

Armenian Girls in America

The girls pictured here are representative of the people which the Turkish government has endeavored to blot out of existence. Sixteen-year-old Nazeli Mooradian comes from the school in Sivas which was destroyed. She is all alone in the world.

Twig Mirakian from the girls' school in Erzerum hopes to become a teacher and go back to Armenia to help the remnant of her people. She is the only survivor of a family of twelve.



Keep Their Native Art Alive

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are needed to keep alive the starving refugees in Bible lands and distribution is made without expense. Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is General Treasurer of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

Aigule Kal-faian came from Ardana after the massacre in 1906. A young brother and sister were among those deported by the Turks about a year ago. She is ready for college if the way will open.

A LESSON IN ARMENIAN NEEDLEPOINT

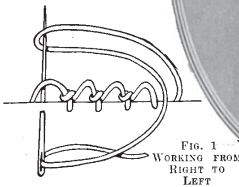


FIG. 1
WORKING FROM
RIGHT TO
LEFT

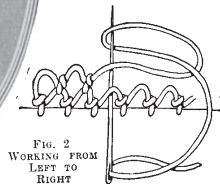


FIG. 2
WORKING FROM
LEFT TO
RIGHT

ONE of the laces which is most popular now because of its simplicity, beauty, and durability, is the commonly known Armenian needlepoint lace. One of its striking characteristics is its firmness in spite of the wonderful weblike delicacy; it is practically indestructible, and even when cut the double knots prevent its unraveling.

DIRECTIONS.—The materials required are a sewing-needle and sewing-thread Nos. 30 to 50. When the lace is worked into any fabric as a foundation, a pointed needle is used, but for working succeeding rows a needle with a round point is preferable. For practise, work on a piece of tape or folded cloth.

Hold the material between your left thumb and index finger. Hold the needle between your right thumb and index finger, needle pointing outside, away from you, as shown in Fig. 1. The first row of knots is worked from right to left, as shown in the detail, Fig. 1, and the edging, Fig. 3.

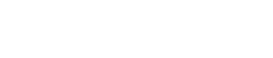
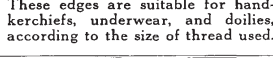
Secure the thread in the material. To make the Armenian Knot, put the needle, point upward, partly through the edge of material (see Fig. 1), the needle being under the working thread. Take the thread near the eye of the needle, pass it under needle to left, then over needle to right, and pull needle through, drawing the thread up close to the edge of the material, thus completing the knot. Pay particular attention to the regular spacing of each loop, making them all alike.

The second row of knotting is worked from left to right, as shown in the detail, Fig. 2, and the process is the same as in the first row, except that the needle is put up under the looped thread of the preceding row. Fig. 2 shows the knot in process before thread is drawn up.

The size of the knots vary according to thread used or size desired. For practise work it is best to use medium-weight thread, but for fine edgings one may use Nos. 100 or 200. Practise making these loops until you can make them even and in perfect triangular shape. The beauty of this lace depends mainly in making each loop as perfect and even as it can be made.

When you wish to start with new thread, make a tight knot over the last knot, and later cut the ends close to the knot.

By Nouvart Tashjian



When working these edgings follow the illustrations carefully. **EDGING, FIG. 3.**—This is used for handkerchief edges. It is one row of the triangular loops made directly over the material, and the process of working is shown in Fig. 1.

EDGING, FIG. 4.—Make one row of loops the length desired. **2d row**—Make 1 small loop back in loop just made (half loop), 2 loops, turn, make a half loop in the last loop, just made, make 1 loop, make a half loop in the last just made. You can either cut your thread at this point, skip 2 loops and repeat, or bring down the thread and commence the next scallop. This latter method makes an unusual and pretty effect.

EDGING, FIG. 5.—Make one row of loops the length desired. **2d row**—Make 4 loops over the 4 loops of first row, make a long loop, skipping 1 loop below, 4 loops, make a long loop, skipping 1 loop below; repeat across. **3d row**—Make 3 loops over the 4 loops of former row, 4 small loops (picots) over the long loop, 3 loops over 4 loops; repeat across.

EDGING, FIG. 6.—Make a row of loops (from left to right), the length desired, make 1 small loop in last loop, * carry thread to the 5th loop at left and make a knot in the 5th loop, make 4 loops (knotting into the loops of the first row and over the loose thread), make a small loop in the loop last worked, carry thread to left as before, and make a knot into the 4th loop. Work in this way back and forth until one loop remains, make a small knot in that loop at the right, another small loop at the left, and continue the small loops down the left side of the triangle as shown in the completed triangle in the illustration; make one loop and repeat from *.

EDGING, FIG. 7.—Over two strands of thread, make a row of loops. **2d row**—6 loops, 1 long loop over the loop below, 6 loops, etc. **3d row**—5 loops, 5 small loops over long loop, 5 loops, etc. **4th row**—4 loops, 1 long loop to centre picot on long loop of previous row, 1 long loop to next group of loops, 4 loops, etc. **5th row**—3 loops, 5 small loops over each long loop, etc. **6th row**—2 loops, 3 long loops, knotted into picots on long loops below, etc. **7th row**—1 loop, 5 picot loops over each long loop, etc.

These edges are suitable for handkerchiefs, underwear, and doilies, according to the size of thread used.