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TATTING

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INTRODUCTION

Tatting, after a period of neglect, came into fashion again a few years ago. It now takes an important position among feminine occupations, and being both easy and pleasant to execute entirely justifies such favour. For this reason we have been encouraged to add to the series of publications in the D·M·C Library a special album treating of this kind of work.

Our publication consists of an explanatory treatise illustrated by 25 engravings, to which are appended 8 plates containing 38 models in natural size, accompanied by a detailed description in order to facilitate their execution.

The particularly delicate character of this lace excludes any combination of large sized motifs. Our models, very finely executed, are composed of rounds and scallops of various dimensions, well proportioned and symmetrically grouped.

Plates I and II contain patterns of galoons, insertions and edgings, some of them mounted with crochet for use as lingerie trimmings; plate III presents a series of medallions of different sizes to be employed as inlays, or to compose

foundations of the sort given on plate IV; the patterns on plate V show some happy effects obtained by combining tatted motifs with backgrounds of Embroidered Net. For the plate mats with a cambric foundation on plate VI, as well as for the handkerchief corners on plate VIII, edgings of tatted lace are joined to the material by means of button-hole stitches. Attached to a net foundation, these edgings give an extremely rich appearance to the whole article, as displayed by the models on plate VII which recall the Alençon laces.

In addition to the plates in this album, a further selection of tating patterns will be found in the following publications of the D·M·C Library: *Encyclopedia of Needlework* and *Works of various kinds*.

General directions for doing Tatting.

(See figures 1 to 25).

Tatting consists of knots and picots, sometimes forming circles, sometimes semi-circles or scallops; worked in fine threads it may be classed as lace work, but when medium or coarse threads are used the result must be considered as passementerie or galoon.

The shuttle (fig. 1). — The tatting shuttle is composed of a little oval bobbin placed between two blades shaped like a long olive with pointed ends. It should not be more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. The two extremities of the blades should approach each other closely enough to prevent the thread from escaping too freely. The little bobbin which connects the two blades is pierced with a hole through which the end of the thread is passed before it is wound upon the shuttle.

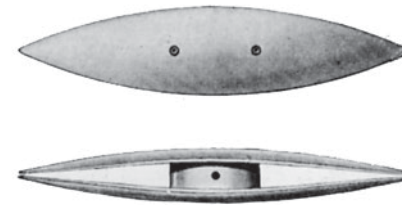


Fig. 1. Tatting shuttle,
front and side views.

Materials. — Owing to the great number of different articles which can be decorated with tatting, the most varied materials may be utilised for its manufacture, providing that a sufficiently twisted thread be always chosen.

This kind of work is particularly suitable for trimming lingerie and children's frocks; for these purposes we specially recommend D·M·C Alsatian thread

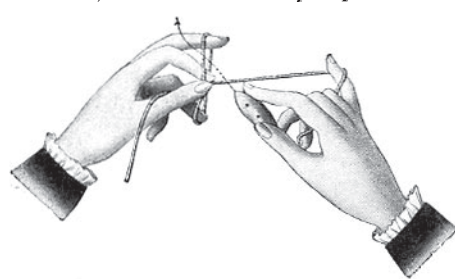


Fig. 2. First position of the hands in making the stitches.

(Fil d'Alsace) (*) in balls, D·M·C Cotton lace thread (Fil à dentelles), D·M·C 6 cord Crochet cotton (Cordonnet 6 fils) and D·M·C Special crochet cotton (Cordonnet spécial); for bed linen, D·M·C Flax lace thread (Lin pour dentelles) and D·M·C Flax

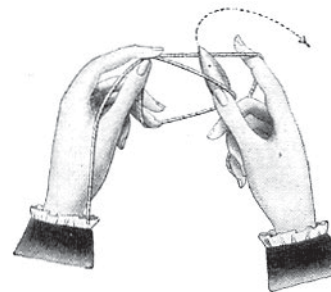


Fig. 3. Second position of the hands in making the stitches.

thread for knitting and crochet (Lin pour tricoter et crocheter) are to be preferred.

When used as a galoon, whether for dresses or mantles or for articles of furniture, tatting should be worked in D·M·C Pearl cotton (Coton perlé), D·M·C Shaded pearl cotton (Coton perlé ombré) or in D·M·C Alsatia.

(*) The French names in brackets are those stamped on the labels of the D·M·C articles.

It frequently happens that tatted trimmings are finished off or joined together by a few rows of crochet; in such cases, the crochet will be worked in the same materials that were employed for the tating; the thread, however, must always be several degrees finer.

How to wind the thread upon the shuttle. — The thread, fastened by a knot to the little bobbin, is carefully wound upon the latter, layer over layer, until it reaches the edge of the blades.



Fig. 4. Third position of the hands in making the stitches.

It must never project beyond the edge, since it would then lose its freshness while continually passing to and fro in the worker's hands.

How to make the knots (figs. 2 to 8). — Hold the shuttle in the right hand, take the end of the thread issuing from the shuttle between the first finger and the thumb of the left hand, put it

over the third and fourth fingers of the left hand, then bring it back towards the thumb and cross it over the other end as shown in fig. 2.

The thread proceeding from the shuttle is passed round the little finger of the right hand, then the shuttle is given the direction shown in the engraving, and is



Fig. 5.
First half of the double stitch.

passed between the first and third fingers of the left hand, in the direction indicated by the arrow.

Fig. 3 shows how the shuttle should be passed through the loop of thread. Here the first difficulties for beginners arise, we therefore advise them to practise until they have acquired such control of the previous movements that they will not confound those of the right hand with those of the left.

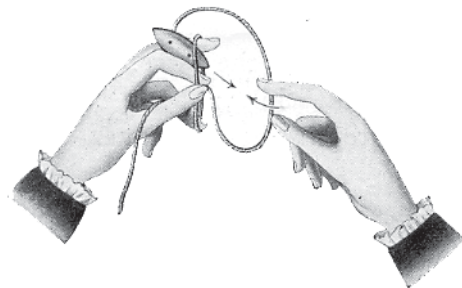


Fig. 6.
Fourth position of the hands in making
the stitches.

It is important that the length of thread hanging between the shuttle and the left hand should not exceed 8 to 10 inches. Directly the shuttle has passed through the loop, rest the right hand upon the table and stretch the thread tightly, taking care meanwhile to make no movement at all with the left hand. When the right hand has assumed this passive position, the third and fourth fingers of the left hand lift up the loop and close it, at the same time separating themselves sufficiently to give tension to the thread. By this movement a loop or running knot is formed, the first half of the double stitch; see figs. 4 and 5.

Be sure not to forget that the right hand thread must never move while the left



Fig. 7.
Double stitch,
completed.

hand is still active ; for it is only the part of the thread lying over the left hand which forms the knot.

The right hand thread must always slip freely through the stitches ; it would be impossible to keep it moving should it form a knot itself, for it would no longer have the play necessary to permit the lengthening and contracting of the loop over the left hand.

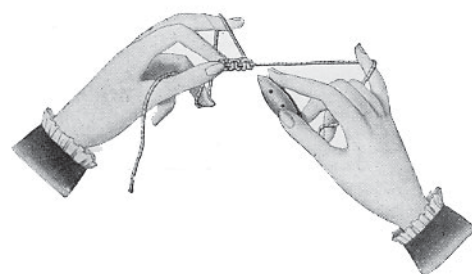


Fig. 8. Fifth position of the hands in making the stitches.

The second half of a stitch is made by the following movements : pass the shuttle, as shown in fig. 6, between the first and second fingers of

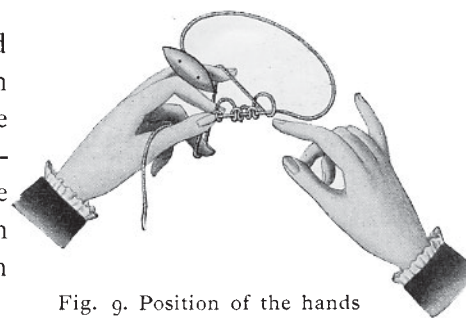


Fig. 9. Position of the hands in making single picots.

the left hand, under the extended loop ; the right hand takes hold of the shuttle in front of the loose loop and extends the thread ; the left hand closes up this second knot like the first half. Fig. 7 shows a completed (or double) stitch.

When the first stitch is finished, the hands again take up the position indicated in fig. 2 ; fig. 8 repeats this position and at the same time shows some of the completed stitches.

Tatting patterns worked with one shuttle. — Simple motifs are done with a single shuttle; they are chiefly composed of scallops and circles, grouped in various ways.

To produce scallops, work a series of double stitches which are drawn up in the shape of a semi-circle, one end of the thread being left loose at the bottom.



Fig. 10.
Single picot, open.



Fig. 11.
Single picot, closed.



Fig. 12. How to join motifs
by means of picots.

In making rings, this series of stitches must be closely drawn up, so that the last stitch touches the first one.

Picots or purls serve to connect the different parts of the work together. By their help the most varied combinations can be made; moreover, used as ornaments, these picots give a rich and graceful effect to the simplest patterns.

How to work single picots (figs. 9 to 11). — Having made a complete stitch, leave a loop on the extended thread and arrange a little distance between the last stitch and the following one, as is demonstrated in figs. 9 and 10.

When the last stitch is finished it is drawn up close to the others; the single picot, shown in fig. 11, forms itself naturally. This picot ought to consist of a nicely rounded loop to ornament the plain edges of rings and scallops. But when destined to unite motifs, it is made quite short, sometimes scarcely noticeable. Occasionally, when required to join several motifs together, a very long one is made.

In our directions this single picot is called simply a "picot"; it must not



Fig. 13. Plain detached scallops.



Fig. 14. Plain detached rings.



Fig. 15. Plain connected scallops.

be confounded with the knotted picot, known as the "Josephine knot", which is taught by figs. 22 and 23.

How to join tating together with picots (fig. 12). — In order to join different motifs together, a crochet hook or a pin must be inserted from above downwards into a picot of a completed motif; draw through it the thread running over the left hand, pass the shuttle through the loop now projecting from the picot and tighten it like any other stitch.

Fig. 12 shows a partly worked ring joined to a finished ring, the connecting loop already closed.

Narrow tatted edgings worked in a single row (figs. 13 to 18). — Here we give some examples of narrow edgings which may prove useful as exercises for beginners.

Fig. 13 shows plain detached scallops, for each of which 10 double stitches are needed. The semi-circles must touch each other at the base.

The plain circles of fig. 14 each require 12 double stitches; between the rings a length of thread, proportioned to the size of the circles, is left clear.



Fig. 16.
Plain connected rings.

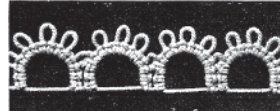


Fig. 17.
Connected scallops,
ornamented with picots.

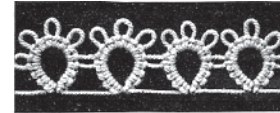


Fig. 18.
Connected rings,
ornamented with picots.

Fig. 15 shows how plain scallops can be united at the top by a picot. To execute these, make 3 complete stitches, 1 picot, * 6 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, draw up the scallop; begin again close to the first scallop and make 3 stitches, join to the 2nd picot of the first scallop and continue from *.

Fig. 16 represents plain rings joined together; make 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring; leave a bit of thread clear, 4 stitches, join to the 2nd picot of the first ring and continue from *.

Fig. 17 gives connected scallops ornamented with picots; do 3 stitches, 1 picot, * then four times: 2 stitches and 1 picot and again 3 stitches, draw up the scallop; quite close to it begin a second scallop, do 3 stitches, join to the 5th picot of the first scallop and continue from *.

Fig. 18 teaches the way of making connected rings ornamented with picots; do 4 stitches, 1 picot * then four times: 2 stitches and 1 picot and again 4 stitches, close the ring; leave a bit of thread clear, do 4 stitches, join to the 5th picot of the first and continue from *.

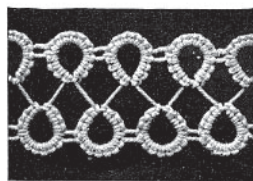


Fig. 19.

Galoon formed of plain rings.

Galoons worked in one row (figs. 19 and 20). — The galoon in fig. 19 is made up of connected rings similar to those of fig. 16; do one ring — turn the work so as to have the ring at the bottom and the thread at the top — leave a bit of thread clear, do a second ring — turn the work — leave a bit of thread

clear, do a third ring which is joined to the 2nd picot of the first ring — turn the work — leave a bit of thread clear — do a fourth ring, which is joined to the 2nd picot of the second ring and so on.

The galoon fig. 20, is worked in the same manner, with rings ornamented by picots, to be done according to the directions given for fig. 18.

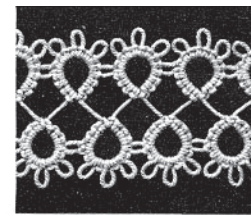


Fig. 20.

Galoon formed of rings ornamented with picots.

Tatting patterns worked with two shuttles (fig. 21). — Most tatting patterns require two shuttles used together.

Two shuttles are employed when the scallops are not meant to be joined at the base by a thread, or when there is need to conceal the passage of the thread to another group of stitches.

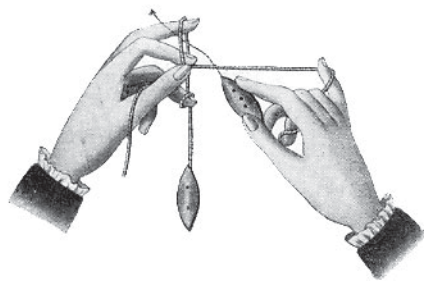


Fig. 21.
How to work with two shuttles.

In working with two shuttles, the ends of the two threads are tied together; one thread passes over the middle finger of the left hand, is twisted twice round the third finger, and the shuttle falls free, see fig. 21. The second shuttle then passes into the right hand, which executes the same movements as when working with a single shuttle.

How to make Josephine knots or picots (figs. 22 and 23). — Motifs worked with two shuttles are the only ones which can be decorated with the knotted picots called “Josephine knots”.

These picots are composed of several half stitches, see figs. 2 to 5; they are drawn up very closely so as to form a little circle.

Fig. 22 shows one of these Josephine picots being worked, and fig. 23 represents a finished picot composed of 8 half stitches. One may increase or diminish the number of half stitches in one of these picots at will.

These knotted picots are only used as ornaments; they can never act as connections, since the drawn-up stitches do not permit the passage of a thread to form the connecting loop.

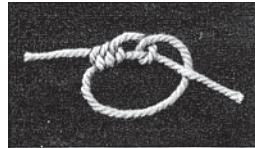


Fig. 22.
Josephine knot or picot
in course of execution.

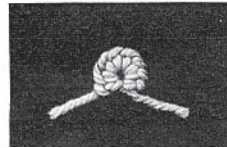


Fig. 23.
Josephine knot or picot
completed.

Galoon with Josephine knots (fig. 24). —

As an example of the kind of work that can be tatted with two shuttles, we here give a galoon to be worked in two rows.

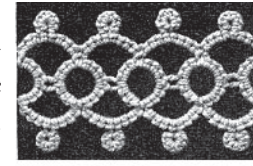


Fig. 24.
Galoon made with
Josephine knots.

1st row — Begin with one shuttle and make 4 stitches, 1 picot of ordinary length, * 4 stitches, 1 short picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot of ordinary length, 4 stitches, close the ring — turn the work with the ring downwards — continue with two shuttles, take the thread of the second shuttle over the left hand, the first shuttle in the right hand and do 4 stitches, with the left hand

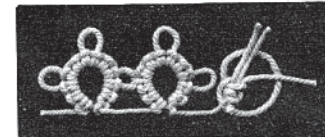


Fig. 25.
How to conceal the connecting
knot under a stitch.

shuttle, 1 Josephine picot composed of 8 half stitches, see figs. 22 and 23, then with the two shuttles 4 more stitches — turn the work, the Josephine picot at the bottom — with the right hand shuttle do 4 stitches, join to the 3rd picot of the first ring and continue from *.

2nd row — Fasten the two shuttles to the short picot of the first ring ** do 4 stitches, 1 Josephine picot, 4 stitches, join the right hand thread to the short picot of the next ring and continue from **.

How to renew the thread (fig. 25). — A new thread can always be put in at the beginning of a fresh motif, but never in the middle of one.

Having joined the new thread to the one in use by means of an ordinary knot, make the first stitch of the new figure so as to have the connecting knot exactly between the two loops, as shown in fig. 25. The ends of the thread projecting from the connecting knot are hidden by the tatted stitches and, when the motif is completed, any which still show can be cut off.

Detailed directions for working the models on Plates I to VIII.

PLATE I.

Galoon (fig. 1). — With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, * 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = 4 stitches, close the scallop = turn the work = 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = 4 stitches, close the scallop = turn the work = 4 stitches, join to the picot upon the completed ring and repeat from *.

Galoon (fig. 2). — 1st row — With one shuttle: * 3 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 short picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = carry the thread under the ring and join it to the short picot = repeat from *.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the 1st picot of the first ring: * 1 stitch = join the right hand threads to the 2nd picot = with the two

Explanation of the signs: In Tatting one is frequently obliged to repeat the same series of stitches and picots. These repetitions are indicated by the signs * and **.

shuttles: 2 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 4 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches = join the right hand thread to the 1st picot of the next ring and repeat from *.

3rd row — Similar to the 2nd row, and to be worked on the second side of the rings.

Insertion (fig. 3). — 1st row — With one shuttle: 2 stitches, 1 long picot, * 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 long picot, 2 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = leave a bit of thread free, 4 stitches, 1 long picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = leave a bit of thread free, 2 stitches, join to the long picot of the large ring, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 long picot, 2 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = leave a bit of thread free, 4 stitches, join to the long picot of the small ring, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = leave a bit of thread free, 2 stitches, join to the long picot of the large ring and repeat from *.

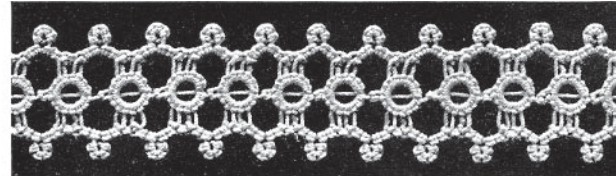
2nd row — similar to the 1st row, in working it join the small rings to the long picot of the small rings in the 1st row.

Crochet edging. — 1st row — Pick up each picot with 1 treble and do 2 chain between them.

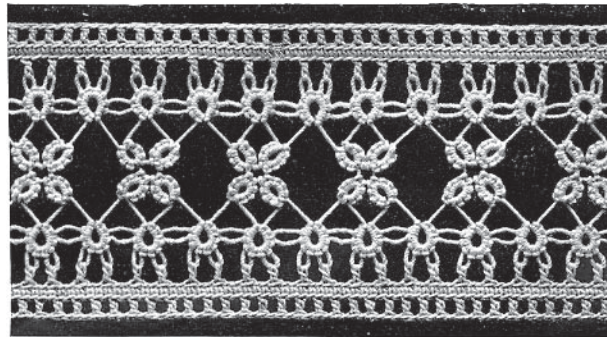
2nd row — 1 plain into each stitch of the 1st row.



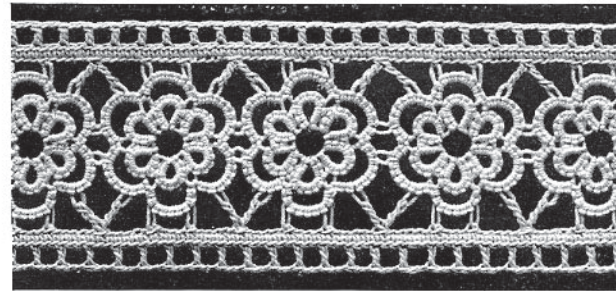
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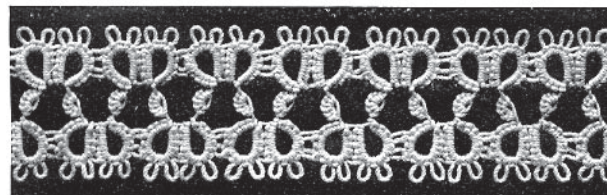
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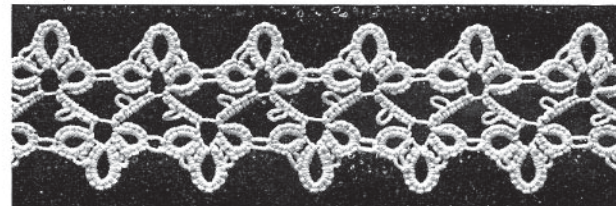
3.



4.



5.



6.

For working, use the **D·M·C Cotton** and **Flax threads**

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3rd row — 1 treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble and so on.

Insertion (fig. 4). — *Medallions*. — 1st row — With one shuttle: 3 stitches, 1 picot, * 5 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = 3 stitches, join to the 2nd picot of the first ring and repeat four times from * = 5 stitches, join to the 1st picot of the first ring, 3 stitches, close the ring and finish off the threads.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to one of the connecting picots, * 2 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next picot and repeat five times from *, finish off the threads. Join the medallions together by 2 picots as shown in the engraving.

Crochet edging. — 1st row — * 1 plain into the 1st picot of the free scallop in the middle of a medallion, 3 chain, 1 plain into the 2nd picot, 5 chain, 2 double trebles joined together at the top by a last over into the 2 following picots, 5 chain and repeat from *.

2nd row — 1 plain into each stitch of the 1st row.

3rd row — 1 treble, 2 chain, skip 2 stitches, 1 treble, 2 chain, skip 2 stitches, 1 treble and so on.

Galoon (fig. 5). — With one shuttle: * 4 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 short picot, 5 stitches, close the

ring = 5 stitches, join into the short picot of the preceding ring, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = 1 Josephine picot of 6 knots, repeat from * and, as you work, connect the double leaves by the 2 picots at the sides.

Galoon (fig. 6). — With two shuttles: * 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = 3 stitches, join to the last picot of the first ring, 9 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = 3 stitches, join to the picot of the second ring, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 6 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = repeat with two shuttles from * and, as you work, connect the motifs by the picots at the sides.

PLATE II.

Edging (fig. 7). — With one shuttle: * 2 stitches, 1 short picot, 2 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles: 5 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 5 stitches = turn the work = and repeat from * with the left hand shuttle.

Crochet heading. — 1st row — 1 plain into the short picot of each small ring and 7 chain between.

2nd row — 1 treble into the 1st of the 7 chain, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble, and so on.

Edging (fig. 8). — With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, * 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = leave a bit of thread clear = 4 stitches, join to the last picot of the small ring, do eight times: 2 stitches, and 1 picot; 4 stitches, close the ring = leave a bit of thread clear = 4 stitches, join to the last picot of the large ring and repeat from *.

Crochet heading. — 1st row — 1 plain into the first small ring, * 3 plain over the clear thread after the first small ring, 7 chain, 3 plain over the clear thread after the large ring, 1 plain into the small ring following it and repeat from *.

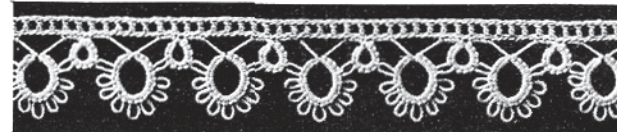
2nd row — 1 treble into the 1st of the 3 plain following the first small ring, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble and so on.

Edging (fig. 9). — 1st row — With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, * 6 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the scallop = 4 stitches, join to the last picot of the preceding scallop and repeat from *.

2nd row — With two shuttles: fasten the threads to the 1st picot of the first scallop, * 3 stitches, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 3 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next picot = with the two shuttles: 5 stitches = with the



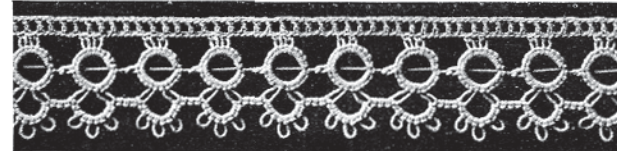
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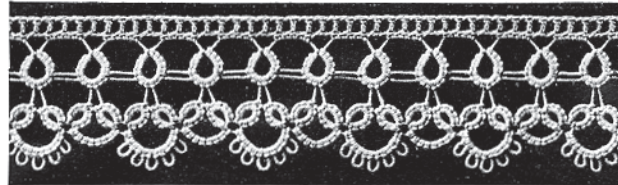
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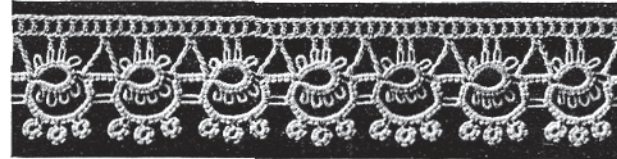
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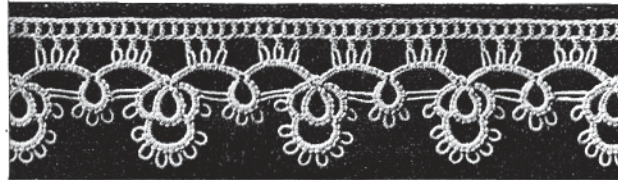
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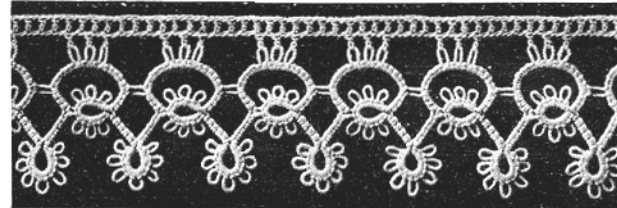
11.



12.



13.



14.

For working, use the **D·M·C Cotton** and **Flax threads**

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left hand shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 5 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next picot and repeat from *.

Crochet heading. — 1st row — 3 plain over the free thread of each scallop and 5 chain between.

2nd row — 1 treble into the 1st of the 3 plain, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble and so on.

Edging (fig. 10). — 1st row — With one shuttle: * 5 stitches, 1 long picot, 2 stitches, 1 long picot, 5 stitches, 1 short picot, 5 stitches, 1 short picot, 2 stitches, 1 short picot, 5 stitches, close the ring = carry the thread under the ring and join it to the 1st short picot and repeat from *.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the 1st long picot of the first ring, * 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches = join the right hand thread to the 2nd long picot of the lower ring = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches = join the right hand thread to the 1st long picot of the following ring and repeat from *.

Crochet heading. — 1st row — 1 plain into the 1st short picot of the first ring, * 1 chain, 1 plain into the 2nd short picot, 7 chain, 1 plain into the 1st short picot of the next ring and repeat from *.

2nd row — 1 treble into the chain between the first 2 plain, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble and so on.

Edging (fig. 11). — 1st row — With one shuttle; 5 stitches, 1 long picot, * 3 stitches, 1 long picot, 3 stitches, 1 long picot, 5 stitches, close the ring = leave a bit of thread free = 5 stitches, join to the last picot of the preceding ring and repeat from *.

2nd row — With one shuttle; 5 stitches, join, at the back, to the picot in the centre of the first ring of the 1st row, 5 stitches, close the ring = * turn the work = with two shuttles: 8 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, join to the picot to which the last small ring is fastened, 5 stitches, close the ring = 5 stitches, join to the free picot of the following ring, 5 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, join to the picot to which the last small ring is fastened, 5 stitches, close the ring = 5 stitches, join to the free picot of the following ring, 5 stitches, close the ring and repeat from *.

Crochet heading. — 1st row — 5 plain over the free thread between the rings with 3 chain between them.

2nd row — 1 treble into the 1st of the first 5 plain, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble and so on.

Edging (fig. 12). — With one shuttle: 2 stitches, do nine times: 1 picot and 2 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles: 3 stitches, 1 picot, * 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = fasten the right hand thread to the 5th picot of the lower ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 2 stitches, do nine times: 1 picot and 2 stitches; close the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches, join to the picot of the preceding scallop and repeat from *.

Crochet heading. — 1st row — * 1 treble into the 2nd free picot of the large ring, 1 chain, 1 treble into the next picot, 5 chain, 2 triple trebles, united at the top by a last over, to right and left of the horizontal bar of 4 stitches, 5 chain and repeat from *.

2nd row — 1 treble into the 1st intermediate chain, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble and so on.

Edging (fig. 13). — With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 long picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 long picot, 4 stitches, close the

ring = * turn the work = with two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, 1 short picot, 6 stitches, 1 short picot, 6 stitches, close the ring = turn the small ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, join to the long picot in the preceding small ring, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches = fasten the right hand thread to the 1st short picot of the lower ring = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches, do six times: 1 picot and 2 stitches = fasten the right hand thread to the 2nd short picot of the lower ring = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 long picot, 4 stitches = fasten the right hand thread into the bottom of the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 4 stitches, join to the long picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 long picot, 4 stitches, close the ring and repeat from *.

Crochet heading. — 1st row — 1 treble into the 1st picot of the first scallop, * 2 chain, 1 treble into the 2nd picot, 2 chain, 1 treble into the 3rd picot, 5 chain, 1 treble into the 1st picot of the next scallop and repeat from *.

2nd row — 1 treble into the 1st treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble and so on.

Edging (fig. 14). — With one shuttle: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 short picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, * 6 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 6 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches = fasten the right hand thread to the short picot of the ring = with the two shuttles: 5 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 2 stitches, do seven times: 1 picot and 2 stitches; close the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 5 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 short picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, join to the picot of the preceding scallop and repeat from *.

Crochet heading. — 1st row — 1 treble into the 1st picot of the first scallop, * 2 chain, 1 treble into the 2nd picot, 2 chain, 1 treble into the 3rd picot, 7 chain, 1 treble into the 1st picot of the next scallop and repeat from *.

2nd row — 1 treble into the 1st treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble, 1 chain, skip 1 stitch, 1 treble and so on.

PLATE III.

Medallion (fig. 15). — 1st row — With one shuttle: * 6 stitches, 1 picot, 6 stitches, close the ring; repeat 7 times from * and finish off the thread.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to one of the picots in the 1st row, * 9 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next picot; repeat 7 times from * and finish off the threads.

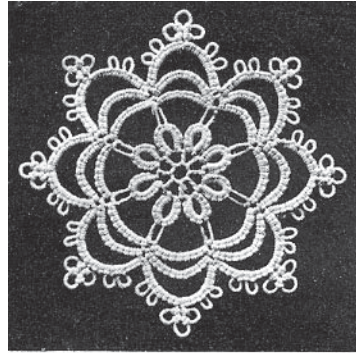
3rd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads into the notch between two scallops, * 12 stitches = fasten the right hand thread into the next notch; repeat 7 times from * and finish off the threads.

4th row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads into the notch between two scallops, * 4 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches = fasten the right hand thread into the next notch; repeat 7 times from * and finish off the threads.

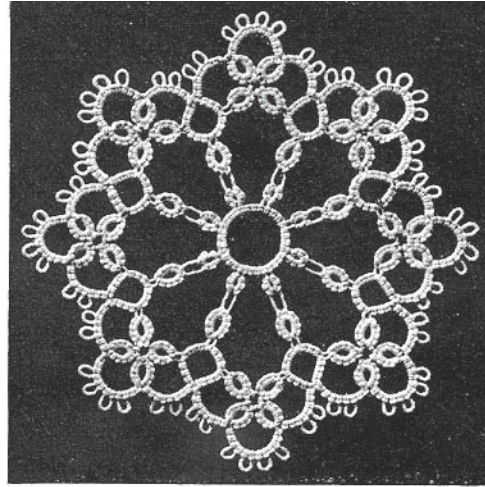
Fill in the centre of the medallion with 8 needle-made overcast bars.

Medallion (fig. 16). — * With two shuttles: 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = repeat 7 times from * and finish off the threads.

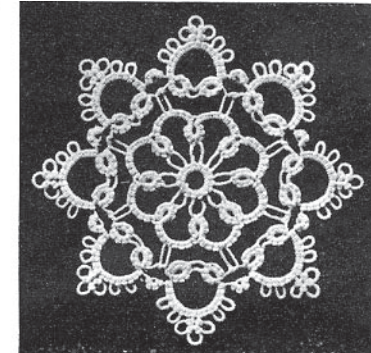
2nd row — With two shuttles: 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches, close the ring = * with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, fasten on the wrong side to a picot in the centre ring, 5 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, fasten the right hand thread to the thread in front of the first 4 stitches, which will form a ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, join to the picot in the preceding ring, 5 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, join to the connecting picot of the two preceding rings, 5 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, join to the connecting picot of the three preceding rings, 5 stitches, close the ring = repeat 6 times from * = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, join to the last free picot of the centre ring, 5 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles:



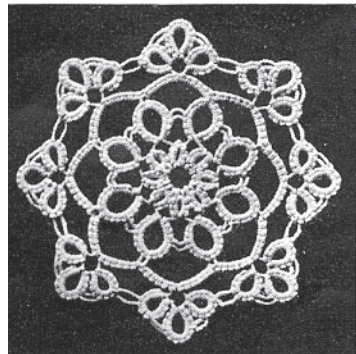
15.



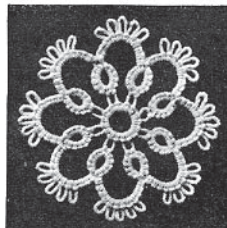
16.



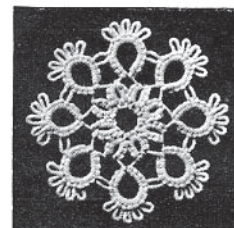
17.



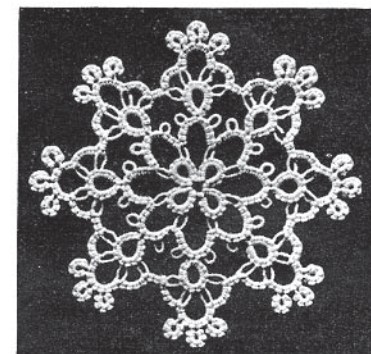
18.



19.



20.



21.

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4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, join to the picot of the first small ring, 5 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, and so continue, finish the row and fasten off the threads.

Medallion (fig. 17). — *Ring for the centre:* With one shuttle: 1 stitch, do seven times: 1 long picot and 2 stitches; 1 long picot, 1 stitch, close the ring and finish off the thread.

1st row — * With one shuttle: 4 stitches, join, at the back, to a picot of the centre ring, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 long picot, 4 stitches = turn the work = repeat seven times from *, close the row and fasten off the threads.

2nd row — * With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring, join, at the back, to a picot in the 1st row = 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with the second shuttle: 4 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = turn the work = repeat seven times from * and as you work join the little inside rings together by the picots; close the row and fasten off the threads.

Medallion (fig. 18). — 1st row — With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 long picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = 4 stitches, 1 picot, * 5 stitches, 1 short picot, 5 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = 4 stitches, join to the long picot of the first small ring, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = 4 stitches, join to the last picot of the preceding large ring and repeat six times from * = 5 stitches, 1 short picot, 5 stitches, join to the 1st picot of the first large ring, 4 stitches, close the ring and fasten off the threads.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the short picot of one ring, * 6 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = 4 stitches, join to the last picot of the preceding ring, 6 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = 4 stitches, join to the last picot of the preceding ring, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 6 stitches = join the right hand thread to the short picot of the next ring below; repeat seven times from * and, as you work, join the motifs together by the picots at the sides; finish off the threads.

Medallion (fig. 19). — *Ring for the centre*: With one shuttle: 1 stitch, do seven times: 1 picot and 2 stitches; 1 picot, 1 stitch, close the ring and fasten off the threads.

Scallops: * With one shuttle: 6 stitches, join, at the back, to one picot of the picot of the centre ring, 6 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles:

4 stitches, do four times: 1 picot and 1 stitch; 1 picot, 4 stitches = turn the work = repeat seven times from * and fasten off the threads.

Medallion (fig. 20). — With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 long picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = leave a bit of thread clear = 4 stitches, 1 picot, * 3 stitches, do four times: 1 picot and 1 stitch; 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = leave a bit of thread clear = 4 stitches, join to the long picot of the first small ring, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = leave a bit of thread clear = 4 stitches, join to the last picot of the preceding large ring and repeat six times from * = 3 stitches, do four times: 1 picot and 1 stitch; 1 picot, 3 stitches, join to the 1st picot of the first large ring, 4 stitches, close the ring and fasten off the threads.

Medallion (fig. 21). — 1st row — With one shuttle: * 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring; repeat three times from * and fasten off the threads.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to a picot of one of the rings in the 1st row, * 3 stitches, 1 short picot, 2 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches, 1 short picot, 3 stitches = fasten the right hand thread to the next picot below and repeat seven times from *; close the ring and finish off the threads.

3rd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the 1st picot of a ring in the 2nd row, * 4 stitches = join the right hand thread to the 2nd picot of the ring = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches = join the right hand thread to the 3rd picot of the ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = join the right hand thread to the 4th picot of the ring = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches = join the right hand thread to the 1st picot of the next ring and repeat seven times from *; fasten off the threads.

PLATE IV.

Ground (fig. 22). — *Medallions*. — 1st row — With one shuttle: 5 stitches, 1 picot, * 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches, close the ring = 5 stitches, join to the last picot of the preceding ring and repeat four times from * = 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, join to the 1st picot of the first ring, 5 stitches, close the ring and fasten off the threads.

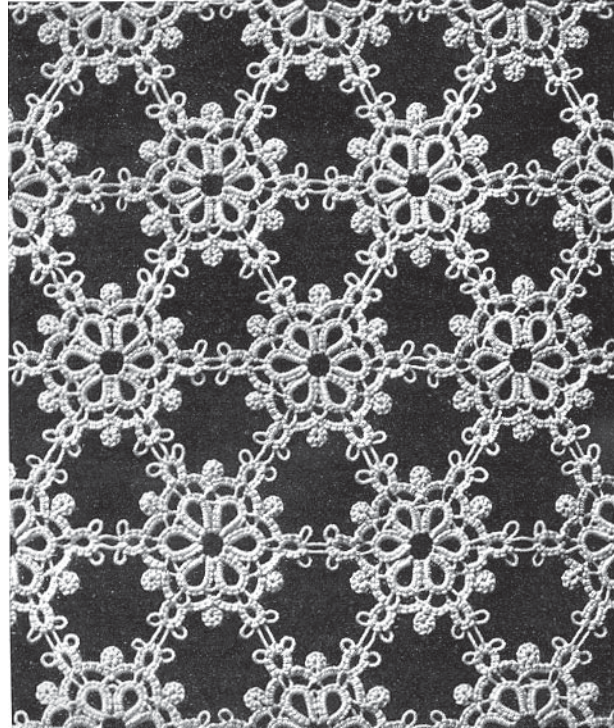
2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to one of the connecting

picots in the 1st row, * 4 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next free picot = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 long picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 3 stitches = join the right hand thread again to the same lower picot = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next connecting picot = with the left hand shuttle: 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots = with the two shuttles repeat five times from * and finish off the threads. Join the medallions together by the long picots.

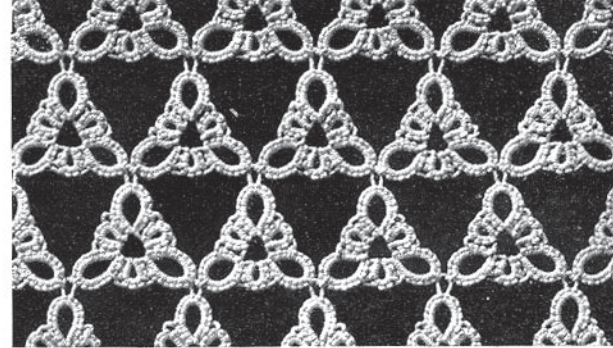
Ground (fig. 23). — *Triangular motifs*. — With one shuttle: * 3 stitches, 1 short picot, 3 stitches, 1 short picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = 3 stitches, join to the 2nd picot of the small ring, 6 stitches, 1 picot, 6 stitches, 1 short picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = repeat twice from * and, as you work, join the rings together by the short picots; finish off the threads.

Connect the motifs by the picot in the middle of the large rings.

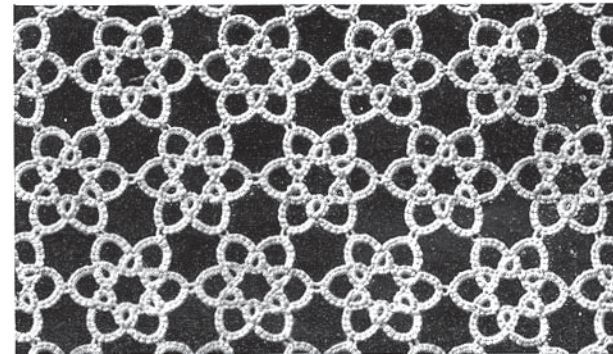
Ground (fig. 24). — *Medallions*. — * With one shuttle: 3 stitches, 1 short picot, 3 stitches, 1 short picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles: 5 stitches, 1 short picot, 5 stitches = turn the work = repeat five times from * and, as you work, connect the small rings by the short picots; finish off the threads. Connect the medallions by the picots on the outer scallops.



22.



23.



24.

For working, use the **D·M·C Cotton** and **Flax threads**

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PLATE V.

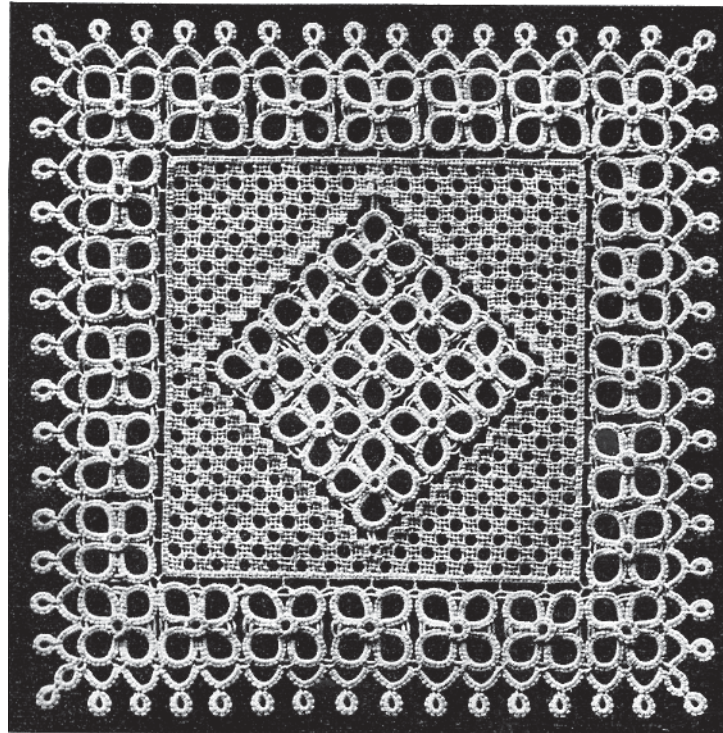
Square with ground of embroidered net (fig. 25). — This square is composed of a tatted medallion centre let into a ground of embroidered net and finished off on the outside by tatted edging.

Centre composed of nine little medallions. — With one shuttle: * 6 stitches, 1 picot, 6 stitches, 1 picot, 6 stitches, close the ring; repeat three times from * and, as you work, join the rings together by the picots at the sides = 10 stitches, close the ring; fasten off the threads and sew the small ring with a few stitches into the centre of the medallion.

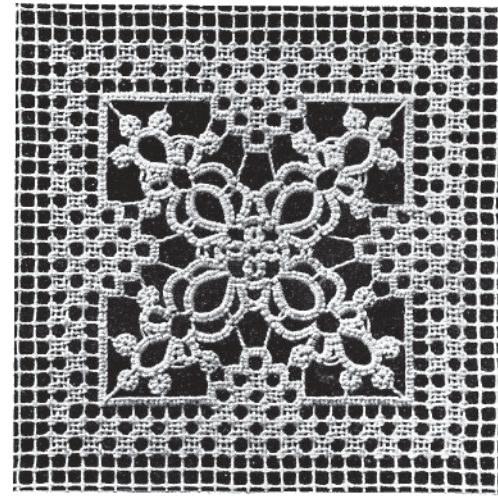
Make nine medallions and join them together by the picots at the corners, as shown in the engraving.

Edging. — 1st row — Make twenty-four medallions similar to those in the centre and join them together by the picots at the corners.

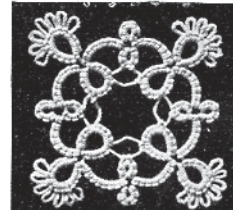
2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to one of the outside connecting picots, * 5 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 10 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 5 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next connecting picot = with the two shuttles repeat from *. Fasten the thread twice into the corner picots in order to make a scallop.



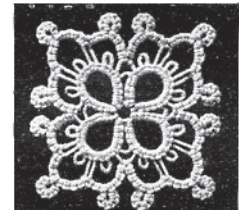
25.



26.



27.



28.

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The tatted motifs are fastened to the net foundation by means of overcast bars worked with a needle and thread.

Square let into a foundation of embroidered net (fig. 26). — 1st row — With one shuttle: * 6 stitches, 1 short picot, 6 stitches, 1 long picot, 6 stitches, 1 short picot, 6 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = leave a bit of thread clear = 3 stitches, 1 long picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = leave a bit of thread clear = repeat three times from * and, as you work, join the small rings to the long picot of the first small ring; finish off the threads.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the free thread before one of the large rings, * 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = join the right hand thread to the short picot of the large ring = with the two shuttles: 7 stitches = join the right hand thread to the long picot of the lower ring = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = join the right hand thread for the second time to the long picot of the lower ring = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches, join to the last picot towards the left, do three times: 3 stitches and 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots; 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = join the right hand thread for the third time to the long picot below = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches, join to the last picot towards the left, 2 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 3 stitches = join the right hand thread for the fourth time to the long picot

below = with the two shuttles: 7 stitches = join the right hand thread to the short picot of the lower ring = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = join the right hand thread to the free thread beyond the large ring below = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches = join the right hand thread to the free thread beyond the small ring below = with the two shuttles repeat three times from * and, as you work, join the different pieces together by the picots at the sides; finish off the threads.

The tatted square is fastened to the net foundation by means of overcast bars worked with a needle and thread.

Square (fig. 27). — With two shuttles: * 8 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, 1 long picot, 5 stitches, 1 long picot, 5 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 5 stitches, do six times: 1 picot and 1 stitch; 1 picot, 5 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 8 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 3 stitches, join to the 1st long picot of the inside ring, 3 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles repeat three times from * and, as you work, join the inside rings together by the picots; finish off the threads.

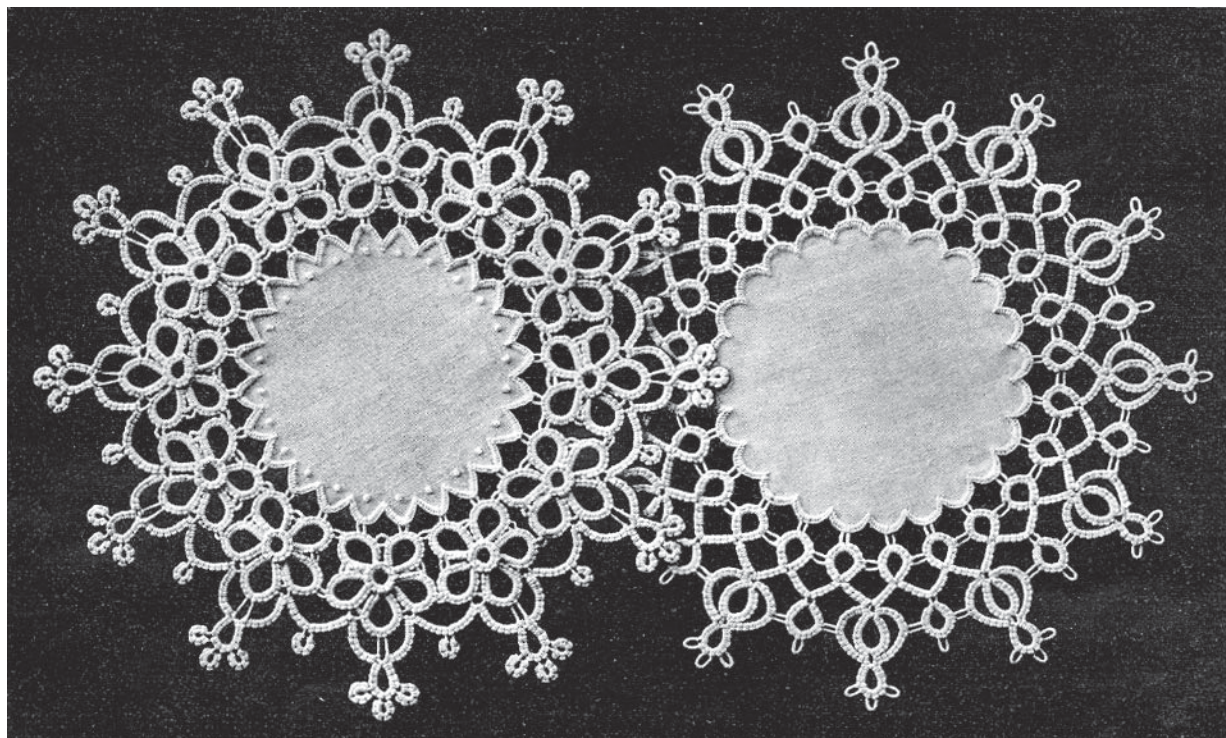
Square (fig. 28). — 1st row — With one shuttle: 5 stitches, 1 long picot, * do three times: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches and 1 long picot; 5 stitches, close the ring = 5 stitches, join to the last long picot of the preceding ring and repeat twice

from * = do twice: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches and 1 long picot; 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, join to the 1st long picot of the first ring, 5 stitches, close the ring and fasten off the threads.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to a connecting picot, * 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next long picot of the lower ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next long picot of the lower ring = with the two shuttles: 3 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next connecting picot and repeat three times from *; fasten off the threads.

PLATE VI.

Mat for plate with tatted edging round cambric centre (fig. 29). — *Edging.* — 1st row — With one shuttle: 5 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = 4 stitches, join to the last picot of the first ring, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches,



29.

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close the ring = 5 stitches, join to the last picot of the second ring, 5 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches, close the ring = 5 stitches, join to the last picot of the third ring, 5 stitches, 1 long picot, 5 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches, close the ring = 5 stitches, join to the last picot of the fourth ring, 5 stitches, 1 picot, 5 stitches, join to the 1st picot of the first ring, 5 stitches, close the ring = 12 stitches, close the ring and finish off the threads. Fasten the small ring into the centre of the medallion with a few stitches. Make twelve medallions altogether, joining them by means of the picots in the middle of the first, second, third and fifth rings, as the engraving shows.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the point of attachment between the third and fourth rings of a medallion, * 8 stitches = fasten the right hand thread to the long picot of the fourth ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = join the right hand thread for the second time to the long picot of the fourth ring = with the two shuttles: 8 stitches = join the right hand thread to the connecting picot between the fourth and fifth rings = with the two shuttles: 6 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 6 stitches, close the

ring = with the two shuttles: 6 stitches = join the right hand thread to the connecting picot between the third and fourth rings of the next medallion and repeat eleven times from *; fasten off the threads.

The tatted edging is sewn onto the cambric centre with button-hole stitches, as shown in the engraving.

Mat for plate with tatted edging round cambric centre (fig. 30). — *Edging.* —
 * With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles: 5 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 5 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 4 stitches, join to the last picot of the first small ring, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 5 stitches = with the right hand shuttle: 10 stitches, 1 short picot, 10 stitches, close the ring = turn the small ring to the left = with the two shuttles: 6 stitches, join towards the left to the last picot of the preceding small ring, 7 stitches = join the right hand thread to the short picot of the ring below = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches = join the right hand thread for the second time to the short picot of the ring

below = with the two shuttles: 7 stitches, 1 picot, 6 stitches = join the right hand thread to the bottom of the small ring below = with the two shuttles: 5 stitches = repeat eleven times from * and, as you work, join the rings together by the picots as shown in the engraving; finish off the threads.

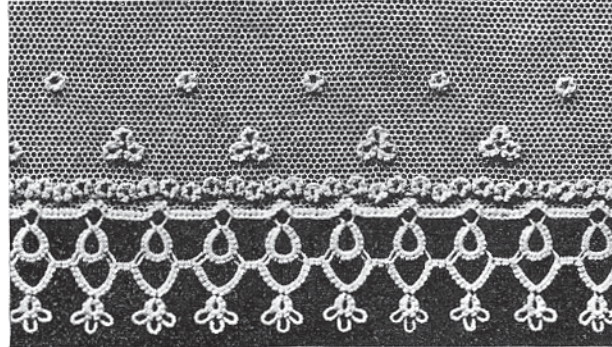
The tatted edging is sewn onto the cambric centre with button-hole stitches, as shown in the engraving.

PLATE VII.

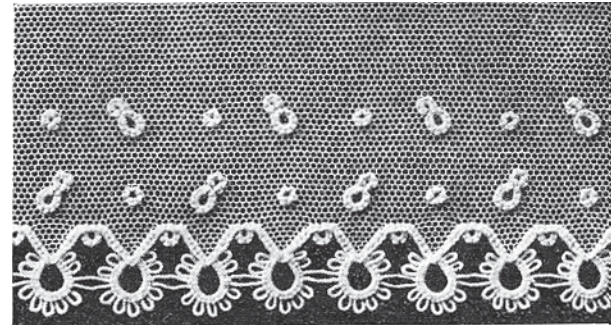
Tatted edging on a net foundation (fig. 31). — 1st row — With one shuttle: * 6 stitches, 1 picot, 6 stitches, 1 picot, 6 stitches, close the ring = leave a bit of thread clear and repeat from *.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the 1st picot of the first ring = * 6 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 6 stitches = fasten the right hand thread to the 2nd picot of the ring below = with the two shuttles: 2 stitches = fasten the right hand thread to the 1st picot of the following ring and repeat from * with the two shuttles.

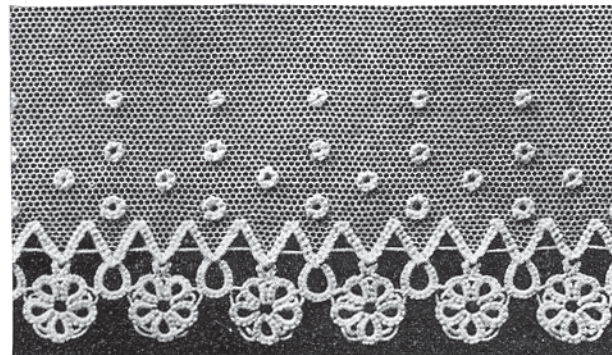
The tatted edging is sewn onto the net foundation with button-hole stitches; see engraving.



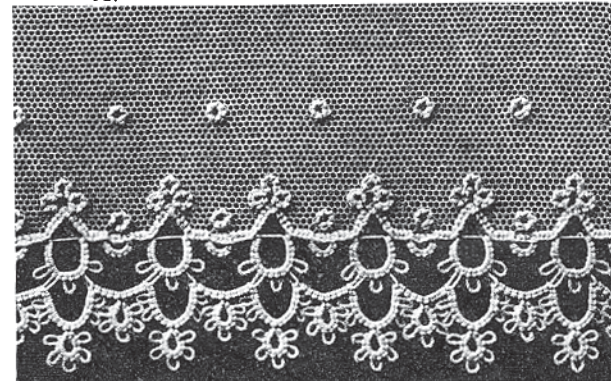
31.



32.



33.



34.

For working, use the **D·M·C** Cotton and **Flax** threads

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The wreath is composed of little rings of 6 stitches.

The three-lobed motifs consist of three rings of 6 stitches and the *powdering rings* of 6 stitches; they are sewn upon the net foundation.

Tatted edging on a net foundation (fig. 32). — With one shuttle: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 long picot, * do five times: 2 stitches and 1 picot; 2 stitches, 1 long picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, close the ring = leave a bit of thread clear = 6 stitches, close the ring = leave a bit of thread clear = 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, join to the long picot of the large ring and repeat from *.

The tatted edging is sewn to the net foundation by means of button-hole stitches; see engraving.

The *large motifs* for the powdering are composed of a ring of 10 stitches and a ring of 5 stitches; the *little rings* consist of 5 stitches; they are sewn upon the net foundation.

Tatted edging on a net foundation (fig. 33). — *Medallions*. — With one shuttle: * 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = repeat four times from * and, as you work, join the rings together by the picots: finish off the threads.

Connecting row: With one shuttle: 3 stitches, join to one connecting picot of the first medallion, * 3 stitches, close the ring = leave a bit of thread clear = 7 stitches,

join to the next *connecting picot* of the first medallion, 6 stitches, join to a *connecting picot* of the second medallion, 7 stitches, close the ring = leave a bit of thread clear = 3 stitches, join to the next *connecting picot* of the second medallion and repeat from *.

The tatted edging is sewn onto the net foundation with button-hole stitches; see engraving.

The *large rings* for the powdering contain 8 stitches, the *medium sized rings* 6 stitches, and the *little rings* 4 stitches; they are sewn upon the net foundation.

Tatted edging on a net foundation (fig. 34). — With one shuttle: * 5 stitches, do four times: 1 picot and 2 stitches; 1 picot, 5 stitches, close the scallop = leave a bit of thread clear = 8 stitches, close the scallop = leave a bit of thread clear and repeat from *.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the 2nd picot of the first large scallop, * 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 2 stitches, do five times: 1 picot and 2 stitches; close the ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches = join the right hand thread to the 4th picot of the large scallop below = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = with the left hand shuttle: 2 stitches, do five times: 1 picot and 2 stitches;

close the ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = join the right hand thread to the 2nd picot of the next large scallop and, with the two shuttles, repeat from *.

The tatted edging is sewn onto the net foundation with button-hole stitches; see engraving.

The *three-lobed motifs* are composed of three rings of 6 stitches, the powdering *rings* also contain 6 stitches; they are sewn upon the net foundation.

PLATE VIII.

Handkerchief corner with tatted edging (fig. 35). — 1st row — With one shuttle: 3 stitches, 1 picot, * 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = leave a long piece of thread clear = 3 stitches, join to the last picot of the preceding ring and repeat from *.

To make the corner: After * do: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = leave a long piece of thread clear = 3 stitches = join to the last picot of the ring in the corner and continue from *.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the picot in the middle of the first ring, * 6 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next free picot = make 1 short picot with the left hand thread = repeat from * with the two shuttles.

To make the corner: Do the scallop with 8 stitches.

3rd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the 1st short picot, * 8 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next short picot = repeat from * with the two shuttles.

To make the corner: Do the scallop with 11 stitches.

Medallion. — With one shuttle: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = * leave a bit of thread clear = 3 stitches, join to the last picot of the preceding ring, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, close the ring = repeat fourteen times from * and, as you work, join the last ring to the 1st picot of the first ring; fasten off the threads.

The tatted edging is sewn to the cambric foundation with button-hole stitches, as shown in the engraving.

Handkerchief corner with tatted edging (fig. 36). — *Edging.* — With one shuttle: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 long picot, * 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 long picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 long picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 3 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 3 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 4 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, join to the last long picot of the preceding ring and repeat from *.

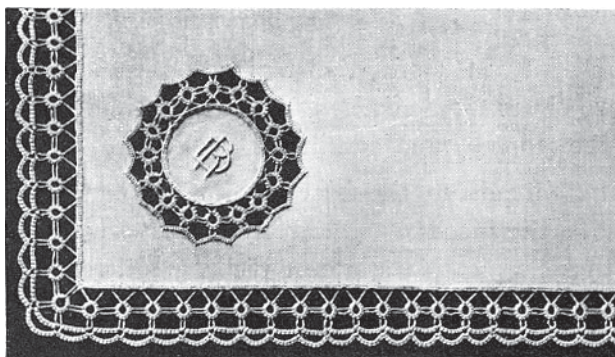
To make the corner: After * do: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 long picot,

2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, 1 short picot, 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 3 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 3 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 3 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 4 stitches = join the right hand thread to the short picot of the corner ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 3 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 3 stitches, 1 Josephine picot of 8 knots, 4 stitches = turn the work = with the left hand shuttle: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 2 stitches, join to the long picot of the corner ring and continue from *.

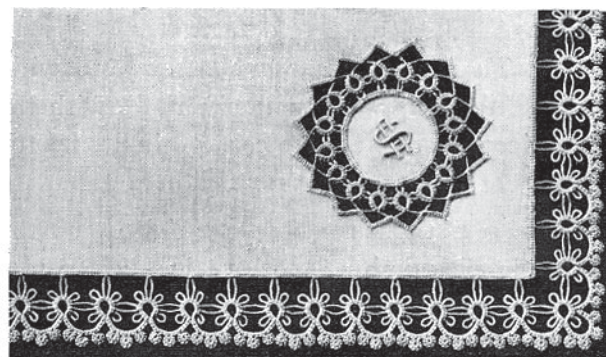
Medallion. — With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = * leave a bit of thread clear = 4 stitches, join to the last picot of the preceding ring, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = repeat fourteen times from * and, as you work, join the last ring to the 1st picot of the first ring; fasten off the threads.

The tatted edging is sewn to the cambric foundation with button-hole stitches, as the engraving shows.

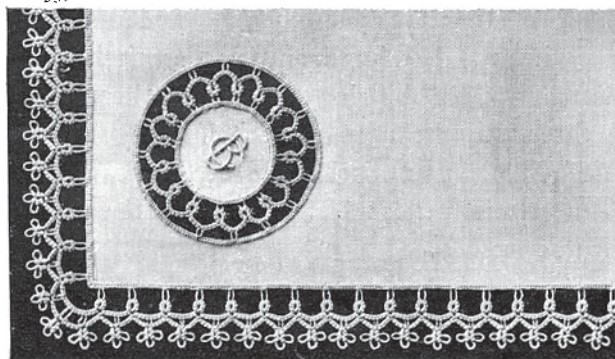
Handkerchief corner with tatted edging (fig. 37). — *Edging.* — 1st row — * With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches = turn the work and repeat from *.



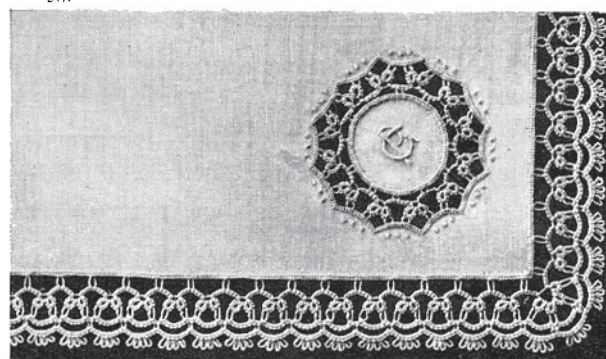
35.



36.



37.



38.

For working, use the **D·M·C Cotton and Flax threads**

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To make the corner: After * do with one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches = turn the work = and continue from *.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the base of the first small ring, * 4 stitches = join the right hand thread to the picot of the lower scallop = with the left hand shuttle: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 2 stitches, close the ring = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = fasten the right hand thread into the next notch and repeat from * with the two shuttles.

To make the corner: After * do with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = fasten the right hand thread to the next picot below = with the left hand shuttle: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 2 stitches, close the ring = ** with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = fasten the right hand thread to the next picot below = with the left hand shuttle: 2 stitches, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 2 stitches, close the ring = repeat once from ** = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches = fasten the right hand thread into the next notch and continue from *.

Medallion. — * With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches = turn the work = repeat fifteen times from *; close the round and finish off the threads.

The tatted edging is sewn to the cambric foundation with button-hole stitches, as indicated by the engraving.

Handkerchief corner with tatted edging (fig. 38). — *Edging.* — 1st row — * With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches = turn the work and repeat from *.

To make the corner: After * do four times: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches and close the ring = turn the work = with the two shuttles: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches and continue from *.

2nd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the picot of the first small ring, * 6 stitches = join the right hand thread to the picot of the next ring = with the two shuttles: 1 stitch, 1 short picot, 1 stitch = join the right hand thread to the picot of the next ring = repeat from * with the two shuttles.

To make the corner: After * work with the two shuttles: ** 6 stitches = join the right hand thread to the picot of the next ring = with the two shuttles: 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch = join the right hand thread for the second time to the picot of the lower ring = with the two shuttles repeat once from ** and continue from *.

3rd row — With two shuttles: Fasten the threads to the 1st short picot, * 3 stitches,

1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 1 stitch, 1 picot, 3 stitches = join the right hand thread to the next short picot and repeat from *.

Medallion. — * With one shuttle: 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = 4 stitches, 1 picot, 4 stitches, close the ring = turn the work = with two shuttles: 3 stitches, 1 picot, 3 stitches = turn the work and repeat eleven times from *; close the round and finish off the threads.

The tatted edging is sewn to the cambric foundation with button-hole stitches, as indicated by the engraving.



DOLLFUS-MIEG & C^{ie}

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME

MULHOUSE-BELFORT-PARIS

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