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Furness TATTING DESIGNS

No. 2



Collar - Reverse

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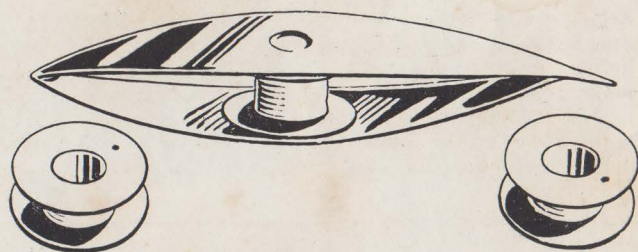
By

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Tattling.

IN offering this Second Number of "FURNESS TATTING DESIGNS" to the public, it has been my aim to produce not only something new in Tattling but also to supply the needs of the workers who have been kind enough to write to me, expressing their appreciation of the laces contained in "FURNESS TATTING DESIGNS" and asking if I could supply certain articles which they wished to make. Some of these designs are contained in the following pages, whilst others will appear at a later date.

Amongst my correspondence were many enquiries for the shuttle with detachable spools which I described. This shuttle was one I had obtained many years ago and is now unprocurable. However, as so many Tatters desire to expedite their work, I am pleased to say that I have been successful in arranging the manufacture of these excellent articles, which does away with so much tedious hand-winding of the shuttle. They will be obtainable at all shops dealing in the requisites of this class of work. When purchasing make sure that you receive three spools with every shuttle.

The shuttles are very light in weight, and being plated slip easily through your hands and your work. The Joiner, which is an integral part of the shuttle, obviates the waste of time when a pin or crochet-hook is employed to connect the various portions of the work together. In recommending them, I cannot say more than this: I have used two of these shuttles for twenty years and am certain that I would not have made such a quantity of lace—which is literally miles—with an old-fashioned shuttle.

The elementary instructions have been retained, but the remainder of the booklet is new. Some of the articles I have not yet seen expressed in Tatted Lace, such as the Hinemoa Bridal Halo and the Kaipara Spray. The Rotoma Collar is also a new style, many dresses to-day being made with built-up neck-lines and a collar which fits a flat neck will not "go" round these newer models. This design will supply this deficiency. The Medallion which forms the back of the Carol Bonnet is also new, for instead of concentric rounds it is made in rows converging to the centre. A glance at the illustration for the Tekapo Posy, which embodies a similar principle, will make this clear.

Most of the patterns will be found easy of execution, especially those of the more conventional type, whilst the ambitious Tatter who desires fresh fields and pastures new is also provided with additional material.

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 Tattling 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 Tattling.

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-

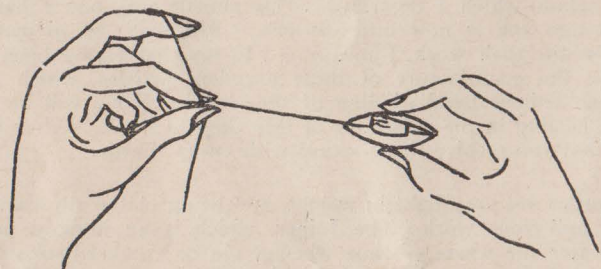


FIG 1

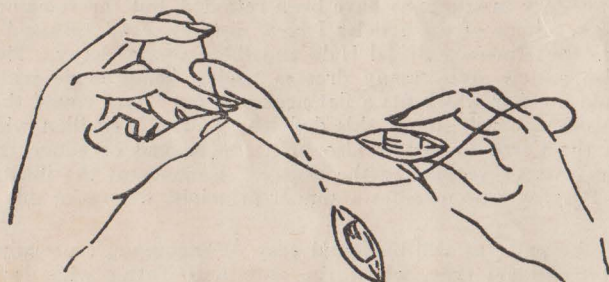


FIG 2

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

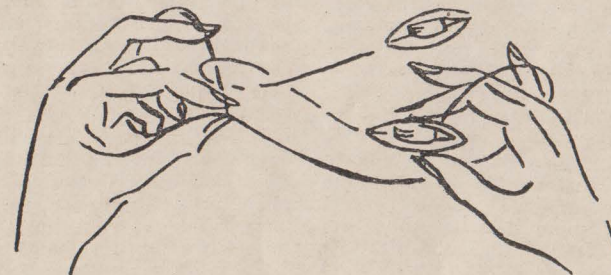


FIG 3

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.

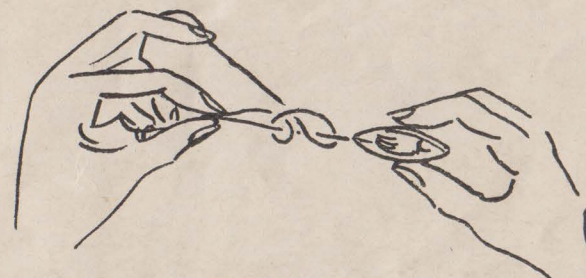


FIG 4

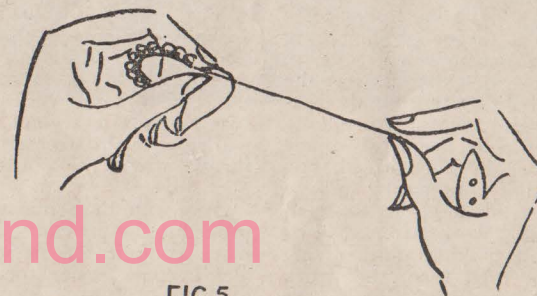


FIG 5

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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

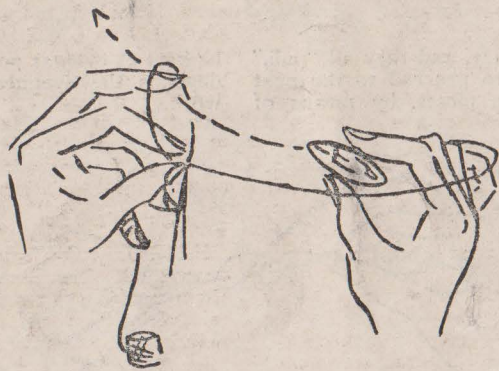


FIG 6

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.

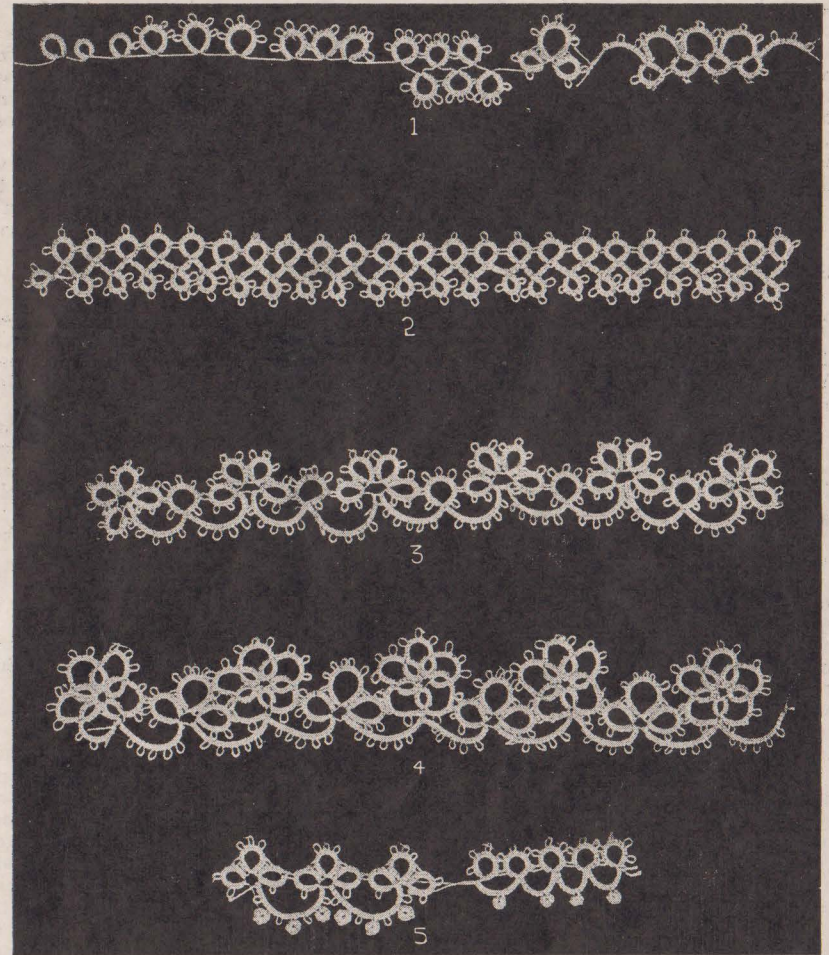
Tatting with Two Threads. (Illustration 6). By this means it is possible to produce "chains" or bars, and the designs you execute are no longer limited to "Rings" connected with single threads.

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.

Elementary Designs



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, 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 of Elementary Designs is an easy introduction to Tatting with two threads. Ring 4 ds, 3 p, 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. * Ch 3 ds. Turn 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.

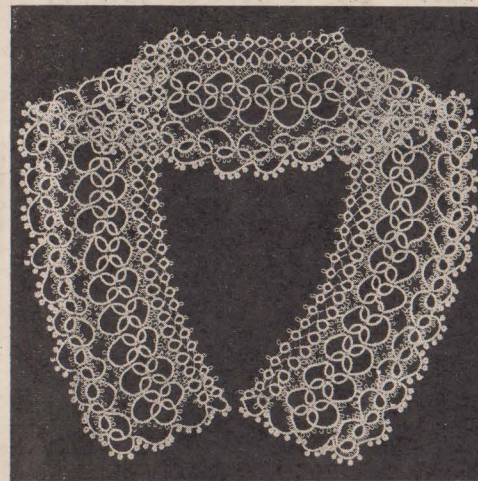
R—Ring. A number of ds, made with the shuttle thread and drawn up to form a ring.

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 Rotoma Collar

This collar is suitable for a dress with a built-up neck and V front. It is easy of execution and has the added merit of being quickly made. The model was made with No. 50 Mercerised cotton, and measures 19 inches on the neck edge. Two shuttles are necessary, as the outer edge is embellished with **JOSEPHINE KNOTS**.

FIRST ROW: With one shuttle only. Ring 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Turn work and leave small piece of cotton. Ring 6 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 6 ds, close. * Turn work and leave small piece of cotton. Ring 4 ds, join to last p on first ring, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Turn work and leave small piece of cotton. Ring 6 ds, join to last p on second ring, 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Repeat from * until there are 64 small rings and 63 large rings. Cut the thread and tie both ends firmly.

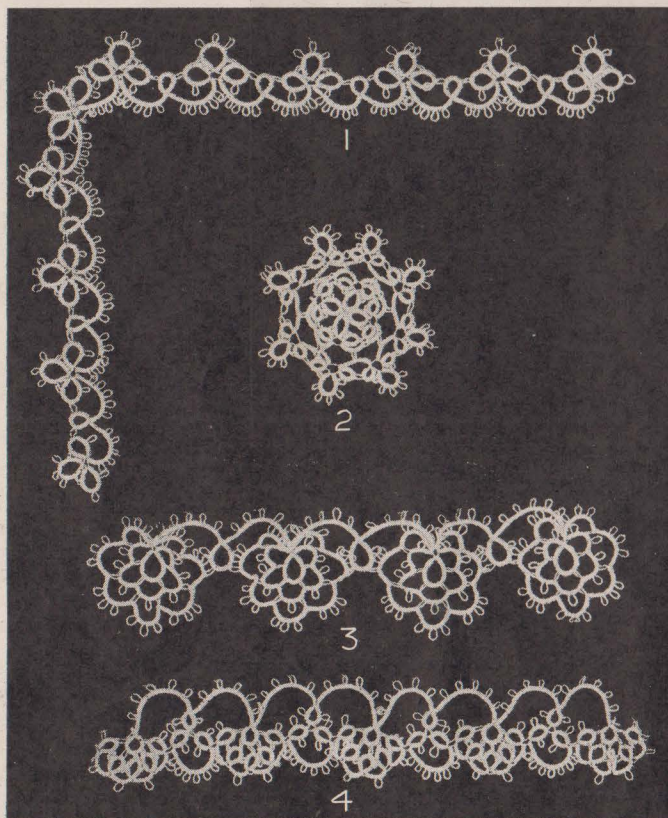
SECOND ROW: With two threads. * Ring 10 ds, 1 long p, 10 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, join to second p of second large ring on first row, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 10 ds, join to long p, 10 ds, close. Repeat 30 times from *. Chain 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring 12 ds, join to same place as last join, 12 ds, close. Chain 4 ds, 7 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds. Ring 12 ds, join to same place as last join (making four rings joined in the same place). * Ring 12 ds, join to next pair of rings, 12 ds, close. Chain

4 ds, 7 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds. Ring 12 ds, join in the same place as last join, 12 ds, close. Repeat from * until there are 31 clusters of four rings. Finish the row with Chain 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds, bet, 3 ds, join to base of first ring. Tie and cut.

THIRD ROW: * Ring 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, 1 long p, 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ch 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, join to fourth picot of chain below cluster in previous row, 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds. Ring 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to long picot of last ring, 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Repeat from * along row. Tie and cut.

THE OUTER EDGE. Made with two shuttles. Join to picot on side of first ring in first row. Chain 5 ds, Josephine Knot of 12 hs, 5 ds, Josephine Knot, 5 ds, Josephine Knot, 5 ds, join to second free p on large ring of first row, 5 ds, 5 Josephine Knots 5 ds bet, 5 ds, join to fourth p of chain between cluster on second row, 5 ds, 6 Josephine Knots 5 ds bet, 5 ds, join to first p of first ch in third row, 5 ds, 5 Josephine Knots 5 ds bet, 5 ds, join to long picot between rings on outer edge of collar. Continue round collar with chains of 5 ds, 5 Josephine Knots 5 ds bet, 5 ds, join between rings. Make the other front to correspond. Tie and cut.

Useful Oddments in Tatted Lace.



THE KARAMU EDGING AND CORNER.

(No. 1 in Illustration)

This quickly-worked lace is suitable for household linen or if made in a very fine cotton would be a handsome edging for gift handkerchiefs. The model was tatted in No. 60 mercerised cotton and measures seven-eighths of an inch wide.

With two threads. Ring 6 ds, 3 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Ring 6 ds, join to last picot of first ring, 4 ds, 4 p 4 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Ring 6 ds, join to last picot of previous ring, 6 ds, 2 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. * Chain 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Ring 6 ds, join to second picot of last ring, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Ring

6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to picot of small ring, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Ring 6 ds, join to last picot of previous ring, 4 ds, 4 p 4 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Ring 6 ds, join to last picot of previous ring, 6 ds, 2 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Repeat from * until the CORNER is reached, arranging the size of the article so that the last figure will be a Trefoil. Make a chain as usual, followed by another Trefoil, joining the second picot of the first corner ring to the second picot of last ring on previous Trefoil. Make a chain and follow it with a third Trefoil, joined in the same way. Continue until the next corner is reached, when the process is repeated. On completion of the lace, join the last small ring to the First Trefoil. Tie and cut.

THE KAWHIA MEDALLION.

(No. 2 in Illustration)

This handy Medallion is a useful size, measuring 2 inches in diameter when made in No. 60 mercerised cotton, and is not at all difficult of execution, besides being easy to memorise.

FIRST ROUND: With two threads. Ring 6 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p of first ring, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p of second ring, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to last p on third ring, 4 ds, p, 4 ds. Make three more Trefoils, joining each one by its first p, to the same p as the chain round the edge, also the middle p of the centre ring. Do not forget to connect the last ring with the first ring in order to make a complete circle. Finish with chain 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join into base of first Trefoil. Tie and cut.

SECOND ROUND: With two threads. Ring 6 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p, 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, join to a p on first round, 5 ds. Turn work. * Ring 6 ds, join to last p on first Trefoil, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p, 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, join to next p on first round, 5 ds. Turn work. Repeat from the * six times (8 Trefoils in all), joining the last Trefoil to the first Trefoil. Tie and cut.

THE OHAKEA EDGING.

(No. 3 in Illustration)

This edging when made with No. 60 mercerised cotton measures 1½ inches, and is suitable for use on either Household Linen or Lingerie. It is all made in one row and is easy to execute. It requires two threads.

Commence with a Ring 6 ds, 4 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Turn work. * Chain 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to first p on ring. Repeat from * four times, joining to each of the picots in turn, join the last chain to the base of the ring. Turn the work. Chain 5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to second p. Chain

5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to third p from previous join, 5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to second succeeding p, 5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to second p from last join, 5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to second p, 5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to third p from last joining, 5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to base of ring. This completes small flower motif. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 5 p 5 ds bet, 5 ds. Turn work. Ring 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to upper p of second chain around flower motif (that is the sixth p), 6 ds, 2 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 5 p 5 ds bet, 5 ds. Make another floral motif, commencing with a ring and one row of 3 p chains with 3 ds bet. The last row is chain 5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds join to second p, 5 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds join to upper picot of ring between motif, 5 ds join to third p from last joining, and complete the row like the first one.

THE WAIHOU EDGING.

(No. 4 in Illustration)

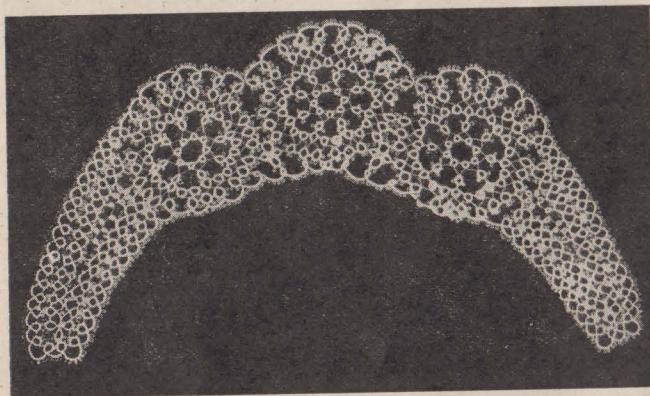
This neat edging will be found useful for a variety of articles. When made with No. 60 mercerised cotton the finished lace measures 1½ inches in width and each repeat is 1½ inches. It is composed of two rows.

FIRST ROW: With two threads. * Ring 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 5 p 5 ds bet, 5 ds. Turn work. Ring 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 5 p 5 ds bet, 5 ds. Turn work. Repeat from *.

SECOND ROW: With two threads. Ring 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to first p of first ring of previous row, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 3 ds, p, 3 ds. Turn work. * Ring 4 ds, join to last p of previous ring, 4 ds, join to next p of ring in first row, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 3 ds, p, 3 ds. Turn work. Repeat from * three times, (making five rings, but only four chains). Ring 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to middle p of second ring in first row, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Turn work. Make another ring like the last, joining to the same place and repeat from the beginning of the row.

The Hinemoa Bridal Halo

(See Illustration on Front Cover)



"Something Old and New" is a requisite for all Brides, and here is something new, a Halo of Tatted Lace to enhance the charm of the dainty bride.

Made in No. 70 mercerised cotton, the Lace measures 3 inches at its deepest point. It is stiffened with Gum Arabic, and after the ceremony can be used for Lingerie.

Begin with Medallions. With one shuttle. * Ring 6 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Leave a tiny piece of thread. Ring 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Repeat from * seven times, joining picots on small rings to make an inner circle.

SECOND ROUND. Ring 6 ds, 2 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Leave piece of thread as in first round. Ring 6 ds, p, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Leave piece of thread as before. Ring 6 ds, join to p on first ring, 3 ds, join to middle of p of outer ring on centre, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Turn work. (Each time after turning work leave same amount of thread). Ring 6 ds, join to last p of second ring, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Ring 6 ds, join to p on adjoining ring, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Turn work. 6 ds, join to last p of adjoining ring, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close. There are eight clusters of three rings on each side

joined by the middle ring to the outer ring of the centre, each small ring of this round is joined to its neighbour.

There are three medallions across the front joined thus: Leave one cluster on lower edge at either side of centre front and join last two rings to corresponding rings on side medallions. This will make the side medallions a little lower than the centre one. (An alternative method of connecting the medallions is to make the three medallions separately and tie them together with piece of thread, as the work is so fine this joining would not show). Between the medallions on the lower edge are two little four ring figures made thus: Ring 4 ds, p, 6 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 6 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to p on last ring, 4 ds join to middle p of end ring on cluster below that which joins the three medallions together, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to last p, 6 ds, join to middle p of end ring on cluster which joins medallions, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to corresponding p of other medallion, 6 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Make another small ring as the second, joining in three places. Tie and cut.

The small flower and leaf sprays at the side of the medallions are made with one thread also. Commence with the leaves. Ring 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close.

Leave a tiny piece of thread and repeat five times (six leaves in all). Now make a flower of five petals the same size as the leaves, but without any thread between them. Join the third petal to the centre picot of the last ring of the cluster immediately opposite the point where the medallions are joined. Tie the little string of petals to form a flower and fasten securely.

With two threads make a row of rings and chains around the spray just completed. Join the threads to upper p of cluster below that to which the flower has been joined, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to petal of flower, 3 ds, p, 3 ds. Turn work. Ring 6 ds, p, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to next petal on flower, 3 ds, p, 3 ds. Ring 6 ds, join to p on last ring, 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to p on second leaf, 3 ds, p, 3 ds. Continue to make rings and chains, joining to alternate leaves until the end of the spray is reached; make five more rings and chains. (This will make nine rings and ten chains in all). A Trefoil is made at the end, consisting of three similar rings. **The centre ring of this Trefoil is not joined to its neighbours.**

Chain 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to centre p of last chain, 3 ds, p, 3 ds. Make 13 rings and 12 chains to correspond with the lower side, joining them to the corresponding chains and the loose leaves and flower petals, complete by joining to upper ring of cluster on medallion. Tie and cut. Work a similar row around the other side of the Halo, starting at the top.

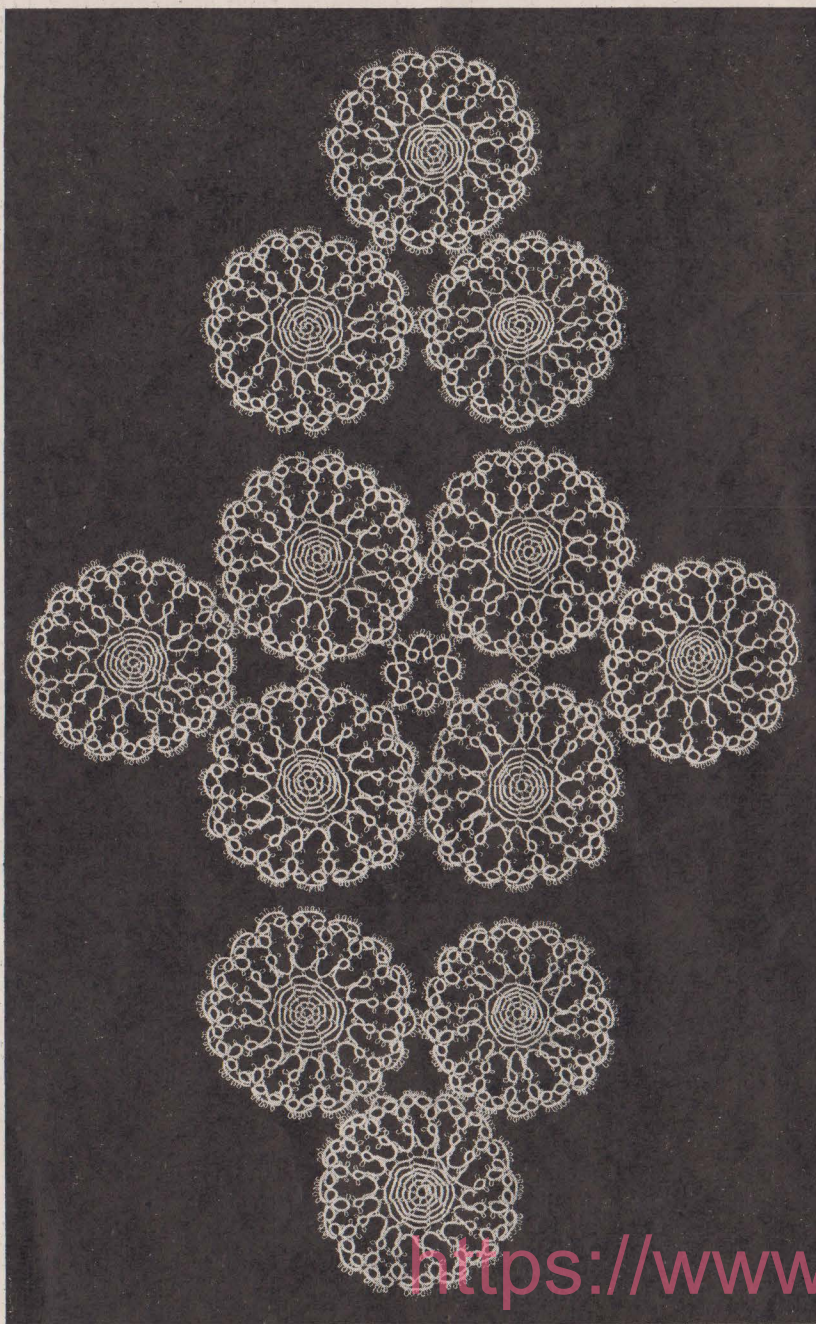
FINAL ROUND: With two threads. Commence with a ring 6 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, join to centre picot of first ring on side pieces (lower right hand side of Halo), 2 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Make 10 more rings and 9 chains similar to the last, joining them to each other

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!

and to the rings of the first row. (The last ring is only joined to its neighbour). Chain 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring as before. Join the middle ring of Trefoil to first upper picot. Chain 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Make another ring, joining to corresponding p on same ring of Trefoil. Chain 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. The next ring is only joined to its predecessor. You are now around the corner. Make 14 chains and 13 rings, joining the latter to the rings of the first row. The next ring is only joined to its predecessor. Chain 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Ring as before, joining by its middle p to the centre p of first loose cluster on Medallion. Chain 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Make seven rings and five chains, the latter each having five picots, joining them to successive rings of the Medallion. Make another ring, joining it to second ring of first loose cluster on centre Medallion. Continue around the Halo to a point corresponding with the commencement of this round. Make four 3 p chains, joining them to successive rings of the Medallion, 5 p chain, join to next ring (the first of a cluster), 5 p chain. Ring 6 ds, join to next ring, 6 ds, close. 5 p chain, ring 6 ds, join to centre p of lower ring on figure between Medallions, 6 ds, close. 5 p chain, ring 6 ds, join to loose ring on next Medallion, 6 ds, close. 3 p chain, ring, 6 ds, join to third p on next ring of Medallion, 6 ds, close. Ring 6 ds, join to corresponding p on next ring of same Medallion, 6 ds, close. Complete the outer edge to match. Tie and cut.

To use Gum Arabic for stiffening it will require soaking in water (hot) overnight and straining to remove impurities. Wet the lace, and remove excess water. Lay on clean cloth, applying gum solution (which should be about the consistency of syrup) with a clean brush. Leave it to dry.

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.



The Raurimu Duchess Set

This set for a Dressing-table is very simple, and being made in Medallions which are joined when tatting the last row, it is an ideal piece of work for those who do not wish to carry much work about with them. When the lace is made in No. 60 mercerised cotton each Medallion measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The larger mat consists of six Medallions and each of the smaller ones of three Medallions. The Medallion is made with two threads, and has a centre and two outer rows.

CENTRE: Chain makes the whole of the centre, so it is necessary to start with a picot. Where a continuous thread from the ball to the shuttle is used it will be found advisable to tie a knot in the cotton to prevent the thread being pulled right through when tightening the stitches. Start with a picot, 2 ds, 8 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to the first picot. * Make a picot immediately after the join (this is most important, for if it is omitted there will be nothing to join succeeding rows), 4 ds, join to next picot. Repeat from * seven times. The next round will require 6 ds between the joins, not forgetting the picot after each join. Make two more rounds with 8 and 10 ds respectively between each join. The final round of the Centre is made thus: * P. 6 ds, p, 6 ds; join to picot of previous row. Repeat from * all round. Tie and cut.

FIRST ROW: With two threads. Ring 6 ds, 3 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Turn Work. Chain 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to one of picots on centre, 5 ds, p, 5 ds. Turn work and repeat from the beginning, joining each chain to successive picots of centre. There will be 16 rings and chains. Join the last chain to base of first ring.

SECOND ROW: With two threads. This row consists of Trefoils and connecting chains. Commence with a Trefoil. Ring 6 ds, 3 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Ring 6 ds, join to last picot of previous ring, 4 ds, p, 4 ds join to middle p of ring in first row, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Ring 6 ds, join to last p of second ring, 6 ds, 2 p 6 ds bet,

6 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Turn work. * Ring 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to second p of previous ring, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Ring 6 ds, join to last p of previous ring, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to middle p of second ring in first row, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Ring 6 ds, join to last p of second ring, 6 ds, 2 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Repeat from * and finish by joining into base of first Trefoil. Tie and cut.

Make a second Medallion, joining the third p of the final chain in the last row to the corresponding picot of the first Medallion.

The third Medallion is joined so that there will be a free chain between each connection, thus leaving a small triangular space.

To make the large Mat commence with the small Medallion in the centre as follows:—

CENTRE: With two threads. Ring 6 ds, 3 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Turn work. * Chain 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Turn work. Ring 6 ds, join to last p of first ring, 6 ds, 2 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Repeat from * six times (there are eight rings and chains), joining the last ring to the first one, join the last chain to the base of the first ring. Tie and cut. Join the Medallions as illustrated.

“FURNESS” TATting DESIGNS, NO. 1

A limited number of this publication are now available, and may be obtained through Messrs. Gordon & Gotch Ltd. (all Australasian branches) or on application to the Publishers.

P.O. Box 41, Newmarket,
Auckland, N.Z.

The Carol Baby's Bonnet



This design for a Bonnet to fit a young baby is based on an unusual method of construction, for the back is not made of a Medallion of the general type with a series of concentric rings, but commencing with a very large Picot is worked in rows which are wider at the outside edge, thus forming a circle. The top is made in the same way, except that the rows are an even width and a larger size can be made without any more difficulty than is entailed by a simple measurement. When it is desired to make a small bonnet and enlarge it when the baby grows older an extra edge can be added, as is shown in the illustration. The model was made with No. 50 mercerised cotton, the back measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, whilst the top is 4 inches in width. Round-the-face measurement is 12 inches. The

additional row which can be added as the baby grows will enlarge the bonnet half an inch.

THE BACK: With two threads. Do not cut the thread after winding the shuttle, but make a knot in the cotton to prevent the picot slipping, and start the work with a picot about half an inch in diameter. (This may appear very large, but the hole will be gradually reduced as the work progresses). Chain 13 ds, ring 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Chain 8 ds, ring 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Chain 8 ds, ring 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to fourth p of last ring, small picot, 8 ds, join to third p of second ring, small picot, 8 ds, join to second p of first ring, 13 ds join into large p at beginning of work. * Chain 13 ds, join to small p in previous row, ring

2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Chain 8 ds, join to next small p, ring 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Chain 8 ds, join to next small picot, ring 3 ds 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to fourth picot on last ring, small picot, 8 ds, join to third p of next ring, small picot, 8 ds join to second p of next ring, small picot, 13 ds, join to large picot and repeat from * 16 times, making 18 patterns in all. When making the last row join to the foundation row to complete the circle.

THE TOP: With two threads, join to the second picot of an outside chain. Chain 15 ds, ring 3 ds 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. * Chain 10 ds, ring 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Repeat from the * five times (7 rings in all). Chain 5 ds 7 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to fourth p of nearest ring, small p, ch 10 ds, join to fourth p of next ring, continue along the row until the last ring is reached. Chain 15 ds, miss 3 p on back and join to the next one. Chain 3 ds, join to second p on the next scallop of the back. Repeat from the beginning until you have five rows of rings and have joined the threads to the next scallop. * Chain 5 ds, 3 p 5 ds bet, 5 ds, join to small p, repeat from * along the row. After joining to the last small p, ring 3 ds 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds,

close. Chain 5 ds 7 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to fourth p on last ring, 5 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, ring 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds, bet, 3 ds, join to fourth p on last ring (to the same p as the last joining), 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close.

* Chain 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to middle p in chain, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, turn work, p, turn work and repeat from * along the row, joining as usual to the fourth p from the last joining on the back. The next section has seven rows of rings, followed by insertion similar to the last. Then follows five more rows of rings. (This leaves one scallop on the back free). The bonnet is completed with a little edging across the back of the neck. Join to base of ring at outer edge of bonnet. Ring 3 ds 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 5 ds 7 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to fourth p of ring just made, 5 ds, join to base of second ring, and repeat across top of bonnet; there will be seven rings, the eighth one is joined to the same place as the 15 ds, join the ninth ring to the second p of free scallop on back, the tenth ring is joined to the sixth p of same scallop. The other side having eight more rings, is made to correspond. Finish the bonnet with ribbon and rosettes. To enlarge the bonnet as the baby grows repeat this little edging all round.

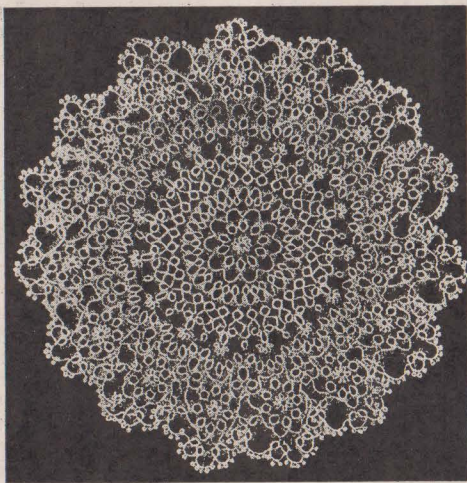
An error in transcription appeared in

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when a portion of the AROHA D'OYLEY instructions on page 24 were omitted, and whilst it would not prevent an experienced worker from completing the article a correction is appended.

AROH A D'OYLEY (Page 24).

With Two Threads: Commence points with a Trefoil. * Ring 3 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot of 1st ring, 2 ds, 2 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to sixth picot of loose ring on tenth round, 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, join to second picot of next loose ring, 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 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. Repeat from * twice. Now make another Trefoil. You will now have four Trefoils connected with three Chains. Sl-st back to the middle picot of the last chain. Chain 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 once. Sl-st back to middle picot. 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 Ruahine D'Oyley

Here is a D'Oyley of unusual design. Its centre is perfectly flat and will lie smoothly in the bottom of a glass or china bowl, while the edge is sufficiently full to follow the contour of the dish. The model was made in No. 60 mercerised cotton and measures 9in. in diameter. It is composed of a central Medallion, three rounds made with two threads, a round made with the shuttle thread only, another round with two threads, followed by a round of Medallions similar to the centre and finished with two more two thread rounds; the last round, being enriched with **Josephine Knots**, requires two shuttles.

The Centre Medallion: With shuttle thread only ring 4 ds, a long picot, 4 ds, close, turn work over leaving about one-eighth of an inch of thread, ring 4 ds, p, 3 ds, 5 p 1 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, close, turn work back again and repeat small ring, joining to picot. Turn work, ring 4 ds, join to last picot of second ring, 3 ds, 5 p 1 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Continue in this manner until there are 10 small rings joined together in the centre and 10 larger rings all connected by the first and last picot. Tie and cut.

FIRST ROUND: With two threads. This row is composed of chains only. Join the thread to the third picot of group of five at the top of the rings, chain 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to

third picot on next ring and continue these chain loops all round. Tie and cut.

SECOND ROUND: With two threads. Ring 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to second picot on chain in previous round, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Chain 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds. Ring 4 ds, join to picot on first ring, 4 ds, join to third picot on same chain, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Repeat last chain, make a third ring like the last one, joining to third picot on the same chain. Repeat the chain again. Continue the round, making groups of three rings on each chain of first round. There will be ten groups and the outer edge will consist of thirty chains, each bearing five picots. Tie and cut.

THIRD ROUND: With two threads. Ring 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to middle picot on chain in fourth round, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, make a small Trefoil, ring 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to last picot of first ring, 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to last picot of second ring, 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Turn work, chain 5 ds. Make another ring similar to the first ring in this round, joining it by the first picot to its neighbour, and by the second picot to the centre picot on the next chain of the second round. Chain 5 ds, a small picot (it is important that this picot be small), 5 ds, join shuttle thread to second picot on third ring of Trefoil,

turn work (this will bring the picots to the outside), 2 ds, 4 p 2 ds, bet, turn work back again, 5 ds, join to small picot, 5 ds. Repeat from beginning, joining the second picot of first Trefoil ring to fourth picot on chain. Tie and cut.

FOURTH ROUND: With shuttle thread only. Ring 4 ds, p, 3 ds, 5 p, 1 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Leave a-quarter inch of thread. * Ring 4 ds, join to middle picot on centre ring of Trefoil in third round, 4 ds, close. Leave a-quarter inch of thread, ring 4 ds, join to last picot of first ring, 3 ds, 5 p 1 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Repeat from the * four times. Leave a-quarter inch of thread, ring 6 ds, join to middle picot on bar between Trefoils in third round, 6 ds, close. Repeat these half circles, joining second picot of first ring in each group to corresponding picot in last ring of previous group. Tie and cut.

FIFTH ROUND: With two threads. Trefoil. Ring 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot of first ring, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to third picot on last ring of group in fourth round, 5 ds, join to third picot on first ring of next group, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last picot, 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join shuttle thread to middle picot on second ring of group in fourth round, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join shuttle thread to middle picot of third ring, p, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join shuttle thread to middle picot of fourth ring, 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, repeat from the beginning of the round. Tie and cut.

SIXTH ROUND. This round is composed of Medallions made with one thread only. Ring 4 ds, long picot, 4 ds, close. Leave $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of thread. Ring 4 ds, p, 3 ds, 5 p 1 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, close. * Leave one-eighth inch of thread. Ring 4 ds, join to long picot on small ring 4 ds, close. Leave one-eighth inch of thread. Ring 4 ds, join to last picot on second ring, 3 ds, 5 p 1 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Repeat from * until you have six small rings and five large ones, make the sixth large ring thus, ring 4 ds, join to last picot of large ring, 3 ds, 2 p 1 ds bet, join to fifth picot of seven picot chain preceding Trefoil in fifth round, 1 ds, 2 p 1 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Repeat

small ring, make seventh large ring, joining first picot to sixth ring as usual and the middle picot of cluster of five to middle picot of five picot chain on fifth round. Another small ring is worked in the centre and the eighth outside ring is joined in three places, first to the seventh large ring, then to the third picot of the seven picot chain, and the final joining is made to the first picot of the first large ring. Tie and cut.

There are fifteen of these Medallions, each with eight petals joined by three of them to the hollow between the Trefoils in the previous row.

SEVENTH ROUND: With two threads. Ring 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Join to third picot of first free ring of Medallion. * Chain 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to third picot of next ring and repeat from * three times. Ring 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to third loose picot on chain around Trefoil in fifth row, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to second picot of next chain, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to third picot of first free ring of Medallion. Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to third picot of last ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Repeat all round. Tie and cut.

EIGHTH ROUND: This round will require TWO SHUTTLES as it is finished with JOSEPHINE KNOTS. Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, join to top of Twin Rings in seventh round, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, Josephine Knot of eight hs, 3 ds, Josephine Knot, 5 ds. Ring 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to upper picot of previous ring, 3 ds, join where cluster of rings are joined, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, 5 Josephine Knots 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to second picot of second free chain around Medallions, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, 3 Josephine Knots, 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Make another ring like the last, joining it by the third picot to the same place as the last one. Chain 5 ds, 5 Josephine Knots 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Make another pair of rings, separated by a chain having three Josephine Knots joining them to the second picot of the next chain. Chain 5 ds, 5 Josephine Knots 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Repeat all round. Tie and cut.

The Tekapo Posy

Here is a novel and dainty accessory for your best costume. This is not so complicated as it appears at the first glance. It is composed of a small raised centre, three petals and pipe-cleaner. When made in No. 50 mercerised cotton it measures about 3 inches across. To retain the crispness associated with new work dip the finished lace (before adding the pipe-cleaner stem) in a solution of Gum Arabic.

With two threads. The entire posy is made without cutting the threads, so commence in the centre with five rings made with the shuttle thread only. Ring 6 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Join the rings together by the first picots. Tie the shuttle thread to the ball thread. * Chain 3 ds, 2 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join from back into base of first ring. Repeat from * until there are five loops at the back of the centre rose. Sl-st both threads to the nearest picot.

FIRST PETAL: Chain 15 ds, ring 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Chain 8 ds, ring 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to third picot of last ring, small p, 8 ds, join to second p of first ring, small p, 15 ds, join to second p at back of centre rose, 15 ds, join to small p above small ring. Ring 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Chain 8 ds, join over next small p. Ring 2 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Chain 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to third picot of last ring, small p, 8 ds, join to second picot of first ring, small p, 15 ds, join to next picot at back of centre rose. Continue until there are eight sections in the first petal.

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.



SECOND PETAL: Sl-st to the second picot from the end of the first petal (at the back) and make a row of four loops, each with three picots (12 in all). The second petal is made in the same way as the first, but it will not curve as much as that one does. It has 12 sections, one joined to each picot.

THIRD PETAL: Sl-st at the back to the base of the third section, and make three loops, each with three picots. This petal has nine sections to match the others. Tie and cut.

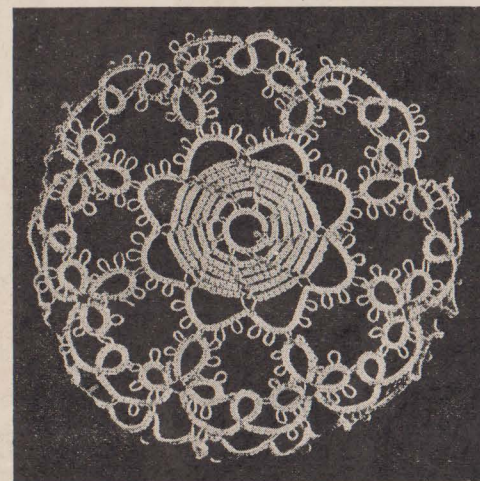
Whilst the posy is damp, after brushing with Gum Arabic, place the petals in position and allow to dry.

Bend the pipe-cleaner unevenly and push the folded end up the hole in the centre of the posy; bend it over a trifle and catch it at the back with a few stitches.

Always use a reef-knot for joins in thread. 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.

Tarawera Medallion

Used for a Powder Puff Case.



This dainty Medallion may be placed to a multitude of uses. When made in No. 50 mercerised cotton it measures 3 inches across. A little gusset makes it more commodious than these cases are usually found to be.

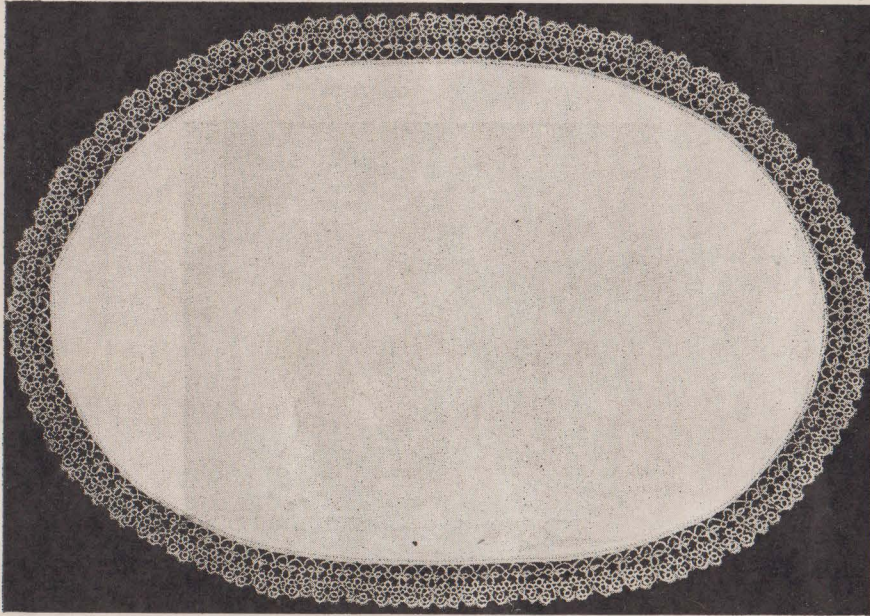
With two threads. Commence in the centre by tying a knot in the cotton, p, 3 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to first picot, p, 4 ds, join to next picot, p, 4 ds, join to next picot. Continue all round until the beginning is reached again, then make successive rows with 5, 6, 7 and 8 ds between the picots. The following round consists of chains thus, * 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next picot. Repeat from * seven times. Tie and cut.

FINAL ROUND: With two threads. * Ring 3 ds, 5 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 third picot on chain in previous round, 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.

Chain 5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Ring 6 ds, join to second p on last ring, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Chain 5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Repeat from * seven times, joining third picot of first Trefoil ring to picot on small ring between Trefoils and last picot of last small ring to third picot of first ring of first Trefoil. Make another Medallion to match.

GUSSET: With two threads. Composed only of chains, join to first picot following Trefoil 6 ds, join to corresponding picot on opposite Medallion, 6 ds, join to last picot on first chain, 6 ds, join to corresponding picot on opposite Medallion. Continue making 6 ds, and joining on alternate Medallions until there is just enough space for the insertion of the Puff. Tie and cut. Cut a lining from scraps of silk or organdie in a contrasting colour, complete with a Powder Puff and you have a delightful gift for a friend or a handy adjunct for your own hand-bag.

Hinau Edging



This pretty lace is made in two rows, both of which are worked with a shuttle and ball thread. The outer edge being slightly wider than the inner makes it an ideal edging for circular or oval tray cloths as well as an easily applied edge for a slip cut on the bias. The model was made with No. 40 mercerised cotton and measures 1½ inches in depth.

FIRST ROW: Commence with a Trefoil. Ring 4 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 4 ds, close. * Ring 4 ds, join to last p of previous ring, 3 ds, 6 p 3 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to last p of previous ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Chain 10 ds, p, 10 ds. Ring 4 ds, join to second p on third ring of Trefoil, 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Chain 10 ds, p, 10 ds. Ring 4 ds, join to last p of previous ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Repeat from * until sufficient length has been made, finishing with small ring and joining it to the first Trefoil when it is desired to make an edge. Make sure before joining that the lace is not twisted. Complete

the first row with the customary chain, join into base of first Trefoil. Tie and cut.

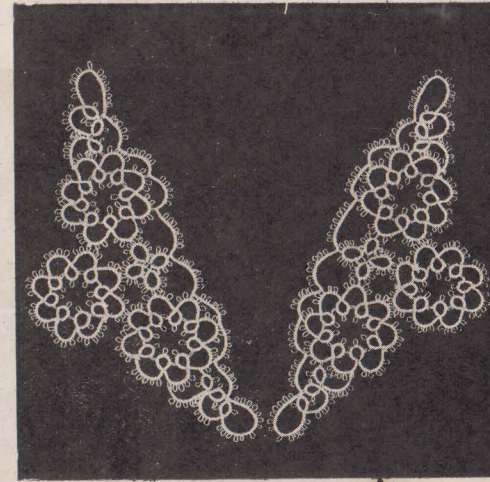
SECOND ROW: With two threads. Commence with a picot, 1 ds. (This will make two ds). Ring 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 4 ds. Ring 3 ds, join to last p on previous ring, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to fourth p on centre ring of Trefoil in first row, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Close. Chain 4 ds. * Ring 3 ds, join to last p of previous ring, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to loose p on ring between Trefoils of first row, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 4 ds. Ring 3 ds, join to last p of previous ring, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to second p of centre ring on next Trefoil in previous row, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 4 ds. Ring 3 ds, join to last p of previous ring, 3 ds, 4 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 2 ds, join to p at beginning, 3 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join shuttle thread to third p of last ring, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Join shuttle

(Continued on Page 23.)

Better done in 20 Mercer

The Te Poi Revers

Here is a twofold pleasing object for your busy shuttle. In the first place dainty revers are a useful adjunct to many frocks and suits; and secondly, the speed with which they may be made, for the pair illustrated were made in one evening. They measure 6½ inches in length and 3 inches across the widest part. No. 60 mercerised cotton was the medium. Composed of three small circular motifs grouped around a four-ringed central figure and an edging.



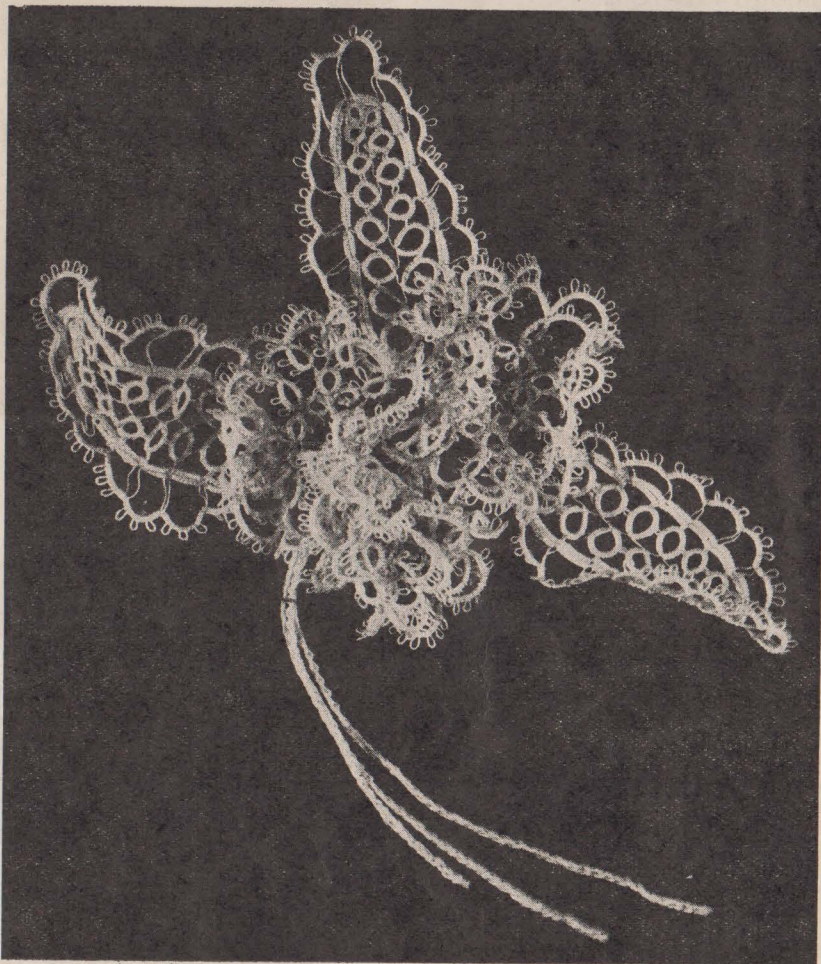
THE CENTRAL FIGURE: With one thread only. Ring 3 ds, 9 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Ring 3 ds, join to last p, 3 ds, 6 p 3 ds bet, close. Repeat these two rings, joining first p to last p of each ring and the last p of the final ring to the first p of the first ring. Tie and cut.

CIRCULAR MOTIF: With two threads. Ring 6 ds, 3 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. * Chain 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Ring 6 ds, join to last p of first ring, 6 ds, 2 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Repeat from * till there are 8 rings and 7 chains joining the last ring to the first one. Chain 5 ds 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to third p of the smaller loop on central figure, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to base of first ring on circular motif. Tie and cut. Make another motif, joining it by the seventh chain to the fourth p of the big loop in the central figure. Join the eighth chain to adjoining chain on the first circular motif. The third motif is joined to match the first one.

EDGING: With two threads. Join the thread to the first p of the third chain (counting from the joining of the first and second circular motif), 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Turn work. Ring 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to first p of next chain on circular motif, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Ring 6 ds, 3 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 5 p

5 ds bet, 5 ds. Ring 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to second p of last ring, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 5 p, 3 ds bet, 5 ds, p, 5 ds 7 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join shuttle thread into p where two rings are connected, 5 ds 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to second p on chain from where ring is joined, 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to third p of next chain on circular motif, 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to third p of next chain, 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to third p of succeeding chain, 5 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to fourth p of loose ring on central figure, 5 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to third p of first loose chain round circular motif, 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to third p of next chain. Repeat the last chain twice, joining the first one to the next chain. After making the second chain turn work and make a p. (This is to join the rings to). Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Turn work. Ring 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to p on reverse side of chain, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Turn work. Ring 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to same p as last joining, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Ring 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to fifth p on chain to which edging chain is joined, 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join to last p of next chain on circular motif. Tie and cut. Make another rever to correspond.

The Kaipara Spray



This Spray is composed of three flowers, three leaves, and an appropriate number of stalks. The model is made in No. 50 mercerised cotton, and is approximately 6 inches by 8 inches, although the size depends on how the leaves are twisted by the worker. When the Tatting is completed the lace is dipped into a strong solution of Gum Arabic and the leaves and flowers are bent to take whatever shape is desired. It is dried by placing in

strong sunlight, before a radiator, or in a cool oven.

THE FLOWERS. With two threads. Ring 4 ds, 3 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, 4 ds 4 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Ring 4 ds, join to last p, 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds. Make another Trefoil, joining by the second p of the first ring to the corresponding p on the last ring. Repeat the chain, joining the middle p to the middle p of the

first chain. Make two more picots and chains, joining all to make a square.

SECOND ROW: Ring 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, join where outside leaves of Trefoil are connected, 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Turn work. Chain 3 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Make another ring like the first, joining it to the first p of the centre leaf of Trefoil. Chain 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Continue making rings and chains, using a three picot chain on the corners and five picot chain on the sides; finish with a five picot chain joined to the base of the first ring. There will be 16 rings and chains in all. DO NOT CUT, but continue the

FINAL ROW: Chain 5 ds, 7 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join over base of next ring, 5 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 5 ds, join over next ring and continue around, using 5 p chain over 3 p chain and 7 p chain over 5 p chain. Tie and cut. This final row will give a fluted edge to the flower.

THE LEAVES: The centres of the leaves are made with one thread, and consist of a number of graduated rings, thus. With one thread. Ring 6 ds, 3 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds. Turn work and make another similar ring. Turn work. Ring 6 ds, join to last p of first ring, 6 ds 2 p 6 ds, bet, 6 ds, close. Turn work and repeat ring on opposite side. Make four rings (two on each side), consisting of 5 ds, join to last ring, 2 p 5 ds bet, 5 ds, close. Then four rings of 4 ds, etc. Finish with a Trefoil containing three rings of 3 ds, join, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Cut and knot the thread firmly to the base of the Trefoil.

FIRST ROW: With two threads. Join the threads to the first picot of the largest ring. Ch 7 ds, small p, join to next p, 7 ds, small p, join to next p, continue all round. DO NOT CUT after joining to start of this row, but continue with the

SECOND ROW: Make a very long picot (about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long), 8 ds, join to small p. Make another very long picot and continue all round. DO NOT CUT.

THIRD ROW: * Ch 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to first long picot, repeat from * until the point is reached, and

here use 5 p chains; continue round to the stem. Ring 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close. Complete round. Tie and cut. After completing the desired number of flowers and leaves, the stalks are made thus: Using a suitable crochet hook and four threads of the same cotton, or two threads of a much coarser No., about No. 20, crochet a chain 7 or 8 inches long before catching in any of the component parts of the spray, allowing approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch between the different pieces, and finish with another stem a little longer than the first. A third stem can be added if desired. Arrange the spray to look as natural as possible, and catch the various pieces together with a needle and fine thread. Tie a knot in the stalks at the back of the spray where it will not show.

HINAU EDGING.

(Continued from Page 20.)

thread to loose p on second ring, turn the work, 2 ds, join ball thread to p on centre ring of Trefoil in first row, 2 ds, p, turn work, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, turn work, p, turn work, 3 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, ring 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, join to first single p which is on the inside of the scallop, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds, bet, 3 ds, close. Chain 4 ds. Ring 3 ds, join to last p on previous ring, 3 ds, join to second single p on scallop (this is the picot near the Trefoil), 3 ds, join to next p on Trefoil, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Repeat from *. Work all round the first row in this manner, joining the last chains to first flower to make a perfect join. Tie and cut.

Have the edge of your material machine hem-stitched, and before cutting the hem-stitching arrange the lace carefully as it will appear when the work is completed. Tack with small stitches, the lace to the portion of the material which will be cut away. Cut about two inches of the hem-stitching at a time and work Double-crochet into the holes of the hem-stitching, two stitches into each hole, catching in the picots of the Tatting as you come to them. It improves the finish of the article to use a much finer thread for the Crochet than the Tatting. No. 70 cotton and a No. 7 hook were employed on the model.

Te Anau Lingerie Lace

(Illustrated on Back of Cover.)

The possession of lovely Lingerie is a dream dear to the heart of all women, and the plainest materials and styles may be enriched with tatted lace. The Model Set illustrated on the back cover is made of pink angel skin, ornamented with lace executed in No. 60 mercerised cotton, in an ecru shade. The centres of the flowers and petals are all made with a single thread, the two outer rows requiring two threads. Two threads are also necessary for the leaves on the Nightdress and the narrow lace which edges the garments.

THE FLOWERS: With shuttle thread only. Ring 2 ds, 5 p 3 ds bet, 1 ds, close. Sl-st to the nearest picot. Leave a small piece of thread. Ring 4 ds, 2 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Leave small piece of thread after each ring. Turn work. Ring 2 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Turn work. Ring 3 ds, join to p of first ring (not the centre), 3 ds, 2 p, 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Turn work. Repeat last ring, joining to second ring. Turn work. Ring 4 ds, join to third ring, 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Turn work. Repeat last ring, joining to fourth ring. Turn work. Ring 5 ds, join to fifth ring, 5 ds, 2 p 5 ds bet, 5 ds, close. Turn work. Repeat last ring, joining to sixth ring. Turn work. Ring 4 ds, join to seventh ring, 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Turn work. Repeat last ring, joining to eighth ring. Turn work and make a little Trefoil of 3 ds, join to ninth ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, close. Repeat this ring, joining to first leaf. Make a third ring and connect it to both the Trefoil and the tenth ring of the petal. Cut the thread, leaving about 3 inches. The other four petals are made in the same way except that in order to avoid a number of ends they are commenced with a 3 ds Trefoil, followed by two 4 ds rings, two 5 ds rings, two 4 ds rings, two 3 ds rings, one 2 ds ring, the last ring being made thus: 2 ds join to previous ring as usual, 2 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Join the thread to the next p on the centre Sl-st to the adjoining p and repeat the first petal. Make two more petals in the

same way, joining them to the remaining picots of the centre. It will be found advisable at this stage to thread the ends of cotton at the points of the petals into a needle and fasten them securely before cutting off close to the lace.

FIRST OUTER ROW: With two threads. Join the threads to the loose p on the third ring of a petal. * Ch 5 ds, join to loose p of fourth r, small p, ch 6 ds, join to fifth r, small p, ch 6 ds, join to first r of end Trefoil, small p ch 7 ds, join to middle ring of Trefoil, small p, ch 7 ds, join to third r of Trefoil, small p, 6 ds join to next r, small p. Repeat last ch once, small p, 5 ds, join to next ring, small p. Repeat last ch twice, joining into remaining rings. Join to first r of second petal 5 ds, join to second r, p, 5 ds, join to third. Repeat from * four times. You will now have reached the point where the threads were joined for the beginning of this row. Do not cut, but commence

SECOND OUTER ROW: Chain 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to little p of first row. Repeat this chain three times, joining to succeeding picots. Chain 3 ds, 5 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to p at tip of petal. Repeat this chain once, joining to next picot. Make four more 3 p chains to correspond with the first side. Complete the other four petals to match. Tie and cut. Seven flowers will be necessary for the set.

THE LEAVES: With two threads. Ring 6 ds, 3 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, ring 6 ds, join to first ring, 6 ds, 2 p 6 ds bet, 6 ds close. Make another 5 ds, p, 5 ds chain and repeat last ring. * Chain 4 ds, p, 4 ds. Ring 5 ds, join to last ring, 5 ds, 2 p 5 ds bet, 5 ds, close. Repeat from * twice. ** Chain 3 ds, p, 3 ds. Ring 4 ds, join to last ring, 4 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 4 ds, close. Repeat from double ** twice. *** Chain 3 ds, p, 3 ds. Ring 3 ds, join to last ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds, bet 3 ds, close. Repeat from *** twice. **** Chain 2 ds, p, 2 ds. Ring 2 ds,

join to last ring, 2 ds, 2 p 2 ds bet, 2 ds, close. Repeat from **** twice. Chain 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to first p on last ring, sp, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to next p on same ring, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, join to next ring, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, join to next ring, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to succeeding ring. Repeat the last chain once, joining to following ring; 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to next ring. Repeat the last chain five times, joining to successive rings. You will now have reached the eleventh ring. The remaining four chains are each of 4 ds, p, 4 ds (after joining into the last ring). Chain 5 ds, join to remaining p of ring, sp, 5 ds, join to base of first ring. S-st both threads to sp at end of leaf and make a small stem thus: Chain 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to sp. Now work a row all round the outer edge of the leaf. Chain 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to p on chain bet first and second rings. Chain 3 ds, 2 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next p. Repeat last chain five times. * Chain 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to next p. Repeat from * nine times. This will bring the work round the point to the inside curve of leaf. ** Chain 1 ds, p, 1 ds, join to next p. Repeat from ** four times. Chain 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to next p. Repeat last chain three times. *** Chain 3 ds, 2 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to next p. Repeat from *** four times. Chain 3 ds, 3 p 2 ds bet, 3 ds, join to p at base of stem. Tie and cut. Four leaves are required for the Nightdress.

The narrow lace which embellishes the edges of the pieces is made in one row and requires the use of two threads. It is not, as may be imagined, merely a succession of large and small rings connected by a chain, for the larger loops are made with a ball-thread. It will be noticed that the centre picot is longer than its fellows—this aids the pointed effect of the loop.

With Two Threads: Ring 6 ds, 2 p 4 ds bet, 6 ds, close. Turn work. * Chain 5 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet. Turn work. (Nothing has been omitted, the last picot is made so that when the loop is completed there will be a place to join it), 6 ds,

join to second p on ring, 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds, long p, 3 ds, 3 p 3 ds bet, 6 ds. Join to third picot at base of loop. Turn work. Chain 3 ds, 2 p 3 ds bet, 3 ds. Turn work. Ring 6 ds, join to last picot on loop, 4 ds, p, 6 ds. Turn work and repeat from * for length required. The appearance of the lace will be improved by joining it to make a perfect circle.

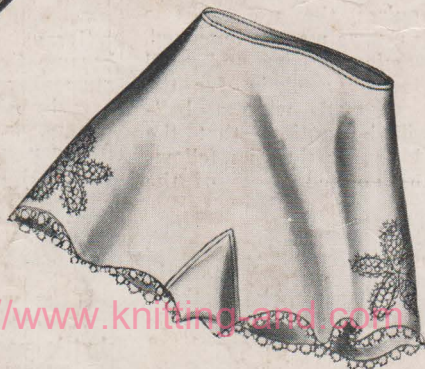
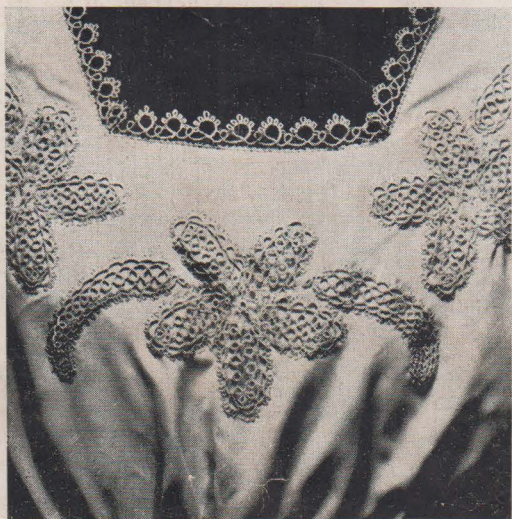
TO MOUNT THE LACE the edges of the garment will need to be machine-hemstitched, and after pressing both lace and hemstitching, cut a picot edge (being careful not to snip the threads on the side retained) and whip the lace to the edges. The flowers and leaves are placed in position and stitched into place with small stitches, catching in every picot round the edge. If it is desired to cut the material from the back it will be necessary to use satin or buttonhole stitch. Press all with a warm iron.

The experienced Tatter will be able to make Lace different from that of her friends by the simple expedient of "switching" Medallions, etc., from one design to another. The medallions in the Aria Yoke, Hawera, Kamo and Kino Collars in "Furness Tatting Designs," No. 1, may be used for other articles besides those illustrated. Suitable subjects in the present publication are the Carol, Hinemoa, Tarawera, Te Poi and Raurimu designs.

Sprays and Posies which have become limp through humidity in the atmosphere or getting wet become as new by shaping the petals with the fingers, and drying in moderate heat. A posy perched on your shoulder whilst at the hairdressers will benefit by the drier. A further application of Gum Arabic is not needed.

When working with two threads, to avoid cutting the thread when the shuttle needs refilling, have a second ball on hand.

TE ANAU LINGERIE LACE



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