds, joined to corresponding picot in fifth Fern-leaf, 4 ds, join to MEDALLION at base of 1st 4 ds ch, and complete MEDALLION.

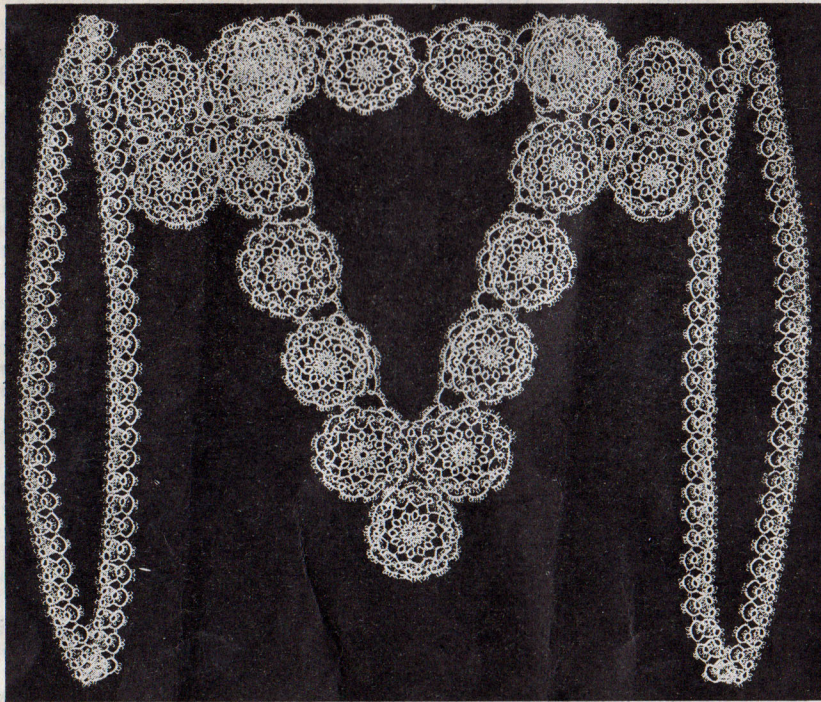
The fifth MEDALLION is like the first, being joined to the chain between the third and fourth fronds. Do not cut off the threads, but leave them to work a crochet heading along the neck-edge of the revers.

It will be found advisable at this stage to press the lace with a hot iron and a damp cloth, pulling the loops to form as straight an edge as possible. Do not spoil the outer edge of the lace in trying to make the edge quite straight, as the crochet edging will take care of that, but do not leave any chains not extended.

To Crochet the Heading: Use a fine crochet-hook, and adjusting the length of chain and the stitch (either a double-crochet or a treble) to the space to be filled make a chain along the upper edge of the revers. It is not possible to give definite instructions for the number of chain-stitches on this heading owing to the variations in crochet-hooks and the tension at which it was worked, but a No. 6 hook was used on the model and the chains varied between 4 and 6. The worker who has progressed so far will have no difficulties. The line of ch-st ends on the second picot of the last Tatted

(Continued on Page 19)

The Aria Yoke.



This piece of lace is equally applicable to either a nightdress or those very feminine pyjamas after which all girls hanker. It is simple enough for the veriest tyro in the Art of Tatting to accomplish, and its dainty charm will add to the glories of your Treasure Chest. The model is made in No. 70 mercerised cotton and measures 12 inches from the shoulder to the centre front; the shoulders are 4 inches wide, whilst the design fits smoothly round the back of your neck. If desired, sleeves can be set in in the ordinary way, or a deep armhole can be edged with the lace (which measures $\frac{3}{4}$ inch), as depicted in the illustration. The yoke is composed of 19 Medallions, 2 Figures joining the shoulder Medal-

lions, 2 Trefoils, a very narrow edge to the neck and the lace for the sleeves or armholes previously mentioned. The centre of the Medallion is made with one thread only, and is a convenient piece of work to pick up at odd moments, the third and fourth rows being added when it is possible to settle to the work in earnest.

The Centre Ring: Ring 1 ds, 12 p 1 ds bet, 1 ds, close. Tie and cut.

2nd Row: * Ring 4 ds, join to picot of centre ring, 4 ds, close. Turn work and leave very small thread (about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch). Ring 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Repeat from * all round centre ring, joining larger rings to one another by side picots. Tie and cut.

3rd Row: With two threads. * Ring 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, join to picot on ring of previous row, 5 ds. Repeat from * all round. Tie and cut.

4th Row: With two threads. Ring 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to 4th picot of ring in last row, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to second p of next ring, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, close. Chain 4 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 4 ds. Repeat all round. Tie and cut.

Make five Medallions, joining them by the centre picot of the last five picot chain, so that they form a straight line; two more are joined at the shoulder to form a square. This is one side of the yoke-front. Make a similar set of 7 Medallions, joining the bottom one in two places (always by the third picot of a five picot chain) as indicated in the illustration. The fifteenth Medallion is joined also in two places, but with one free chain between the joinings.

This completes the front of the yoke, the four Medallions which form the back of the neck are joined as follows: One on each shoulder is joined in the same manner as those on the front, whilst the 18th and 19th Medallions are joined by the 5th chain from the 16th and 17th Medallions as well as the 6th chain from the last join. In this manner the Medallions form a complete necklet.

It will be found that as the Medallions are only joined in one place, they twist, but a narrow piece of tape can be tacked behind each Medallion as it is joined to its fellow. This makes it easy for the worker to count the chains and thus keep the joins correct. Handle the work as little as possible, for over-much fingering destroys that crispness which is the hall-mark of good lace.

The narrow edging round the neck is also made with two threads, starting at the centre V with a Trefoil. Ring 4 ds, join to 4th picot on loose chain nearest V, 4 ds, close. Ring 5 ds, join to 1st picot on next chain, 5 ds, join to corresponding picot on next Medallion, 5 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to 2nd picot on next free chain, 4 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, join to next picot, ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring 5 ds, join to 3rd picot on next chain, 5 ds, close. * Ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring 5 ds,

join to 3rd picot on first chain on next Medallion, 5 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to 3rd picot of second Ch on the same Medallion. Ch 3 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 3rd picot of 3rd chain on same Medallion. Ch 3 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 3rd picot of fourth chain on same Medallion. Ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring 5 ds, join to 3rd picot of next chain, 5 ds, close. Repeat from * twice.

The edging has now reached a point between the fourth and fifth Medallions at the shoulder; as there are only five chains on this Medallion proceed as usual with a chain of 5 p, then two chains of 7 p, a chain of 5 p, followed by a 5 ds ring, close. Make a 5 ds ring into next Medallion (which is the first on the back of the neck). Ch 3 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to third picot of next chain, ch 3 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 5 ds, join to third picot of next chain 5 ds, close.

Ring 5 ds, join to 3rd picot on first chain of next Medallion, 5 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to 3rd picot of next chain. Ch 3 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 3rd chain on the same Medallion. Ch 3 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next chain, 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, Ring 5 ds, join to 5th chain on same Medallion, 5 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. This brings the edging to the middle of the back, and the other side is made to correspond. Tie firmly into Trefoil at V and cut.

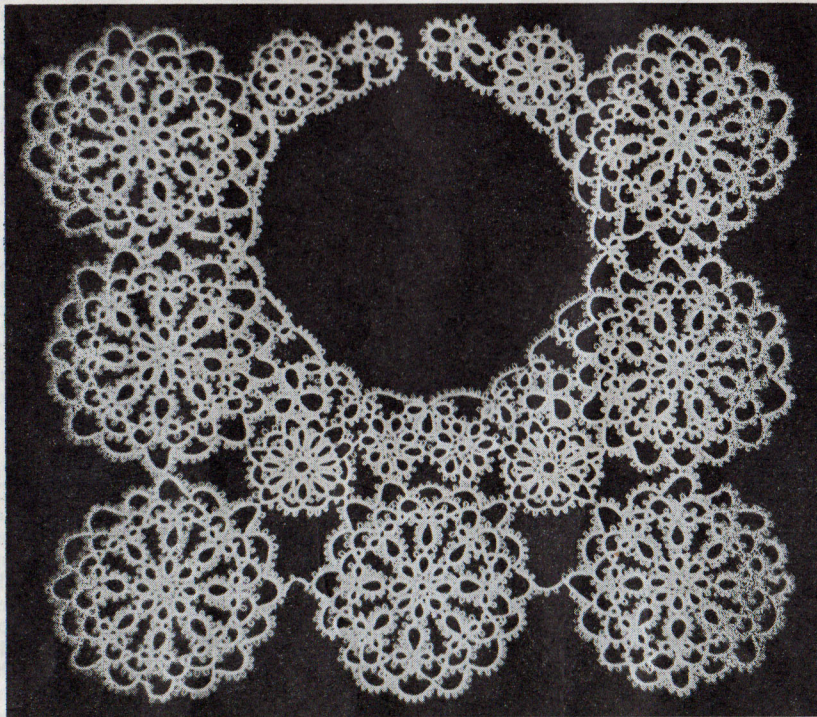
The piece of tape can now be removed; as this edging will prevent the lace from twisting, cut the tacking stitches from the back to avoid the danger of snicking a lace stitch or picot.

To fill the space where the four Medallions are joined for the shoulder is a little figure composed of a Trefoil at the front and back with connecting bars at the sides.

With two threads. Ring 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to 3rd picot on 1st chain, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to last picot on first ring 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to first picot of next chain, 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to corresponding picot on opposite Medallion, 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to last picot of second ring, 4 ds,

(Continued on Page 23)

The Hawera Collar.



This collar of the "Bib" type, which is so successfully worn by young girls whose fresh, flower-like faces appear charming when framed by neck-wear of this shape, is made in No. 50 cotton. It is made up of 17 Medallions of different sizes, all of which have been numbered in the special illustration, which, if carefully followed, will simplify the making of this unusual collar. The seven large Medallions consist of a daisy centre made with a shuttle thread only, a Second Round of Trefoils and Chains and a Third Round of Chains only.

For the Daisy Centres: With shuttle thread only. 1 ds, 8 p 2 ds bet, 1 ds, close. Tie the threads firmly and join the thread to the first picot of the

foundation. Ring 6 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 6 ds, close. * Join the thread to the next picot on the foundation daisy. Ring 6 ds, join to the last picot of the previous ring, 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Repeat from * until you have made an eight-petalled daisy around the centre ring. When making the last ring join the last picot to the first picot of the first ring. Tie and cut.

Second Round: With Two Threads. Make a Trefoil as follows: Ring 3 ds, 5 p, 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot of previous ring, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to middle picot of ring on centre daisy, 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot of previous ring, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ch 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds,

Ring 4 ds, join to middle picot of last ring, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 5 p, 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Repeat from the beginning until the centre daisy has been circled. Join into the beginning. Tie and cut.

Third Round: With Two Threads. Join to middle picot of a chain. Ch 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Join to middle of next chain. Continue all round.

This is your centre front Medallion; make two groups of three more similar Medallions, joining by one picot, as shown in the Illustration.

Make four 8-petalled Daisies like those used in the centres; two are joined to each other, also to centre picot of 7 p chain on either side of centre Medallion. Nos. 8 and 9 on chart. The other two have chains worked round them. Nos. 10 and 11

on chart. Join to centre picot * 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Join to next centre picot. Repeat from * and join to 5th chain towards the back of the neck. The two little Medallions, numbered 12 and 13 on the chart, finish off the back of the neck. With one shuttle. Ring 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, 10 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds, bet, join to chain round daisy, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to first picot of first ring, close. Medallions Nos. 14 and 15 have foundations like the other daisies, but with 12 picots. This makes a 12 petalled daisy, which

(Continued on Page 24)

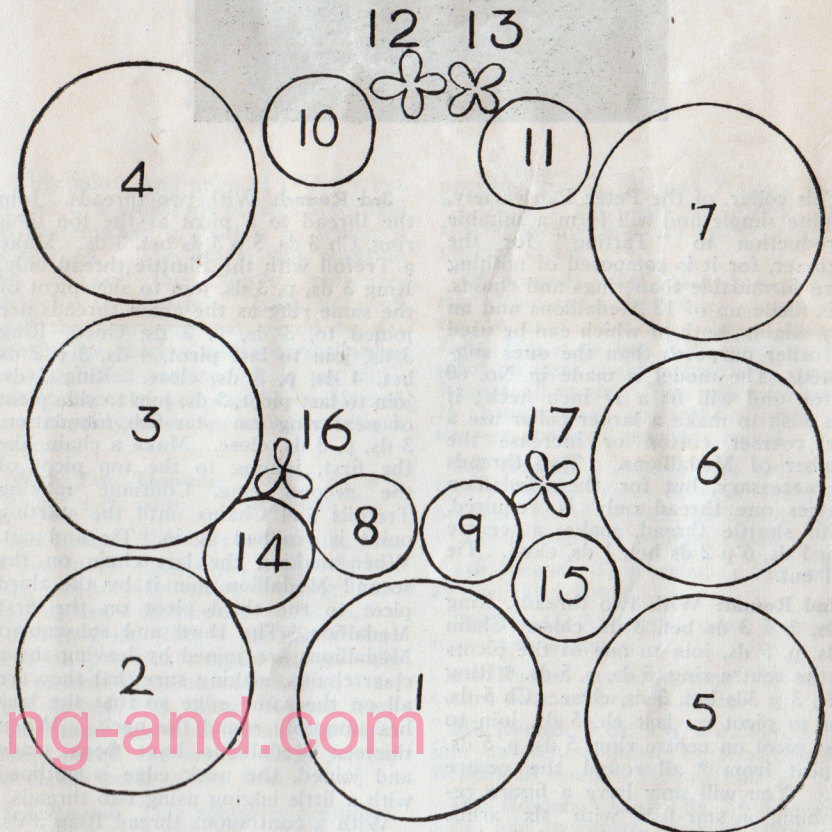
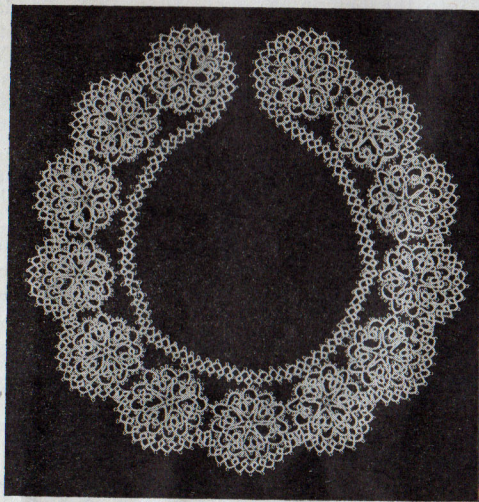


Chart for "HAWERA" COLLAR.

The Kamo Collar.



This collar, of the Peter Pan variety, is quite simple and will form a suitable introduction to "Tatting" for the beginner, for it is composed of nothing more formidable than rings and chains. It is made up of 13 Medallions and an easy edging, both of which can be used for other purposes than the ones suggested. The model is made in No. 60 cotton and will fit a 17 inch neck; if you wish to make a larger collar use a size coarser cotton or increase the number of Medallions. Two threads are necessary, but for the Medallion centres one thread only is required. With shuttle thread, make a centre ring 1 ds, 6 p 2 ds bet, 1 ds, close. Tie and cut.

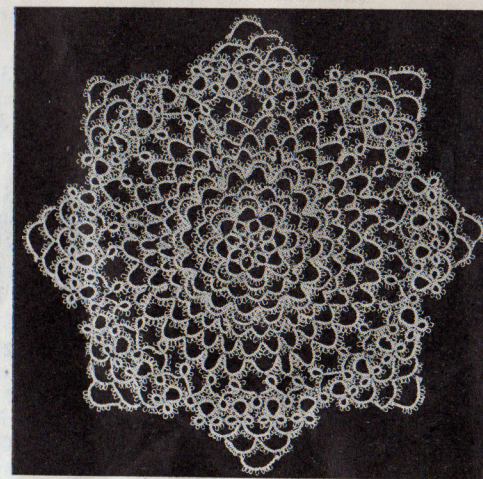
2nd Round: With two threads. Ring 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to one of the picots on the centre ring, 5 ds, p, 5 ds. * Ring 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ch 5 ds, join to picot on last ch, 5 ds, join to next picot on centre ring, 5 ds, p, 5 ds. Repeat from * all round the centre ring. You will now have a figure resembling a star-fish with six arms. Finish by joining the last chain into the first ring. Tie and cut.

3rd Round: With two threads. Join the thread to a picot at the top of a ring, Ch 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Make a Trefoil with the Shuttle thread only, Ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to side picot of the same ring as the chain threads are joined to, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot, 4 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 4 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, join to side picot of next ring on star-fish foundation, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Make a chain like the first, joining to the top picot of the second ring. Continue making Trefoils and Chains until the starting point is reached again. Tie and cut. When making the last chain on the second Medallion join it by the third picot to the third picot on the first Medallion. The third and subsequent Medallions are joined by leaving three clear chains, making sure that they are all on the same edge so that the lace lies smoothly round the neck. When thirteen Medallions have been made and joined, the neck edge is outlined with a little edging using two threads.

With a continuous thread Ring 3 ds,

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Aroha D'Oyley.



This dainty and unusual D'Oyley can be put to a multitude of uses according to the number of cotton in which it is worked. The model was made in No. 50, and the D'Oyley measures 8½ inches in diameter. If No. 100 were used the charming mat would be delightful for placing under crystal vases on a polished surface. It is not difficult to execute, and can be considered as a stepping-stone for more ambitious designs.

With Two Threads: Ring 1 ds, 8 p 2 ds bet, 1 ds, close. Tie and cut.

2nd Round: With Two Threads. Join to last picot, Ring 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, join to picot on centre ring, 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. * Ch 2 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, Ring 4 ds, join to last picot on previous ring, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to next picot on centre ring, 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Repeat from * until there are eight petals and eight chains round the centre ring, joining the eighth petal to the first.

3rd Round: This round is composed of chains joined in the same places as the chains of the previous row thus: * Ch 3 ds, 11 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to

previous round. Repeat 7 times from *. Do not cut, but slip-stitch (see special instructions) to centre picot of nearest chain.

4th Round: 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, miss 3 picots on the 3rd round and join to the next picot (the 7th of chain) 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to 4th picot on next chain on previous round. Repeat all round. You will now have 16 loops. Sl-st to middle picot of nearest chain on previous round.

5th Round: 3 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to middle picot of next chain on previous round. Repeat all round. Sl-st to centre picot of nearest chain.

6th Round: This round is the same as the third round.

7th Round: As fourth round. You will now have 32 loops.

8th Round: As fifth round. Sl-st to centre picot of nearest chain.

9th Round: 3 ds, 9 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to centre picot of next chain. Repeat all round. Tie and cut.

10th Round: * Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to centre picot of chain on previous round, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds,

(Continued on Page 24)

Papanui Scallops.

(Illustration on Page 8)

This Lace has been designed to fit a shallow Scallop, and would be suitable for the edge of a circular Supper Cloth or the bottom of a Slip; worked in No. 60 cotton, the Scallop measures 2½ inches deep and 4 inches wide. Each Scallop is worked separately and joined to its neighbour in the last row. With two threads ring 3 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Join threads to 1st p.

First Row: Ch 5 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to the next p. on 1st ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. * Ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 3 ds, join to last p on previous ring, 3 ds, join to next p on 1st ring, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Repeat from the * until there are 4 chs and 5 rings. Chain 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 5 ds, join to last p on 1st ring.

Second Row: Turn the work. Ch 7 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 2nd p of 1st ch on previous ring, 4 ds. Ring 5 ds, p, 5 ds, close. Ch 9 ds, join to 3rd p of 5 p. ch made in this row, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 5 ds, join to p of last ring, 5 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 5 ds, join in same place as last join, 5 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 5 ds, join in same place as before, 5 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 5 ds, join in same place as before, 5 ds, close. Ch 5 ds, join to last p of ch on 2nd row. This makes a small ring flower. 3 ds join to 1st p on 2nd ch of 2nd row, 5 ds. Ring 5 ds, p, 5 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, p, 2 ds, join to 2nd p of ch on last small ring flower, 2 ds, p, 3 ds. Continue to make another 5 ring flower like the 1st, but after the 5th ring has been made ch 6 ds, join to 3rd p on 2nd ch of 2nd row, 3 ds, join to 1st p of 3rd ch on 2nd row, 7 ds. Make another small ring flower, finishing with 7 ds, join to 3rd p of 3rd ch on 2nd row, 3 ds, join to 1st p of 4th ch on 2nd row, 6 ds, small ring flower as before, ch 5 ds, join to 3rd p of 4th ch on 2nd row, 3 ds, join to 1st p on 5th ch of 2nd row, 5 ds, ring, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, p, 2 ds, join to 2nd p of ch on last small ring flower, 2 ds, p,

3 ds. Ring 5 ds, join to p of last ring, 5 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 3 p, 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 5 ds, join to same place as last ring, 5 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 5 ds, join to same place as last ring, 5 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 9 ds. Ring 5 ds, join to same place as last ring, 5 ds, close. Ch 4 ds, join to 2nd p of 5th ch on 2nd row, 3 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 7 ds, join to 2nd p of 6th ch of previous row. Tie and Cut.

Third Row—With 2 Threads: Join to 2nd p of 1st group of 3 picots. * Ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to 2nd p of 2nd group of 3 picots, 6 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring 6 ds, join to same p as last ring, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Repeat from the *. Ch 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Continue in this way, until there are 2 groups each with 2 rings and connecting chains over each small ring flower, finishing with a 5 p chain. Join to 2nd p of 3 p chain in previous row. Slip stitch back to 3rd p in last chain.

Fourth Row: With 2 threads ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to 2nd p of next chain (the one between 2 rings), 4 ds. Make a Trefoil. Ring 3 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p of 1st ring, 8 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p of 2nd ring, 4 p 2 ds, 3 ds, close. Ch 4 ds, join to 4th p on the same chain as last join, 9 ds. Turn the work. Ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to 2nd p of next chain, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring as last ring. Join to 4th p on same chain. Ch 9 ds, join to 2nd p of next chain (the one between 2 rings), 4 ds. Make a Trefoil like the previous one in this row, ch 9 ds, join to 2nd p of next chain between 2 rings (skipping 3 p chain), 4 ds. Make a third Trefoil, joining 3rd p of 1st ring to 2nd loose p of last small ring on 2nd Trefoil, ch 4 ds, join to 4th p on same chain, 9 ds. Ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to 2nd p of next chain, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring as

last ring, joining 4th p on same chain. Ch 9 ds, join to 2nd p of next chain, 4 ds. Make a 4th Trefoil to match the others. Ch 4 ds, join to 3rd p of next chain bet rings (skipping 3 p chain), 4 ds, join to 3rd p on next chain. Make a 5th Trefoil, joining the 1st ring to last ring on 4th Trefoil. Ch 4 ds, join to 2nd p on next 5 p chain, 4 ds. Make 6th Trefoil, joining 1st ring to last ring of 5th Trefoil. Ch 4 ds, join to 3rd p on next 5 p chain (skipping 3 p chain), 9 ds. Ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to 2nd p on next 5 p chain, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, ring as last ring, joining to 4th p of same chain. Ch 9 ds, join to 2nd p of next 5 p chain, 4 ds. Make 7th Trefoil. Ch 4 ds, join to 4th p of the same 5 p chain, 9 ds (skipping 3 p chain), join to 2nd p of next 5 p chain, 4 ds. Make 8th Trefoil, joining 1st ring to last ring of 7th Trefoil. Ch 4 ds, join to 4th p of same 5 p chain, 9 ds. Ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to 2nd p on next 5 p chain, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, 5 p, 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring as last, joining to 4th p of same chain. Ch 9 ds, join to 2nd p of next 5 p chain, 4 ds. Make 9th Trefoil. Ch 4 ds, join to 4th p of same chain, 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to 3rd p of next chain, 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to loose p on 2nd row, 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to 2nd p on same row, 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to loose p on 1st row, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, ring 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to p on foundation ring where first row was joined, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to 1st p on next chain, 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds 2 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to same p where this row starts. If the lace is required to fit something circular it will be joined only by the 4th p of the 1st and 9th Trefoils, but if it is to be used on a straight edge it will be joined by the 3rd p of the 5 p chain in addition to the Trefoils at the corners.

GRAFTON REVERS

(Continued from Page 11)

chain on the first Fern-leaf. 4 ch-st, turn, miss 1 stitch, 1 treble into foundation, 1 ch, miss one stitch, 1 treble into foundation. Work right along in this way to the starting point.

The ball and shuttle threads will now be together again; take a few yards from the ball and wind them on to a second shuttle, in order to make the outer row embellished with JOSEPHINE KNOTS.

Holding the shuttle with which you have done the previous work in the right hand, and using the second shuttle as a ball-thread, ch 3 ds, p 3 ds, join to picot on MEDALLION, repeat this chain twice, 3 ds, drop your first shuttle, and taking up the second one, make a JOSEPHINE KNOT in this manner. Put the thread round your hand as if making a ring, make 8 hs (like the first half of a ds), close, using the second shuttle again as a ball-thread, ch 3 ds, join to next picot on MEDALLION. This loop (3 ds, JOSEPHINE KNOT, 3 ds) is continued round the rever to join the crochet heading, being joined to each picot on both LEAVES AND MEDALLIONS. Where the space between the portions of the design is too small for a KNOT, a plain chain of 3 ds only is used.

Make another rever to match.

Always use a reef-knot for joins in tread. It lies flat and is not nearly so noticeable as any other kind; further, as soon as it is tied the loose ends can be cut off at once, and will not become entangled with the stitches.

Keep both stitches and picots at an even tension. Tatting should have a crisp, firm appearance. If the work is too tight the lace will be hard; if too loose it will not retain its shape in wear.

The Kino Roll-Collar.

Most designs for collars in Tatting are of the flat variety known as "Peter Pan," but here is a collar of a different kind; it will give a delightful finish to your frock or suit which already has a material collar. The lace provides a flattering setting for the face, and in addition helps to keep the dress clean, for Tatting is much easier to launder than a whole garment. The model is made in No. 50 cotton and is composed of a double row of Medallions encircled by an unusual design; a row of plain chain scallops completes the outer edge, whilst the neck-edge is finished with a row of chain-stitch made with a crochet hook. This latter expedites the attaching of the collar after laundering.

Outer Medallions:

With two threads. Ring 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. * Chain 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring 4 ds, join to picot of previous ring, 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Repeat from * 6 times, making 8 rings and chains in all. Join the 8th ring to the 1st. Tie and cut. Make 23 more Medallions (24 in all), joining by middle picot of chain into a long strip.

Inner Medallions:

With two threads. Ring 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. * Chain 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring 3 ds, join to picot of previous ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Repeat from * until there are 8 petals and chains, join the 8th and 1st rings, also connect the last chain by its second picot to the third picot of middle chain on third Medallion of outer row. Make 19 more Medallions like this, joining each one to its predecessor as well as to the Medallions in the outer row.

The two end Medallions are slightly different. They have an extra ring (Ring 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close) on the second chain, counting from the last joining to outer Medallion.

Edging—1st Row: Start at neck-edge. With Two Threads. Ring 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 1 ds, p, 2 ds, close. Turn work so that side with one picot is upward. Ch 2 ds, 2 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to second picot on third chain from extra ring on first small Medallion, 2 ds, 2 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring

2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 1 ds, p, 2 ds, close. Turn work so that side with one picot is uppermost, passing shuttle-thread under and ball-thread over. (It will be found most convenient after placing threads in position to turn ring back and hold it with the thumb.) Ch 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Release ring which is under your thumb, and join to second picot, turn work and make two more rings and chains like the last. The fifth chain is joined like the first to the next small Medallion. Repeat along neck-edge, joining every fourth chain to middle chain on small Medallions, when the last Medallion is joined make the Rings larger in this way. Ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, close, and the chains 3 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. After turning the corner the fourth pattern is joined to middle picot on extra ring on the end small Medallion. The second join is to the middle of the third chain on large Medallion. Now make three-quarters of the pattern (2 loops outside and 1 loop inside), then two rings and chains with the chains outside and the rings joined by nearest picots. (This will keep the corner firm). Since the last join to a Medallion you will have four chains outside and one inside, make four more alternately inside and outside, joining the fifth (which will be an inside one) to the third free chain on the first large Medallion. Continue along the outer edge, joining every fourth chain to a Medallion, making the opposite corner to match. Do not cut.

Last Row: On outer edge only. Ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to middle of chain on previous row. * 3 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next opposite chain. Repeat from * 5 times. Ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next outside chain. Continue with this pattern round outer edge, matching other corner and front. Tie and cut.

With finer cotton and a No. 6 Crochet-hook join in the same place as the outer Tatting row, 6 ch, slip-stitch to middle picot of outer loop, 6 ch and repeat. If finer crochet-cotton is not available fewer chain-stitches will be needed, but this must be adjusted to suit the individual worker.

KAMO PETER PAN COLLAR,

(Continued from Page 16)

p, 3 ds, join to third picot of second chain from the point where the Medallions are joined to one another (leaving one chain free), 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. * Chain 4 ds, p, 4 ds. Ring 3 ds, join to picot of last ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Repeat from * joining every SIXTH Ring to the third picot of the middle chain on each Medallion. This is the neck-edge and is continued to the matching point on the other end of the row of Medallions, continue with the same pattern and make one free ring. Join the next ring to the second picot of the next chain and the following ring to the fourth picot of the same chain. Continue round the Medallion to the last chain before the point where the Medallions are joined together, make one ring only on this chain and join it to the second picot, chain as usual, join the next ring to the fourth picot of the first chain on the adjoining Medallion. Complete the outer edge of the collar, joining the threads to make a perfect join. Tie and cut. The collar is tacked to the frock by the picots.

LAUNDERING.—Tatting does not require more than ordinary care when it is washed. If it has been made of white cotton it can be boiled, and a little preliminary soaking with a good soap will make it unnecessary for the lace to be rubbed. Place the article between the folds of a towel and it will go through the wringer without taking any harm. Coloured or silk work cannot, of course, be consigned to the copper, but if it is shaken well in a bowl of good suds and dried quickly it will look like new again. NEVER STARCH LACE of any description; a slight stiffness similar to new can be imparted by the addition of a little borax to the last rinse. To iron Tatting, have it a little damp, straighten out the picots and any loose parts of the design, cover with an old handkerchief and press with a warm iron.

Tamaki Set.

(Illustration on Back Cover)

This is an ideal design for the worker with little time to spare, it is also very simple and will make an easy approach to "Tatting" for a beginner. The model was made in mercerised cotton No. 40, and also requires half a yard of 36 inch net if you have to buy it, but if you have a piece of net in your "piece-bag" it can be made out of less. The net for the large mat measures 13½ inches by 8 inches, and the two smaller ones are 8½ inches by 3½ inches finished. When cutting out the net allow ½ inch turnings all round.

The Tatting for the larger mat consists of 19 Medallions and 12 for each of the smaller ones. Between each of the Medallions is a small figure which fills the space between the lace and the net.

To make a Medallion start with a little square in the centre, which is composed of four Trefoils connected by bars.

First Row: With two threads. Ring 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p of previous ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, small picot, 5 ds. * Make another Trefoil to match, joining second p of first ring to second picot of last ring. Chain 5 ds, join to small picot on first chain, 5 ds. Repeat from * twice, joining last Trefoil to first Trefoil in order to make square neat. Tie and cut.

Second Row: With two threads. * Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, join to first picot on centre ring of Trefoil, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Repeat from * once. Make another ring. Ch 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. This makes one side of the square, repeat all round. Tie and cut.

When making the second and subsequent Medallions join them to each other by the centre picot of the first five picot chain. After making the first two Medallions make the figure consisting of four rings which fill in the space between the Medallions and the net.

With shuttle thread only. Ring 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot of previous ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 4th picot on 7 p chain, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to fourth picot on same chain, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to second picot on 7 p chain on next Medallion, 3 ds, 2 p, 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, join to fourth picot on 7 p chain, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to first p on first ring 3ds, close. If the little figures are made after each Medallion is completed it will prevent the work from twisting. When making the last Medallion for each mat join it on both sides to make the lace continuous.

The large Medallion, which is placed in the centre of the larger mat, is made in this way, WITH TWO THREADS. Make a square similar to the ones in the centre of the edging Medallions but with 5 p, 3 ds bet, for the first leaf of Trefoil. Second Ring 3 ds, join to picot on previous ring, 3 ds, 8 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Third Ring. As first ring, joining to first picot. Ch 7 ds, p, 7 ds. Repeat from beginning until you have made four Trefoils, joining them by the third picots of the two side rings. Now make two centres similar to those in the edging Medallions, joining by the centre picots of the large ring.

For the Edging Round the Centres: With two threads. Ring 3 ds, 2 p, 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to picot of third ring of Trefoil 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Repeat this ring and chain round the centres until there are three groups of three rings round the end and then a Chain of 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds, bet, 3 ds, and a group of four rings joined to the loose picot on side ring of Trefoil, the second ring is joined to the third picot on centre ring, the third ring is joined to the fifth picot on same ring, and the fourth ring is joined to the loose ring and the other small ring. The other half of the edge is worked in the same way.

To make up the set, machine round the two pieces of net, trim the seam to ¼ inch and slip stitch the lace to the edge, it will be found quite easy if the lace is first tacked to the net. The Medallion in the centre of the large mat is tacked on with small stitches taken through the picots. When completed the large mat measures 18 inches by 12 inches, and the small ones 12½ inches by 8½ inches.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Keep your hands as smooth and clean as possible when making lace. If, after a good scrub and a liberal use of pumice, they are still rough, take a small spoonful of ordinary white sugar in your damp hands and rub it into the parts which will catch when working. The crystals will remove every trace of roughness. Rinse well and dry thoroughly.

Some of the designs are made up of many small pieces; a method which will speed up your work is to make all the pieces of one design first, such as all the centres, thread them on a safety-pin. Mass-production applied to an ancient art!

If, after closing a ring you discover a mistake, it cannot be unpicked—it is a waste of time to try. Cut it off, join the thread with a reef-knot and be more careful next time. A chain, however, can be unpicked if necessary.

Edges of linen which are to receive a Tatted lace can be hem-stitched, a row of double-crochet worked round, two stitches to each hole of the hem-stitching. The second time round catch the Tatting by the picots with a few chains between. This makes a lace a little wider. Another method is to tack the lace to the edge and buttonhole round the article, sewing in the picots as you go along.

The length of the thread between your hands has an important bearing on the speed with which you will work. Do not have the thread any longer than is necessary.

THE ARIA NIGHTDRESS YOKE

(Continued from Page 12)

join to 3rd picot of next chain, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. This completes the Trefoil. The chains which connect with a similar Trefoil at the back MUST face inwards, in order to obtain this effect, Ch 5 ds, small picot, 5 ds, join to first picot on chain to which the first ring of Trefoil is joined, making the join with the ball-thread, Ch 7 ds, join to corresponding picot on next Medallion, ch 5 ds, join to small picot, 5 ds. Make another Trefoil for the back, joining the left-hand ring first; then a second bar of chains to match the other side. Tie into Trefoil and cut. All chain joins in this figure must be made with the Ball-thread in order to keep the chains facing inwards and prevent any twists.

Edging for Sleeves or Armholes:

This little edge is all made in one row and requires two threads. Ring 2 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Ch 4 ds, p, 6 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 6 ds, p, 4 ds, join to 4th picot on ring, 5 ds. Ring 2 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. * Ring 2 ds, join to last picot of previous ring, 2 ds, 6 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Ch 5 ds. Ring as first ring, Ch 4 ds, join to single picot on long chain, 6 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 6 ds, p, 4 ds, join to 4th picot on last ring, 5 ds, Ring 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to fourth picot on third ring, 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Repeat from * until sufficient length has been made. This edging is joined to the shoulder Medallions as follows: Join by middle picot of three picot group following 6 ds ch to centre picot of 5 p ch, on two chains preceeding Trefoil. The next two joins are to middle picots on Trefoils, and the last two joins are like the first two, to succeeding centre picot of 5 p ch. This will make six joins in all. When enough for the purpose is made the pattern can be joined to make a perfect circle.

When Tatting with two threads do not leave a space between the rings and chains.

HAWERA COLLAR

(Continued from Page 14)

is joined by its 3 p chain (similar to Daisies Nos. 10 and 11) to each of three large Medallions. A Trefoil, Nos. 16 and 17, fills in the space between last Daisy and middle large Medallion on the sides of the collar. It is made thus: With shuttle thread. Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 2nd chain on 12 petalled daisy from where the daisy is joined to the side Medallion, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 4th picot on next chain of middle large Medallion, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. 2nd Ring: 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 4th picot on succeeding chain of middle large Medallion, 3 ds, 6 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. 3rd Ring: Ring 3 ds, join to last picot of 2nd ring, 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to middle picot of next chain round 12 petalled daisy, 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Tie and cut. This completes the Medallions and the Collar is finished with a row of rings round the neck-edge.

Neck-Edge: Start at the back. Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 3rd picot of Medallion No. 13. 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 4 ds, join to middle picot of small ring, 4 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to middle picot of free chain on No. 11 Daisy, repeat chain and join to succeeding chain. Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next chain, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to middle picot of first free chain on No. 7 Medallion, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. * Chain 3 ds, 6 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to middle picot on first free chain on No. 6 Medallion, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 6 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next free chain, 3 ds, 6 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next free chain, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, 6 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 4th picot of Trefoil (No. 17), 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to 4th picot of third ring of Trefoil, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 6 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Trefoil as follows: Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to third picot previous ring 3 ds,

2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. 2nd Ring: 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to middle of free chain on 12 petalled Daisy No. 15, 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. 3rd Ring: 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to middle picot on first free petal of Daisy No. 9, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, 9 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Trefoil. Ring 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next petal of daisy, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. 2nd Ring: 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next picot of No. 9 Daisy, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to last picot on No. 8 Daisy, 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. 3rd Ring: 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next petal on No. 8 Daisy, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Make other half of neck to correspond. Join Medallions Nos. 1 and 2, and 1 and 5 with a little chain. Join to middle picot, chain 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Join to opposite Medallion. Tie and cut.

AROHA D'OYLEY

(Continued from Page 17)

close. Ch 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring 2 ds, 7 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Ch 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Repeat from * all round. Tie and cut.

The points are made without cutting the thread, Sl-sts being used to carry the threads to the desired position for the next row.

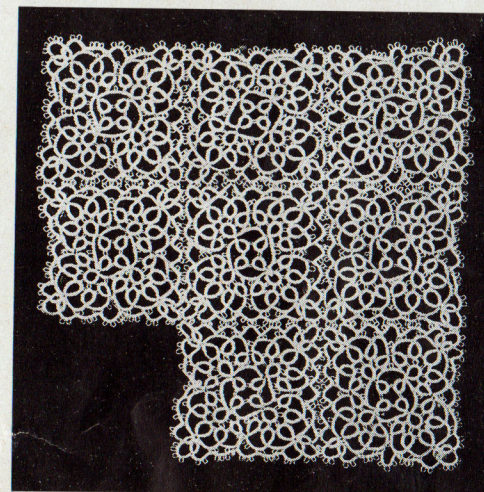
With Two Threads: Commence with a Trefoil, Ring 3 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot of first ring, 2 ds, 2 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to sixth picot of loose ring on 10th round, 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to second picot of next loose ring, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot of second ring, 2 ds, 4 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 5 ds. Sl-st back to middle picot of last chain. Ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to middle of next chain. Repeat. Sl-st back to middle p. Chain 5 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 5 ds, join to middle of next chain. Tie and cut. Make seven more points like the last, which completes the D'Oyley.

The Waimate All-over Pattern.

In this all-over lace, which is composed of a single square Medallion joined in any of the geometrical patterns based on the square, will be found a most useful adjunct to the Tatting repertoire. It is composed of a centre square and two surrounding rounds, and is worked with two threads throughout. The model was made in No. 50 Mercerised Cotton and measures 24 inches, for each square, in this number. It is suitable for the decoration of tray cloths or towels. Worked in Nos. 70 or 80 it will grace the daintiest lingerie; whilst if made in a coarse number—about 15 or 20—a Bedspread would not be such an enormous piece of work as it sounds. The latter could be further reduced by making lace squares alternate with pieces of linen; this plan has also the advantage of making the work easier to handle, for the pieces of lace will not be any larger than you will wish to carry in your hand-bag.

Make a Centre Square thus: * Ring 7 ds, p, 5 ds, p, 7 ds, close. Ring 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, close. Ch 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds. Ring 7 ds, join to first picot on first ring, 5 ds, p, 7 ds, close. Ring 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, close. Ch 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds. Repeat from * once, joining the four rings together in the middle. Tie and cut.

Second Round: With two threads. Ring 6 ds, join to third picot on chain, 3 ds, join to first picot on large ring of centre square, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 8 ds, join to last ring, 3 ds, join to second picot on large ring, 3 ds, p, 8 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 6 ds. Ring 10 ds, join to last ring, 3 ds, join to third picot on large ring, 3 ds, p, 10 ds, close. Ch 6 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds. Ring 8 ds, join to last ring, 3 ds, join to fourth picot of large ring, 3 ds, p, 8 ds, close.

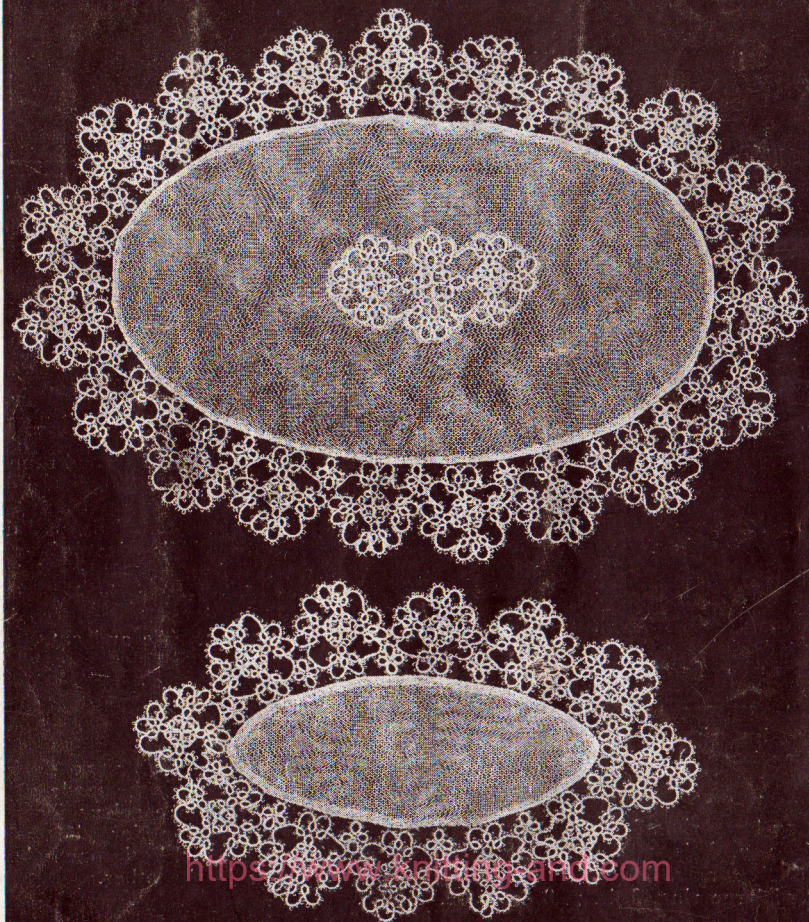


Ch 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 6 ds, join to last ring, 3 ds, join to fifth picot of large ring, 3 ds, join to first picot on chain, 6 ds, close. Repeat three times, tie and slip-stitch (see special instructions) to middle picot of chain between first and second Daisy Petals.

Third Round: Ch 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Join to middle picot of next chain, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds. Ring 7 ds, join to centre ring of daisy in second round, 7 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, 4 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 7 ds, join to the same place as the last ring, 7 ds, close. Ch 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, join to middle picot of next chain, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to middle picot of following ch, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next chain. Repeat three times. Tie and cut.

Tatting in two colours or two shades of the same colour can be made very attractive by using one colour for the shuttle and the other for the ball-thread. The rings will be in one colour and the chains in the other.

THE TAMAKI SET



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