

PROCTOR



TENERIFFE LACE  
PRICE 25 CENTS

PROCTOR BOOKLET  
OF  
DESIGNS AND INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR MAKING  
**Teneriffe and Filet Lace**

Published by  
The Proctor Teneriffe Lace Wheel Co.  
VIROQUA, WIS.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF  
THE PROCTOR PATENT WHEEL AND SQUARE

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by  
PROCTOR TENERIFFE LACE WHEEL CO.

## INTRODUCTION

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**T**ENERIFFE Lace Brazilian Point, or Taora Lace, as it is sometimes called, is one of the newest kinds of fancy work, and is gaining favor daily.

It is not, as many may suppose, a new art, but had its origin in the little island in the Atlantic, whose name it bears.

The varied and beautiful designs that can be made by even the most inexperienced needlewoman is alone sufficient to insure lasting favor for this form of pastime. But now that the Proctor Patent Wheel and Square have come with their convex surface, to admit of easier lace-making, its popularity is assured. By using fine or coarse thread there is no end to the pretty effects obtainable.

Four sizes of the lace can be made upon the wheel, besides wedge-shaped pieces and half and three-quarter wheels.

On the Square can be made a number of different sizes of the lace, also long and short strips in many widths, odd shapes to unite the lace squares or wheels, in making medallions or lace by the yard. Filet guipure and Antique lace can also be made on the square, using cross-stitch patterns for working in the design. The center holes in the Proctor Wheel and Square are made so that a Battenberg ring can be used for the center of lace. All that is needed to make Teneriffe Lace on the Proctor Wheel and Square is a hard pincushion, common pins, a long needle, any kind of thread, cotton, linen or silk. There are but three principles involved in making Teneriffe lace on the Proctor Wheel and Square.

- 1st. Winding the pins for the foundation.
- 2d. Weaving or darning.

3d. Tying the knot, which is the same as is used in Battenberg or drawn work. The foundation of every wheel and square is wound in the same manner. The center of every wheel and square is woven in the same manner, and the knotting of the last row is the same in all. Thus it can be readily seen that making Teneriffe lace on the Proctor Wheel and Square is simple, easy, and a pleasant and profitable pastime.

The following are but a few of the many suggestions for its uses: Center pieces, doilies, lunch cloths, dresser scarfs, sofa pillows, pincushions, sash curtains and full length curtains, bed spreads, etc.; combined with Battenberg braids or netting, or used by itself it is beautiful. Medallions of the lace are used button-holed on shirt waists in either cotton, linen or silk, then cut out material underneath and feather stitch around medallions, or make French knots around them. They may be used also for yokes, large or small, collars, underwear, handkerchiefs (using the little delicate half wheels), baby bonnets, etc.

Proctor Patent Wheel, price.....25c.  
Proctor Patent Square, price.....50c.  
Booklet, seventy-five illustrations..... 25c.

### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING TENERIFFE LACE ON WHEEL

Place the wheel upon a small hard pincushion, and insert common pins into one row of holes; push the pins into the cushion so that the heads are about one-eighth of an inch above the wheel. Use linen, cotton or silk thread in a suitable size for the lace desired.

To begin—tie end of thread to a pin and insert in center hole of wheel, push firmly down into cushion, then pass thread around a pin in row of holes, then back to the one directly opposite; continue to wind, crossing from one side to the other of the two pins first wound, as illustrated. (See Fig. I.)

As each pin is wound, push into cushion, but do not draw thread too tight, as it takes up in the making. When all are wound, thread a long needle and tie in center; enough thread should be left after winding to finish center darning. Darn three times around, taking up two threads at a time; alternate the threads each time around; fasten firmly by running back to center of darning.

For the first circle of knotting begin one-quarter inch from darning, take four threads to each knot. When all the threads have been knotted, draw thread through first knot, pass thread up one-quarter inch and begin second row of knotting, separating the four previously knotted. For the last row of knotting, take up two threads, one from each pin, and tie as close as possible to the pin heads.

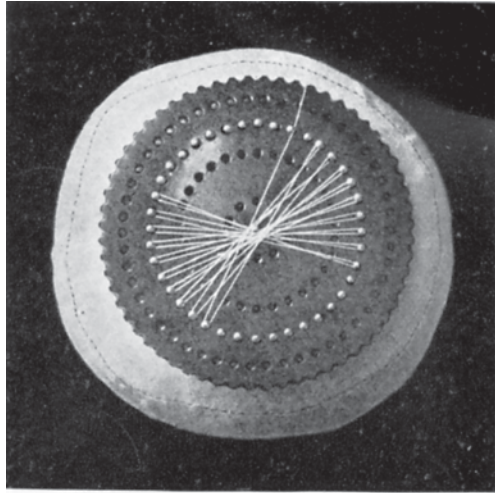
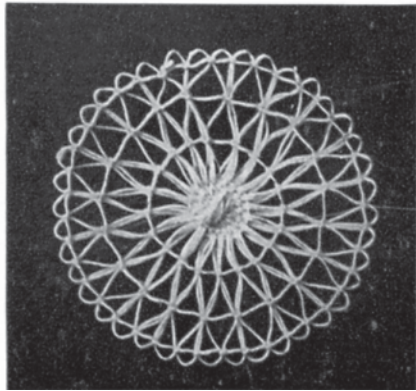


Fig. 1.



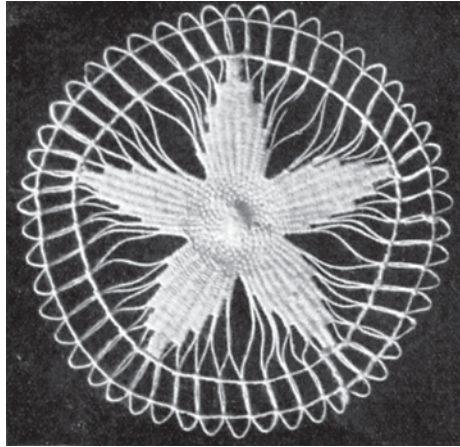
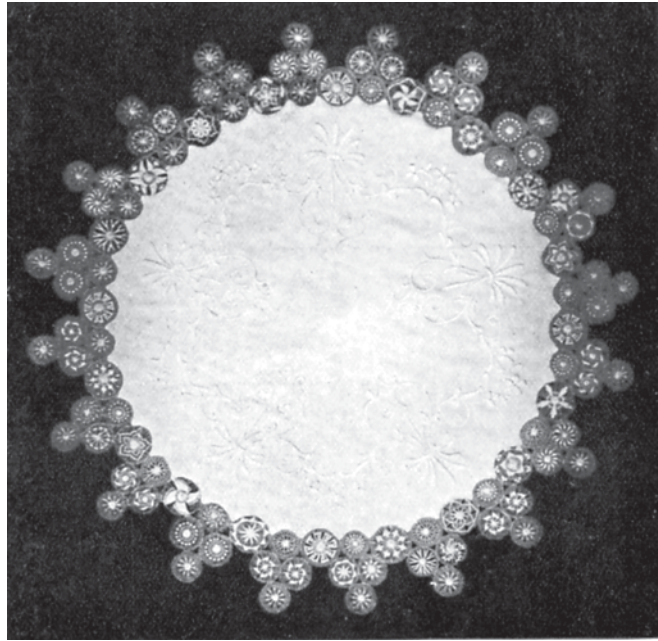


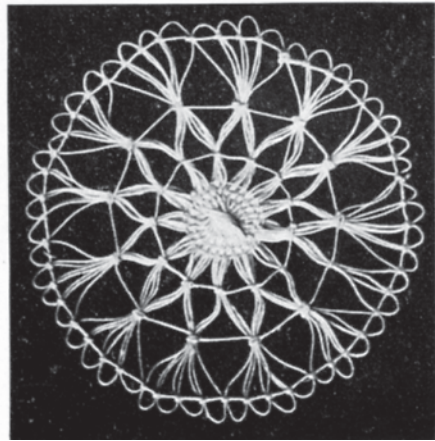
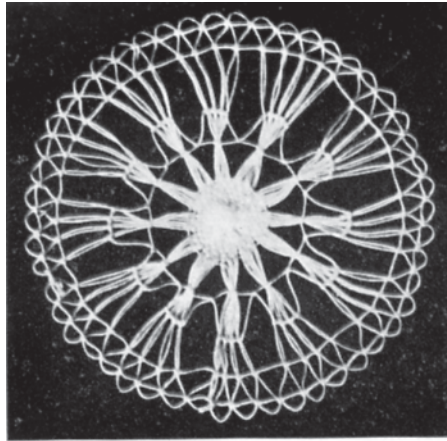
Fig. III.

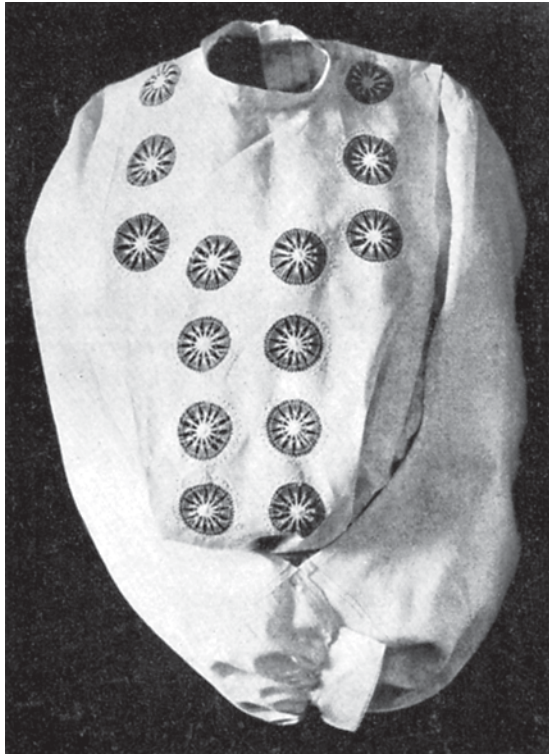
FIG. III.

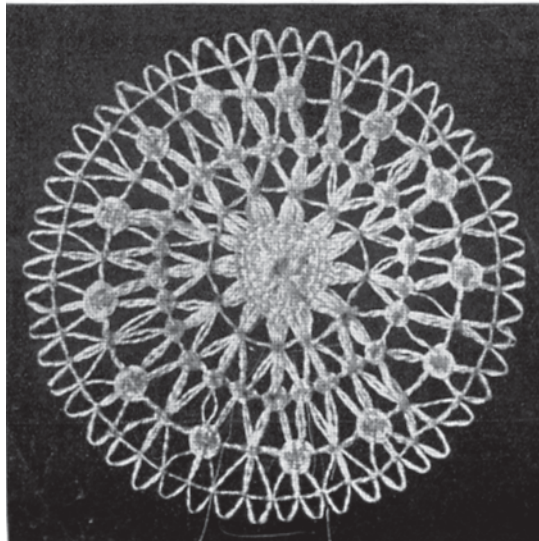
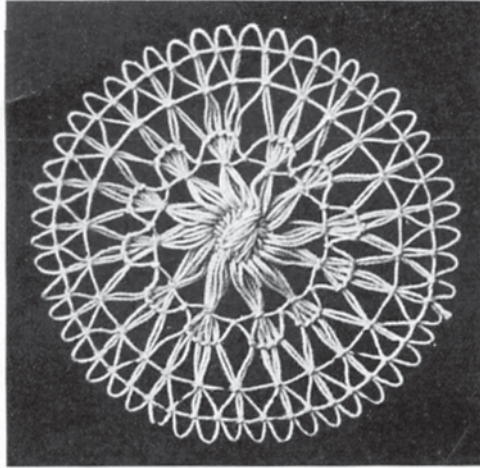
Wind pins same as in Fig. I, and weave center nine times around. Separate threads into five sections and weave each section separately, weaving nine times across, dropping two threads on each side. Weave seven times across, drop two threads on each side. Continue in this manner until a point is reached. Pass thread down to next section and weave in same manner. After all sections are woven, fasten thread well. Begin first row of knotting, taking two threads to each knot; after all have been knotted, pass thread up and knot last row same as in Fig. II.

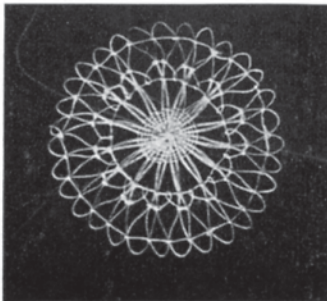
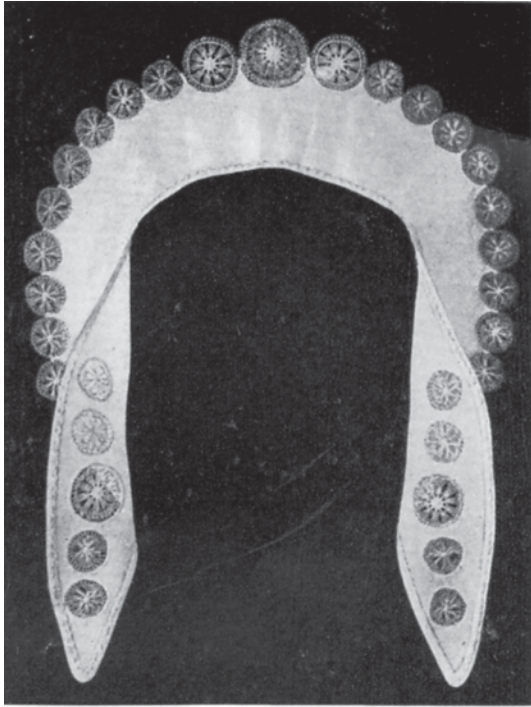


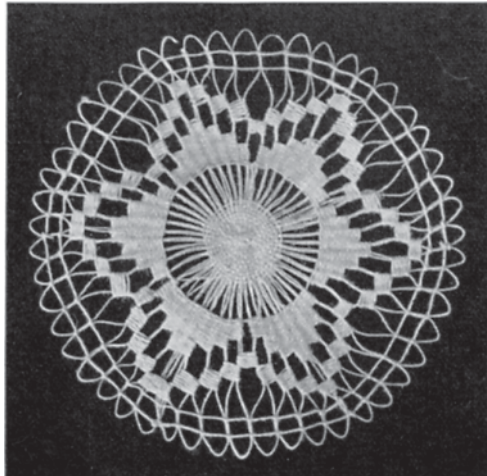
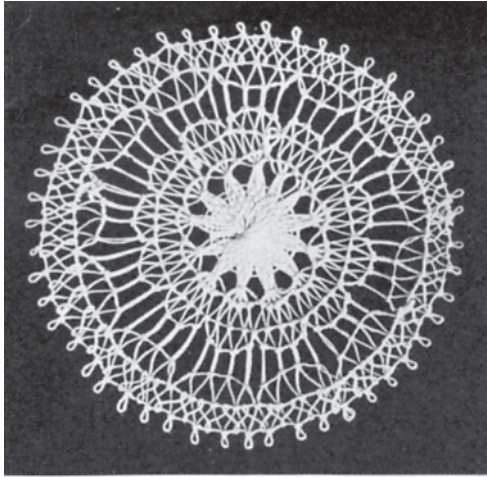


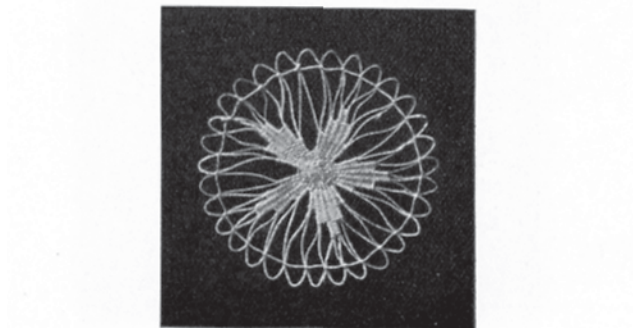
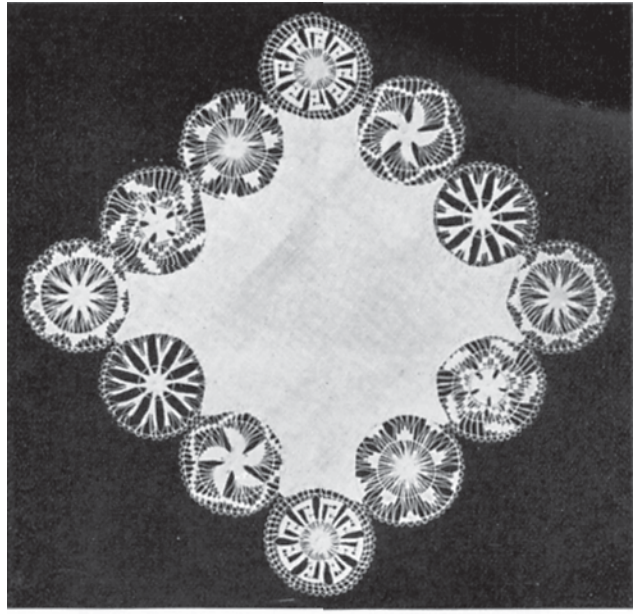


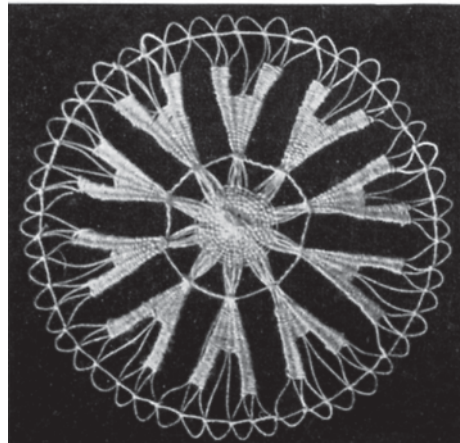
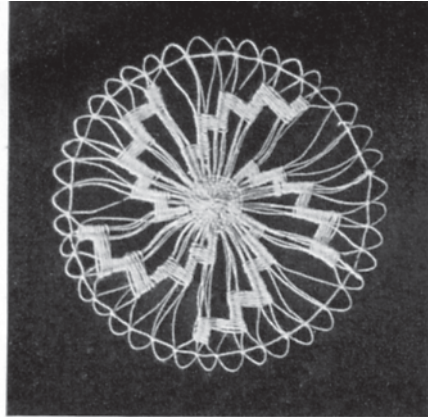


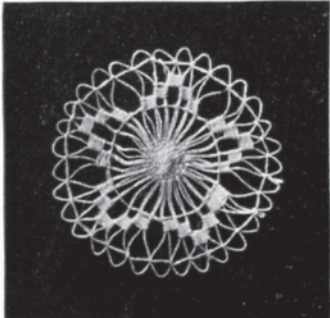
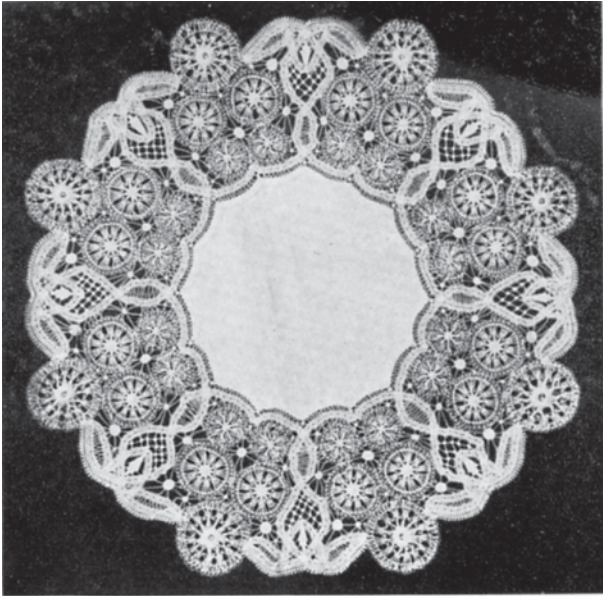




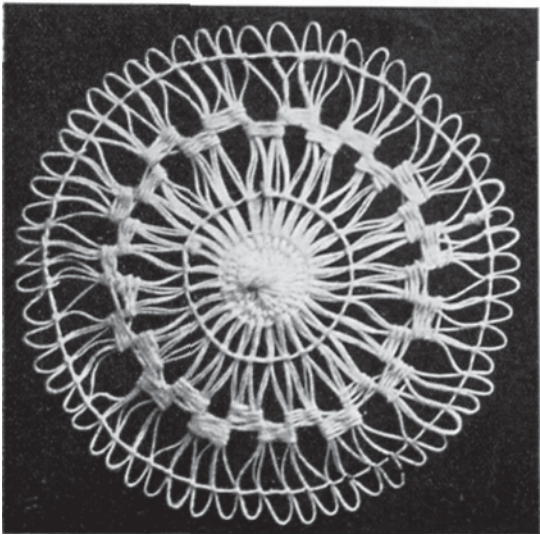
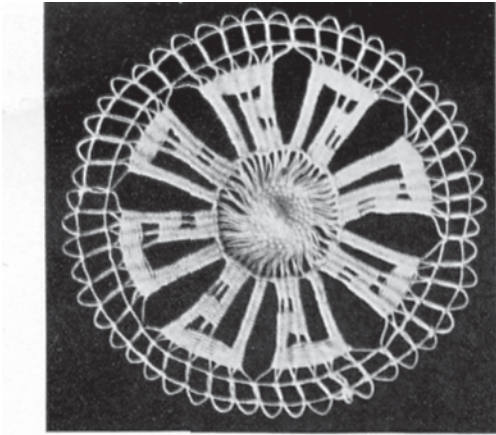


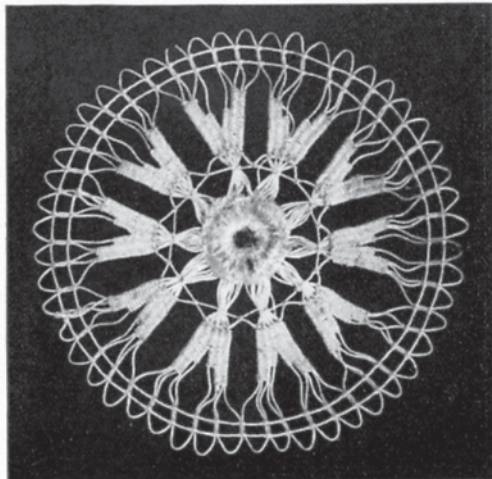
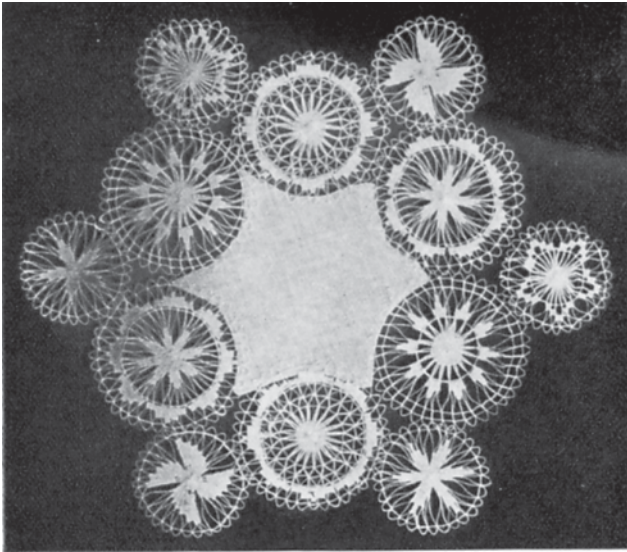


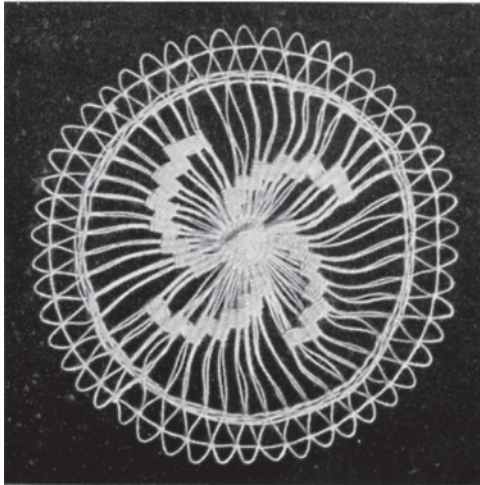
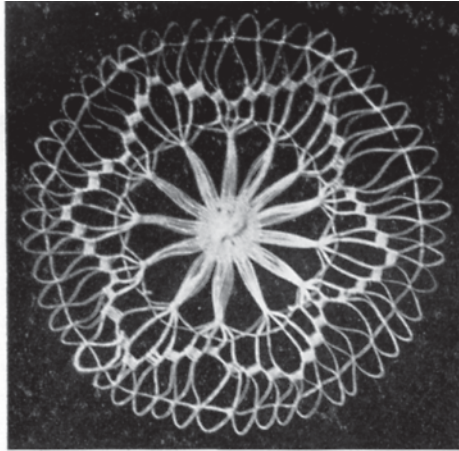


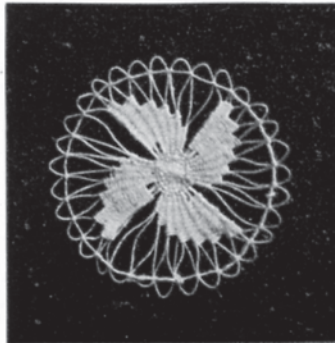
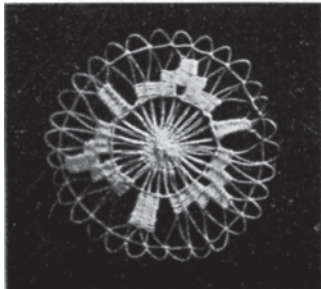


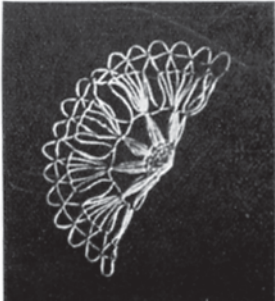
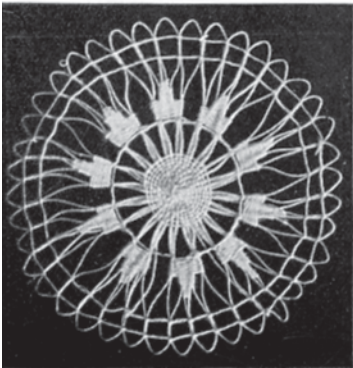
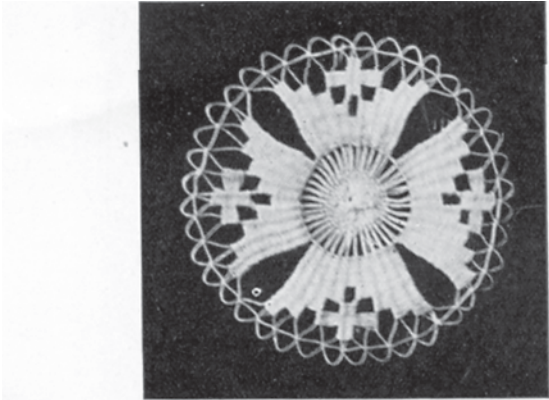


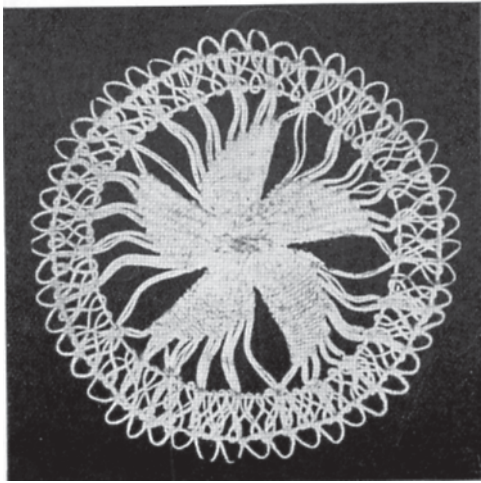
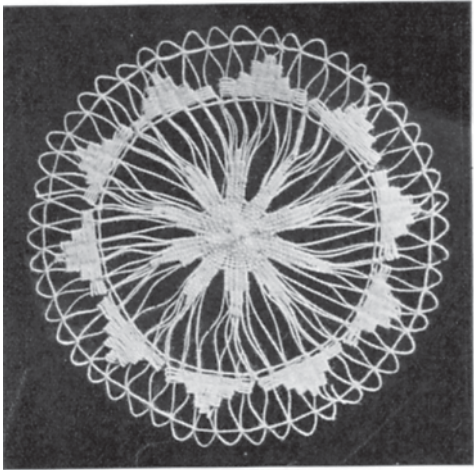


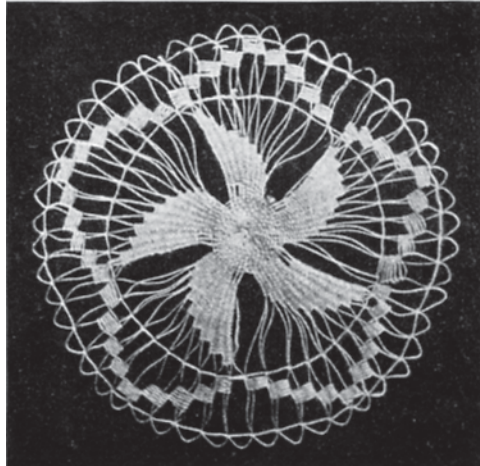
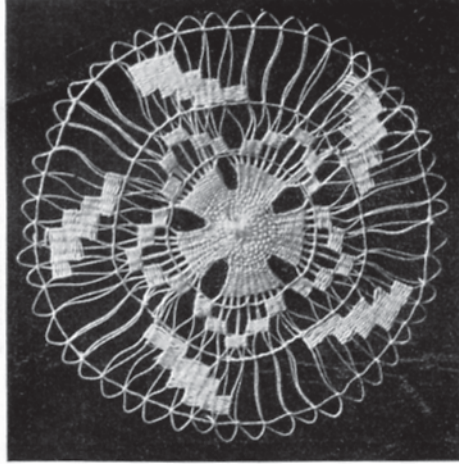


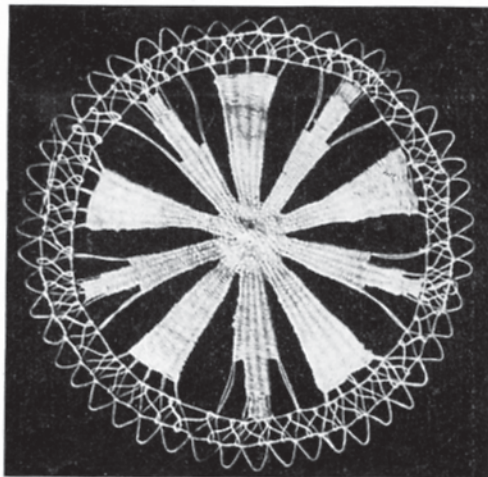
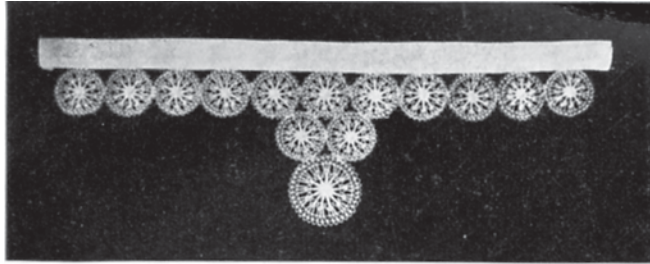




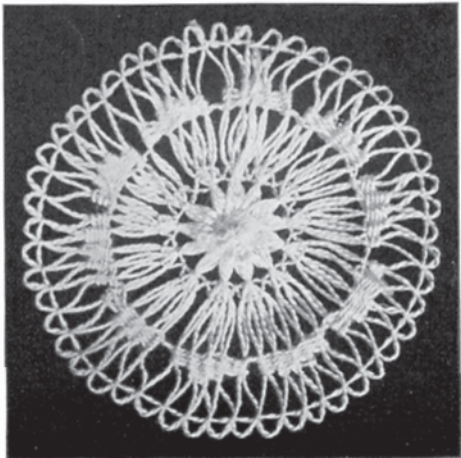
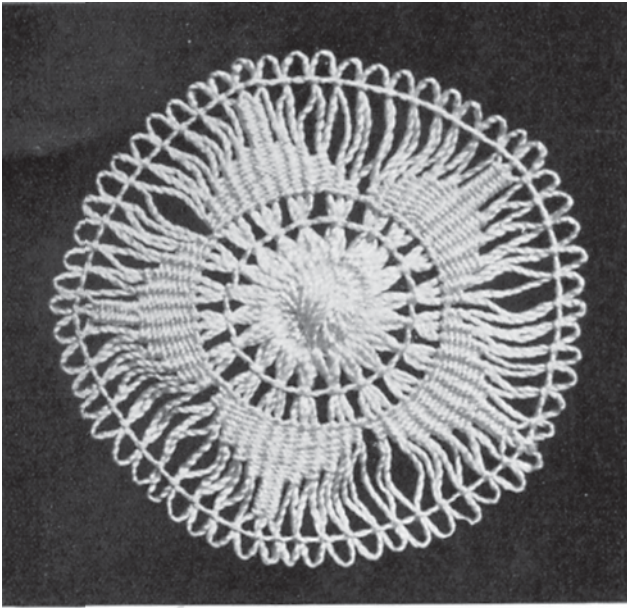














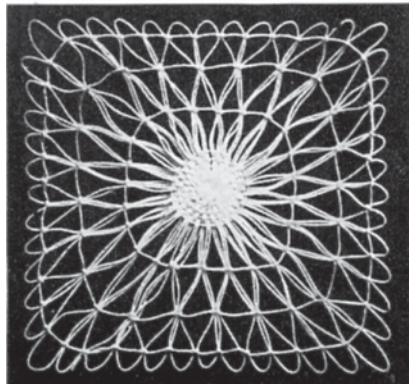
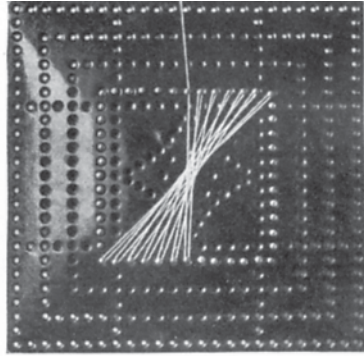
### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING TENERIFFE LACE ON SQUARE

Place the square upon a hard pincushion and insert common pins into one row of holes; push the pins into the cushion so that the heads of the pins are about one-eighth of an inch above the square. Use linen, cotton or silk thread in a suitable size for the lace desired.

To begin—tie end of thread to a pin and insert in center hole of square, push firmly down into cushion, then pass thread around a pin in corner, then back to the one directly opposite. Continue to wind, crossing from one side to the other of the two pins first wound, as illustrated. (See Fig. I.)

As each pin is wound, push into cushion, but do not draw thread too tight, as it takes up in the making. When all are wound, thread a long needle, leaving enough thread after winding to finish center darning. Darn three times around, taking up two threads at a time; alternate the threads each time around, fasten firmly by running back to center of darning.

For the first row of knotting, begin one-quarter inch from darning, take four threads to each knot. When all the threads have been knotted, draw thread through first knot, pass thread up one-quarter inch and begin second row of knotting, separating the four previously knotted. For the last row of knotting, take up two threads, one from each pin, and tie as close as possible to the pin heads. (See Fig. II.)



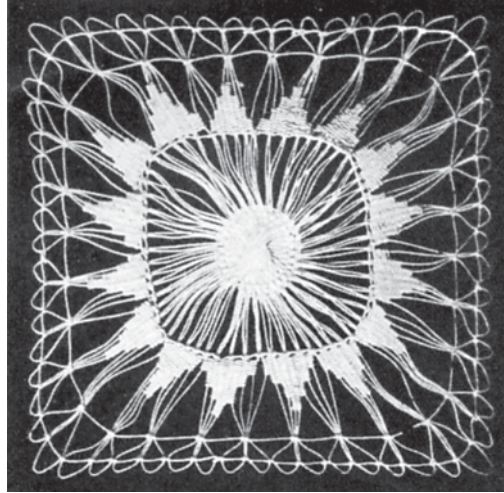
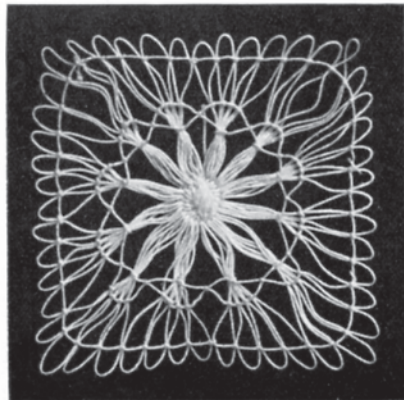
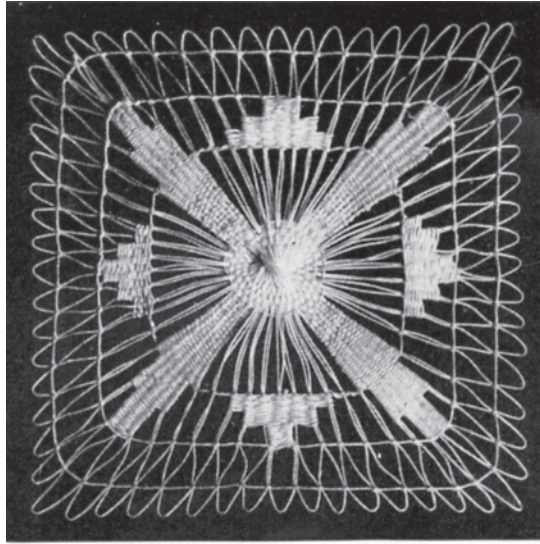
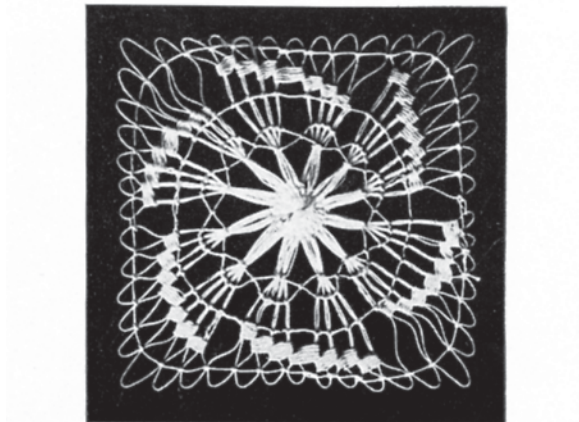
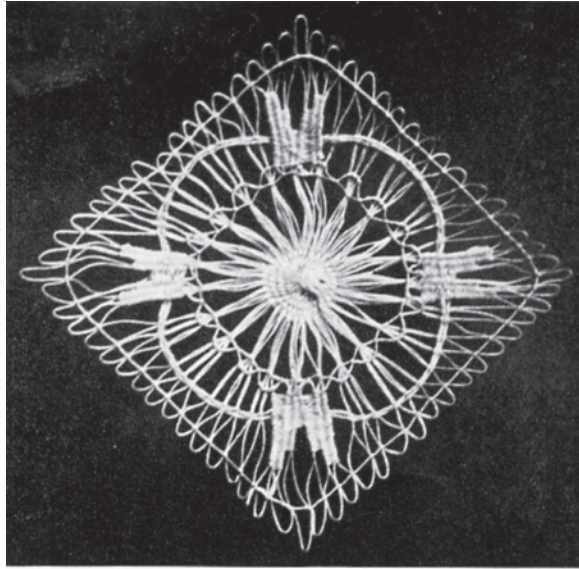


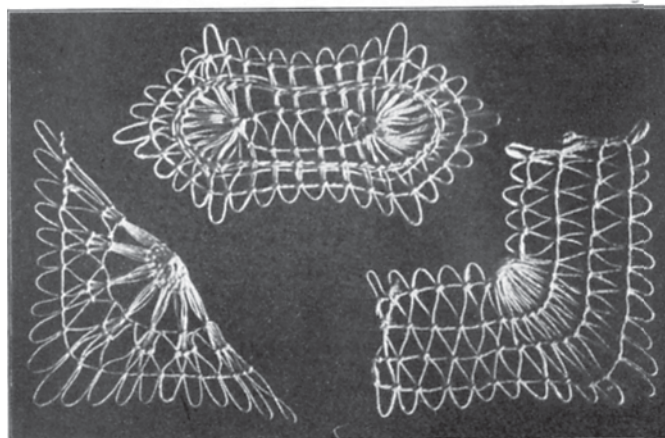
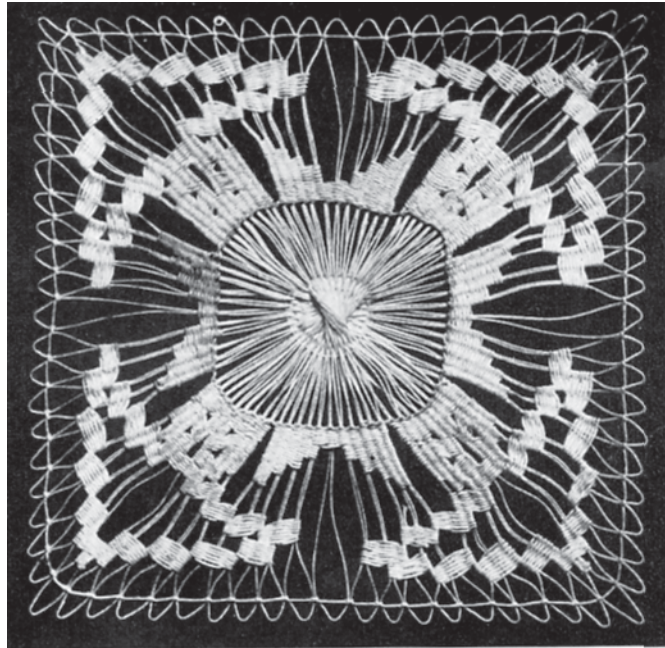
Fig. III.

**FIG. III.**

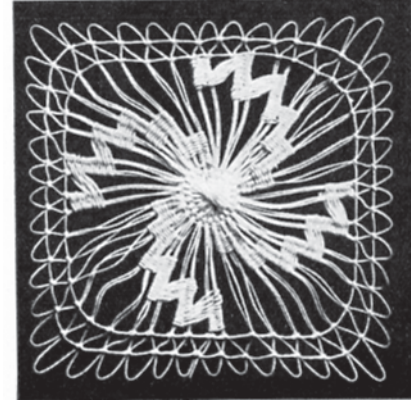
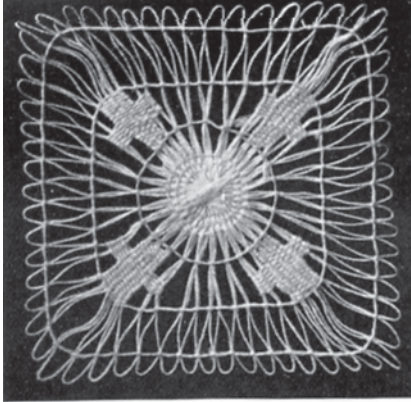
Wind pins as in Fig. I, and weave center as in Fig. II. Pass thread up one-quarter inch and knot every two threads. After all have been knotted, fasten thread as in Fig. II. Separate threads into sixteen sections, which will give four double threads to each section, or eight single threads. Weave each section separately, weaving six times across and dropping a single thread on each side until a point is reached; then pass thread down to next section and weave in same manner, and so on until all points are woven. Fasten thread and pass up one-quarter inch and begin knotting, taking four threads at a time, until all are knotted. Fasten thread and pass thread up and make last row of knotting same as in Fig. II.

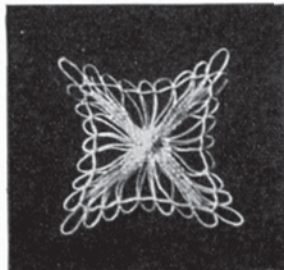
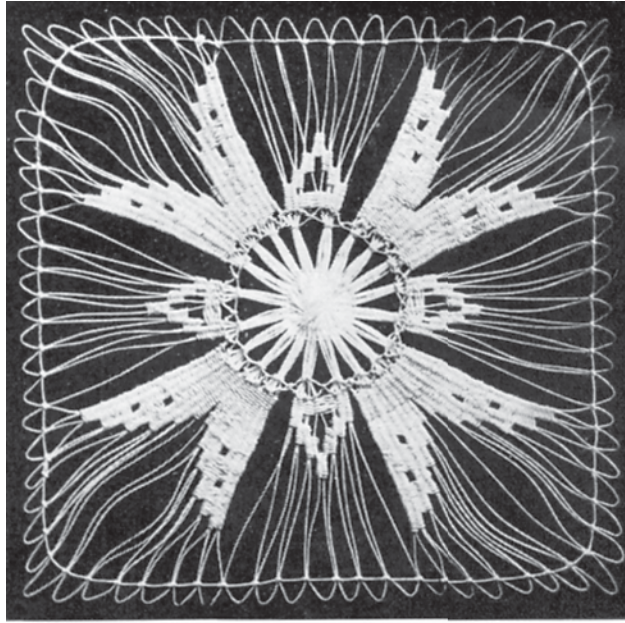


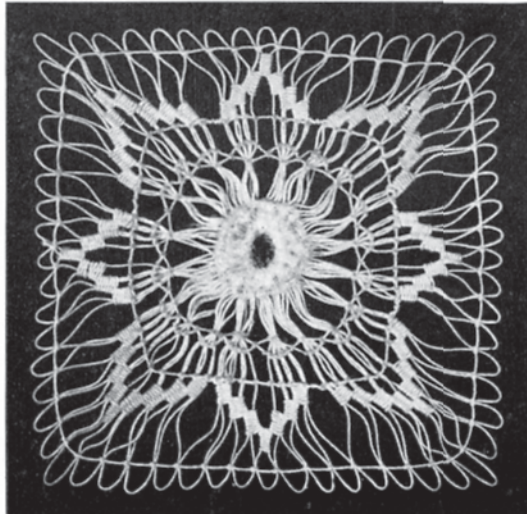
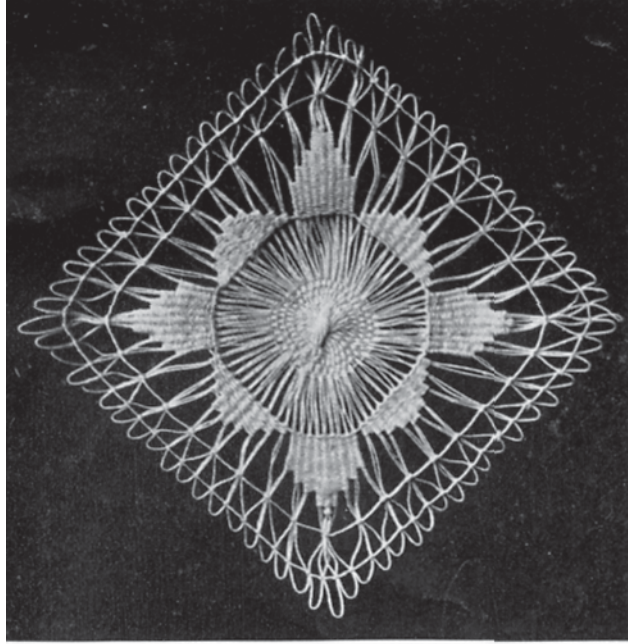


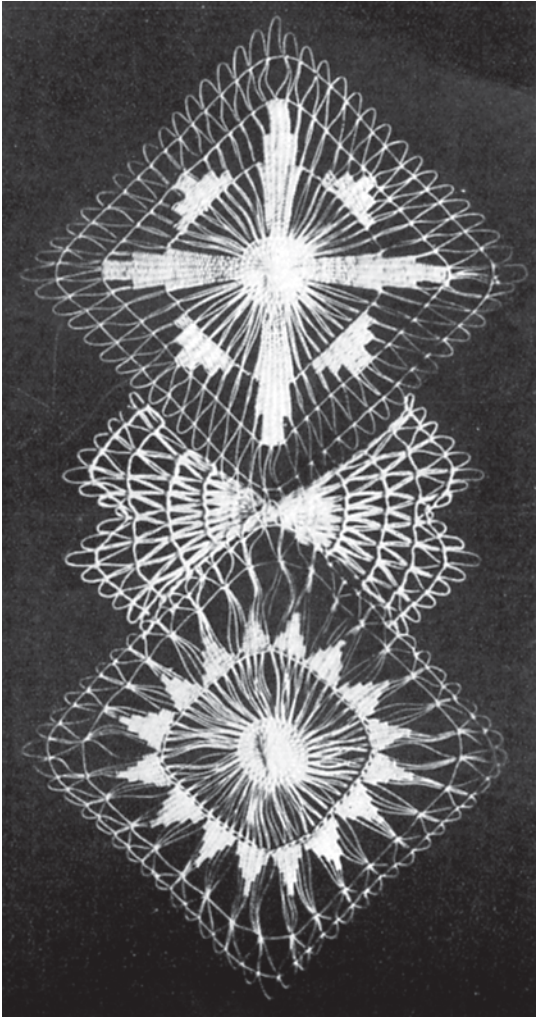












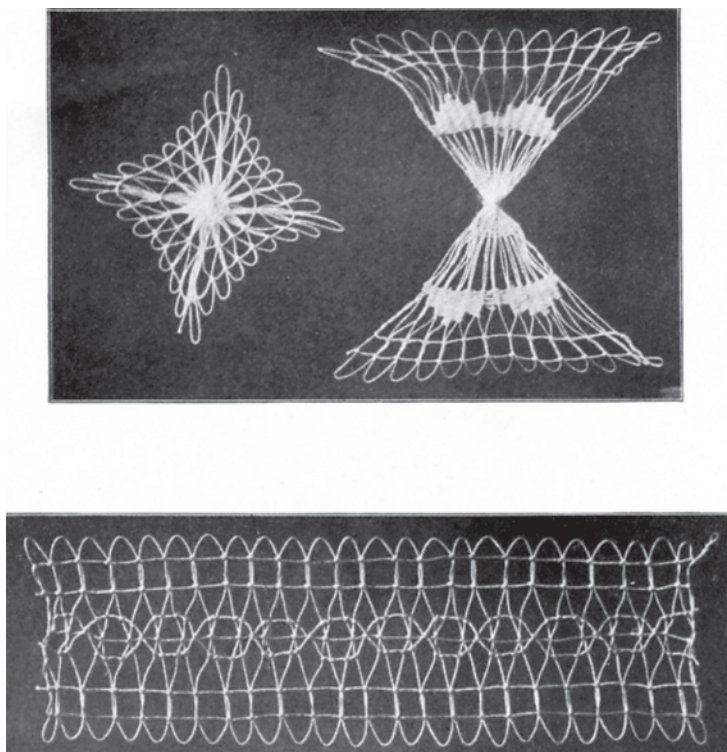
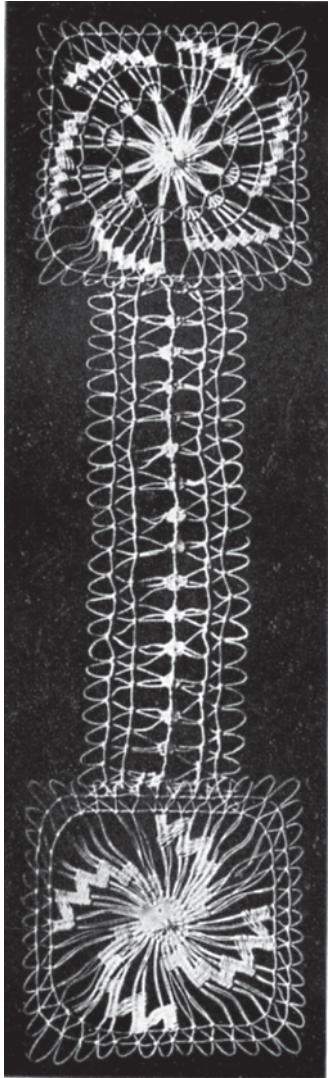
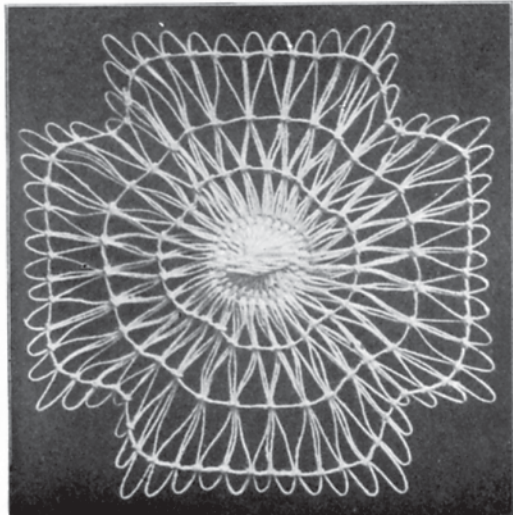
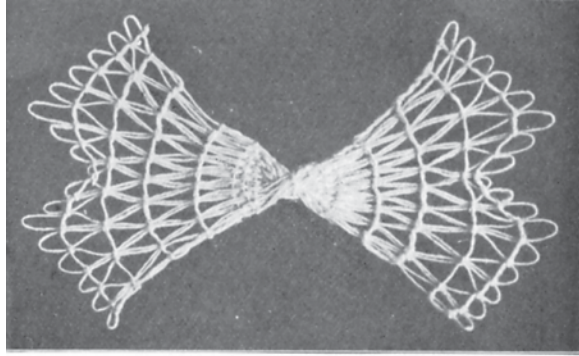


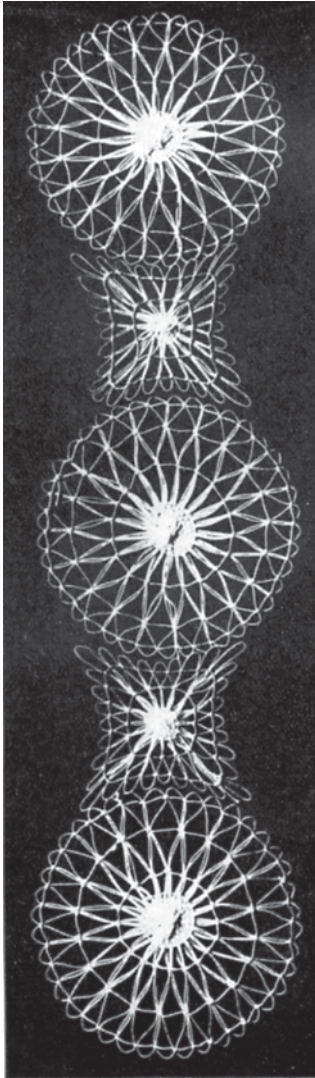
Fig. V.

FIG. V.

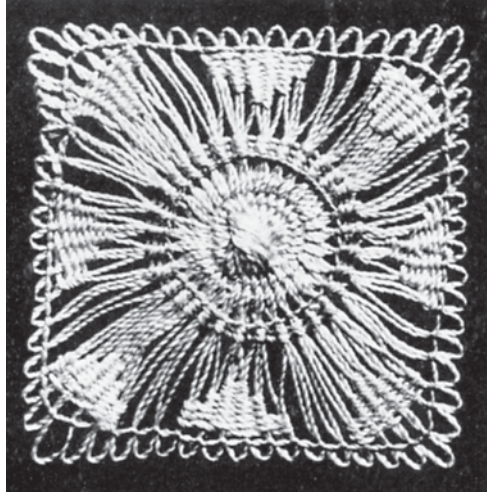
Tie thread to corner pin. Cross thread from one side to the other, winding every other pin. When the end is reached return in the same manner, winding the pins that were left. Thread needle and tie outside rows as in Fig. II; then make design in center.

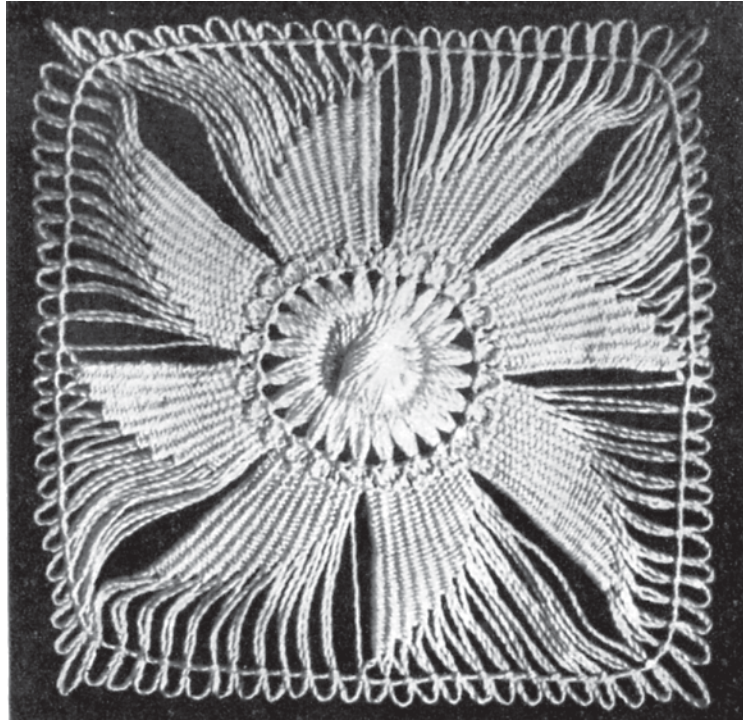


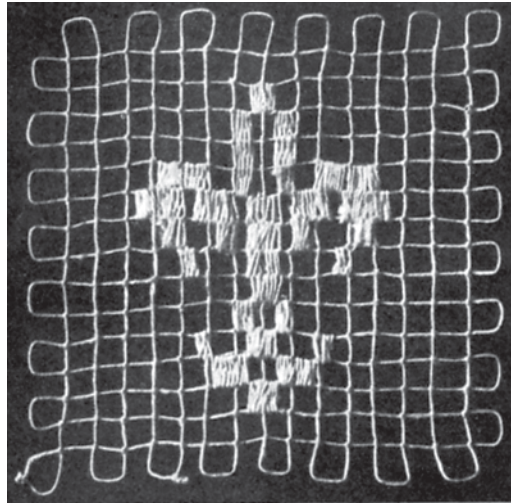












**Filet Guipure or Antique.**

To make netting for Filet Guipure or Antique Lace.

Tie thread to corner pin, pass thread around next pin in same row, carry thread to opposite side, pass around two pins. Continue in this manner until pins are wound on two sides. Then thread needle and tie in squares.

Any cross-stitch pattern may be copied, thereby making Filet Guipure or Antique Lace.

