

GUIPURE D'ART.

Guipure d'Art is an imitation of the celebrated ancient Guipure lace, and is worked in raised and intersected patterns upon a square network of linen thread, Mecklenburg thread of various sizes being used for this purpose. The needles employed are blunt, and have large eyes, to admit the linen thread.

Materials required: One frame of wire covered with silk ribbon; one square of Mecklenburg thread net (*fillet*), either coarse or fine; Mecklenburg thread; netting-needles and meshes of various sizes.

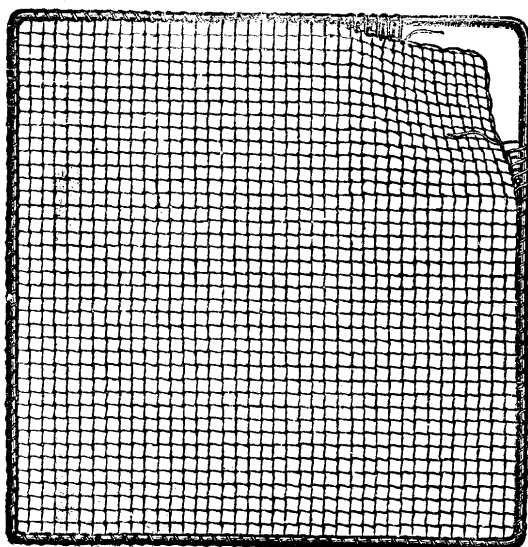
The netted foundation, or "*fillet*," upon which this elegant work is embroidered, can be made by ladies very easily, and at much less cost than when bought ready made.

The square is worked by netting with coarse No. 2 or fine No. 10 thread over a mesh measuring three-quarters of an inch or more, in rows backwards and forwards. Begin with 2 stitches, and increase 1 at the end of every row until you have one more stitch than is required for the number of holes. Thus, if a square of 26 holes is required, continue to increase up to 27 stitches, then decrease 1 at the end of every row till two stitches only remain. The last 2 stitches are knotted together without forming a fresh stitch.

The completed foundation is laced upon the frame, taking the lacing cotton through the double edge formed by the increased and decreased stitches. If the four corners of the netting are tied at each corner of the frame before beginning the lacing, that operation is greatly facilitated. The netting should be laced as tightly as possible, it being far easier to darn on than when loose.

Ladies who wish to excel in working guipure d'art should practice each of the stitches until they attain perfect regularity and quickness in their execution. Two or three hours devoted to this in the first instance will not be time wasted, as the most elaborate pattern will be worked with ease, as soon as the stitches are mastered.

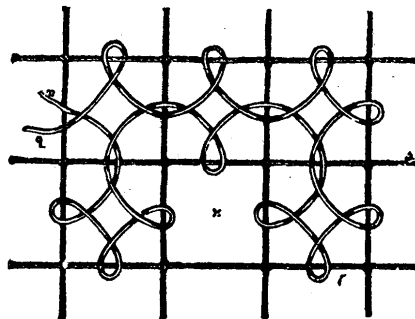
The Mecklenburg thread of Messrs. Walter Evans & Co. will be found a better color than any other, as it closely resembles the shade of the ancient guipure lace.



Frame for Guipure d'Art.

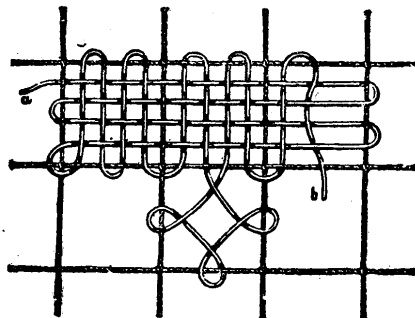
It is sold only in spools of 200 yards each, and the numbers run as follows: No. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20; No. 2 being the coarsest, and No. 20 the finest.

The principal stitches used in guipure d'art are Point d'Esprit, Point de Toile, Point de Feston, Point de Reprise, Point de Bruxelles, and Wheels and Stars. Point d'Esprit is worked with finer cotton than the foundation, say No. 10 on a foundation of No. 6. It consists of a succession of small loops, as will be seen clearly in the illustration. The learner should begin from the mark * No. 1, and working a row of loops the length required, turn the frame and work loops on the opposite half of each square, intersecting the first worked loops in the centre of each intervening bar of netting. A careful examination of Nos. 1 and 4 will explain this more clearly than is possible in words.



1.—Point d'Esprit.

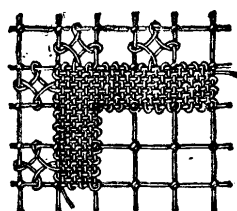
Point de Toile, or linen stitch, is plain darning under and over each thread; this forms a fine, close groundwork, and is much used in guipure d'art. Care should be taken to keep the same number of stitches



2.—Point de Toile and Point d'Esprit.

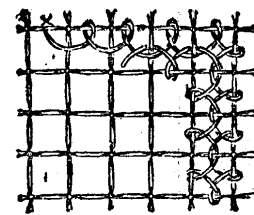
in each square, both along and across; the number of threads shown in illustration No. 2 is 4 only, but 6 and even 8 are used in many netted foundations in fine patterns.

Point de Feston is worked by a series of overcast stitches, as seen by illustration 6, which clearly shows the manner of working. The frame is turned at each stitch, the stitches are taken across the squares, and increase in length at the top of the square.



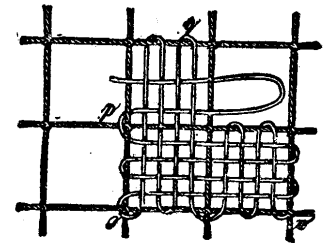
3.—Point de Toile and Point d'Esprit.

Point de Reprise, or darning, is worked by stretching 2 or 3 threads over 1, 2, or more squares. The



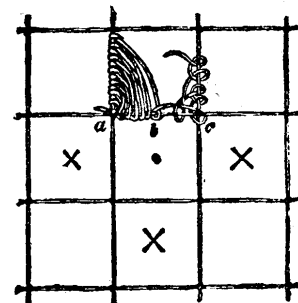
4.—Point d'Esprit.

thread is darned over and under, and the needle used to arrange the last stitch while passing through to form the next. This stitch is very easily acquired. It is always worked with coarser thread than the foundation; No. 2 thread should be employed for a coarse groundwork. No. 7 shows this stitch used to form stars, figures, etc.



5.—Point de Toile.

Point de Bruxelles, as shown, is a kind of loose button-hole stitch, and is used for forming various patterns and for filling up squares. It also forms "leaves," when the number of stitches is decreased in each row until the leaf finishes off in a point. Nos. 10 and 12 clearly show this stitch.

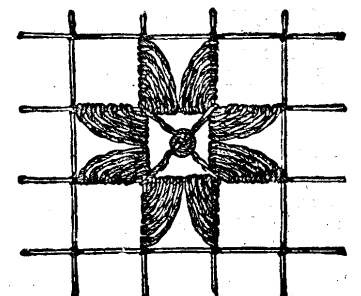


6.—Point de Feston.

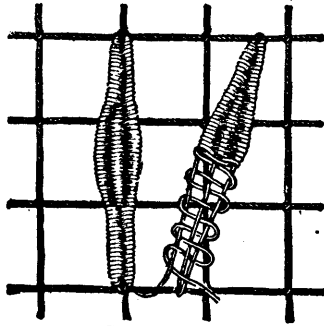
Wheels are easy to work, and are begun in the centre. Four threads are taken across, as shown in design No. 13; the thread is twisted in bringing it back to the centre, and the wheel formed by passing the thread under and over the netting and the crossing threads. It is fastened off on the back of the several wheels.

Wheel No. 14 is a square wheel, and is worked in the same manner, with the addition of point d'esprit loops, through which, and under and over the cross-twisted threads, 4 or 5 rows of thread are passed.

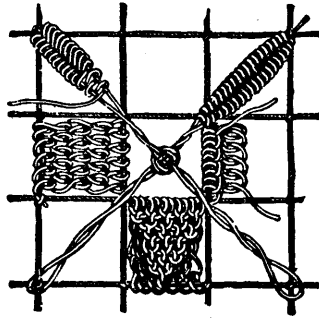
Overcast stitch is worked like embroidery overcast, and forms the stems of the flowers and leaves of guipure d'art; it is worked over one or two coarse threads.



8.—Point de Feston, completed.



9.—Point de Reprise.

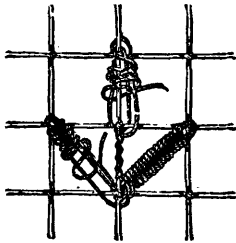


10.—Point de Bruxelles.

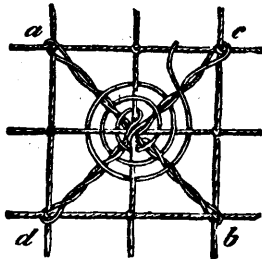
BORDER IN GUIPURE D'ART.

This handsome border is suitable for either cushions or pillow shams.

The stitches used are Point d'Esprit, Point de Toile, Point de Reprise, Point de Bruxelles, and square wheels. It is very effective if the ground is worked with black silk and the guipure with colored silks. The edge is finished off with button-hole stitch. (See page 29.)



11.—Point de Reprise.



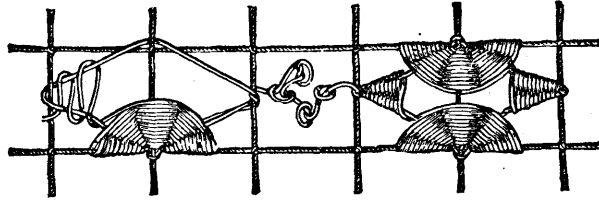
13.—Wheel larger than its real size.

Fig. 5. Fillet guipure insertion worked with Point d'Esprit, Point de Reprise and Point de Toile.

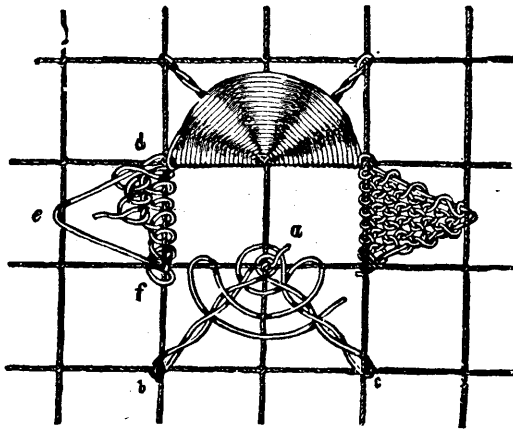
Fig. 14. Guipure d'art insertion. This pretty insertion can be used for curtains or bed spreads. The stitches used are Point d'Esprit, Point de Toile and Point de Reprise.

SQUARE No. 1. This square may be used to form part of couvrette, or a doyley or pincushion. The three other corners of the square are worked exactly like the one seen in illustration. The edge is button-hole stitched, and the rest is worked in Point de Toile or linen stitch, Point de Reprise and wheels. (See page 29)

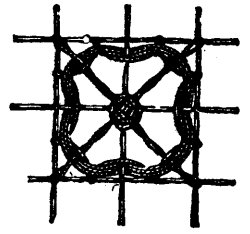
SQUARE No. 2. The part encircling the pattern is worked Point d'Esprit and wheels. The groundwork of the pattern in fine linen stitch and the leaves in Point de Reprise. (See page 29.)



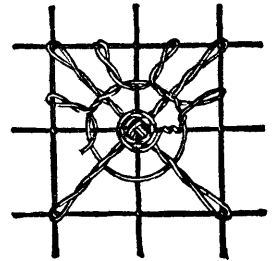
7.—Point de Reprise.



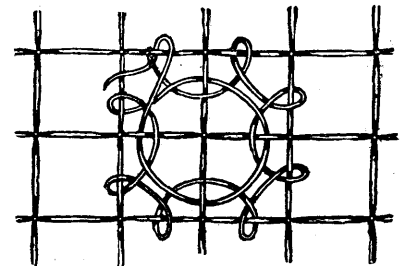
12.—Point de Reprise and Point de Bruxelles.



14.—Wheel.



15.—Wheel (commenced).



16.—Square Wheel.

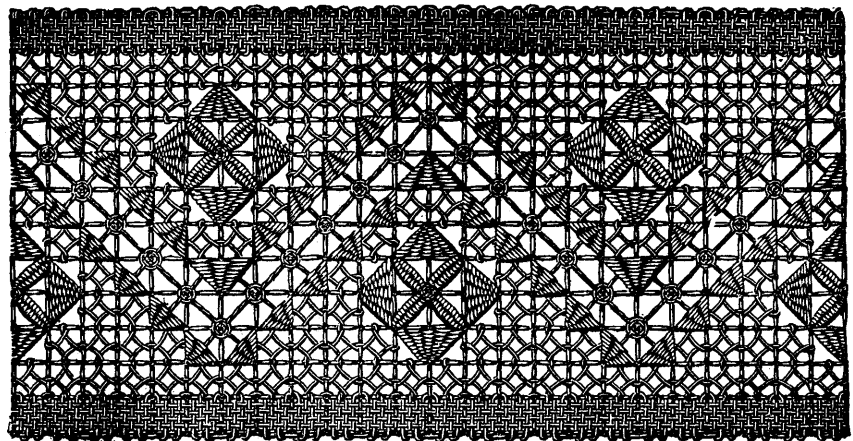


Fig. 5. FILET GUIPURE INSERTION.

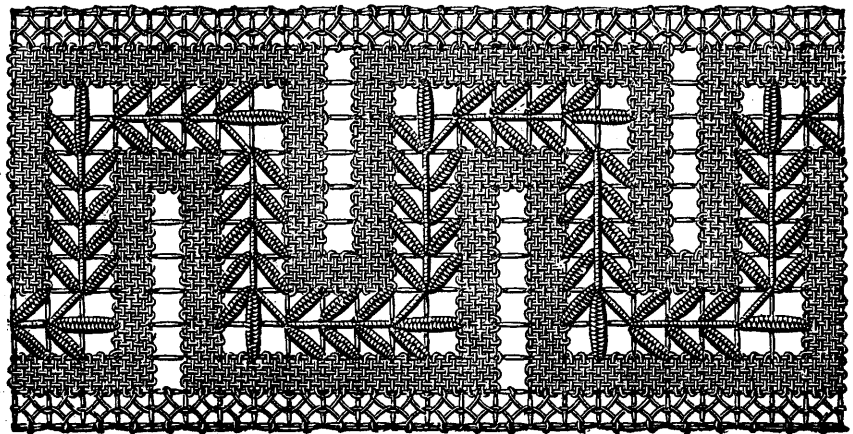
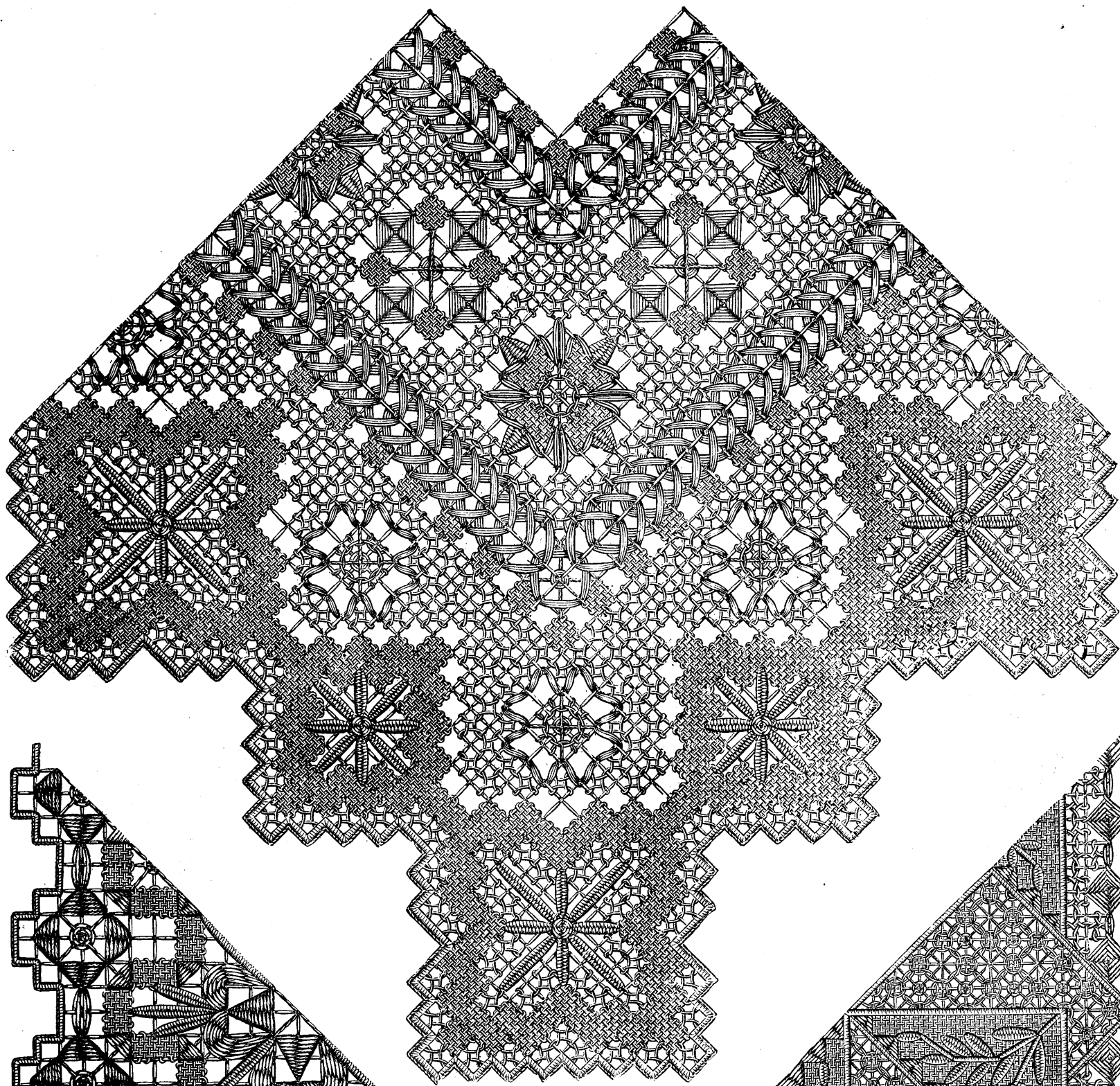
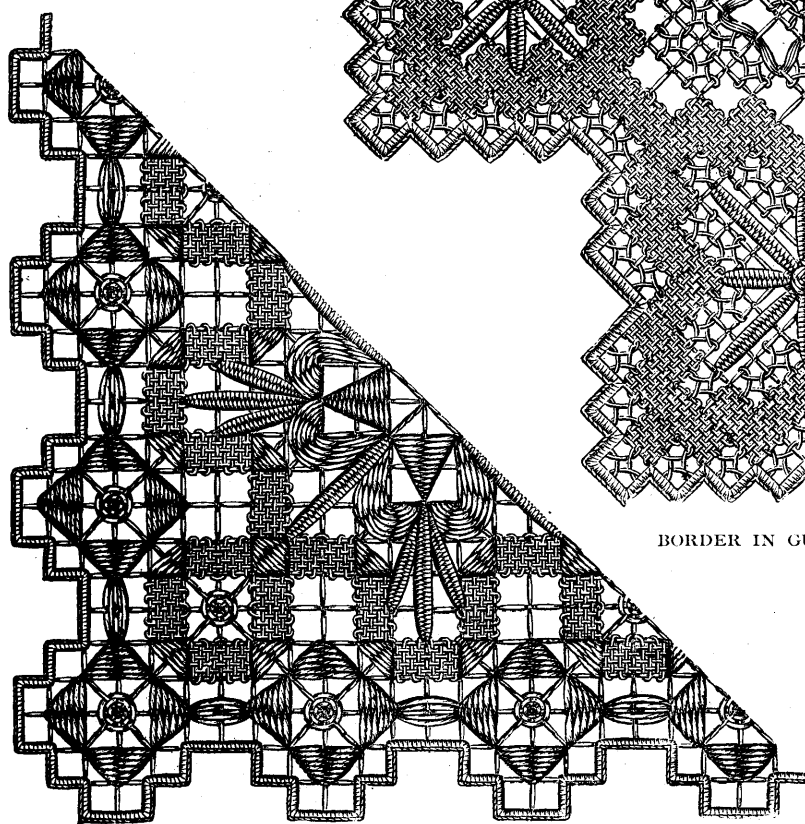


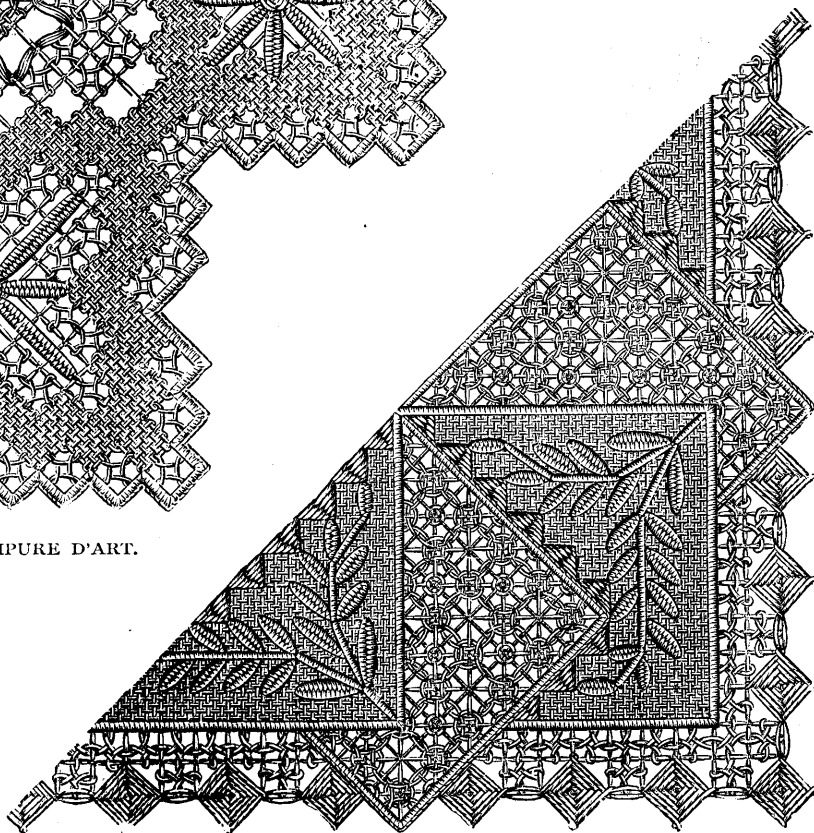
Fig. 14. GUIPURE D'ART INSERTION.



BORDER IN GUIPURE D'ART.



SQUARE No. 1.



SQUARE No. 2.

CORNERS IN GUIPURE D'ART.