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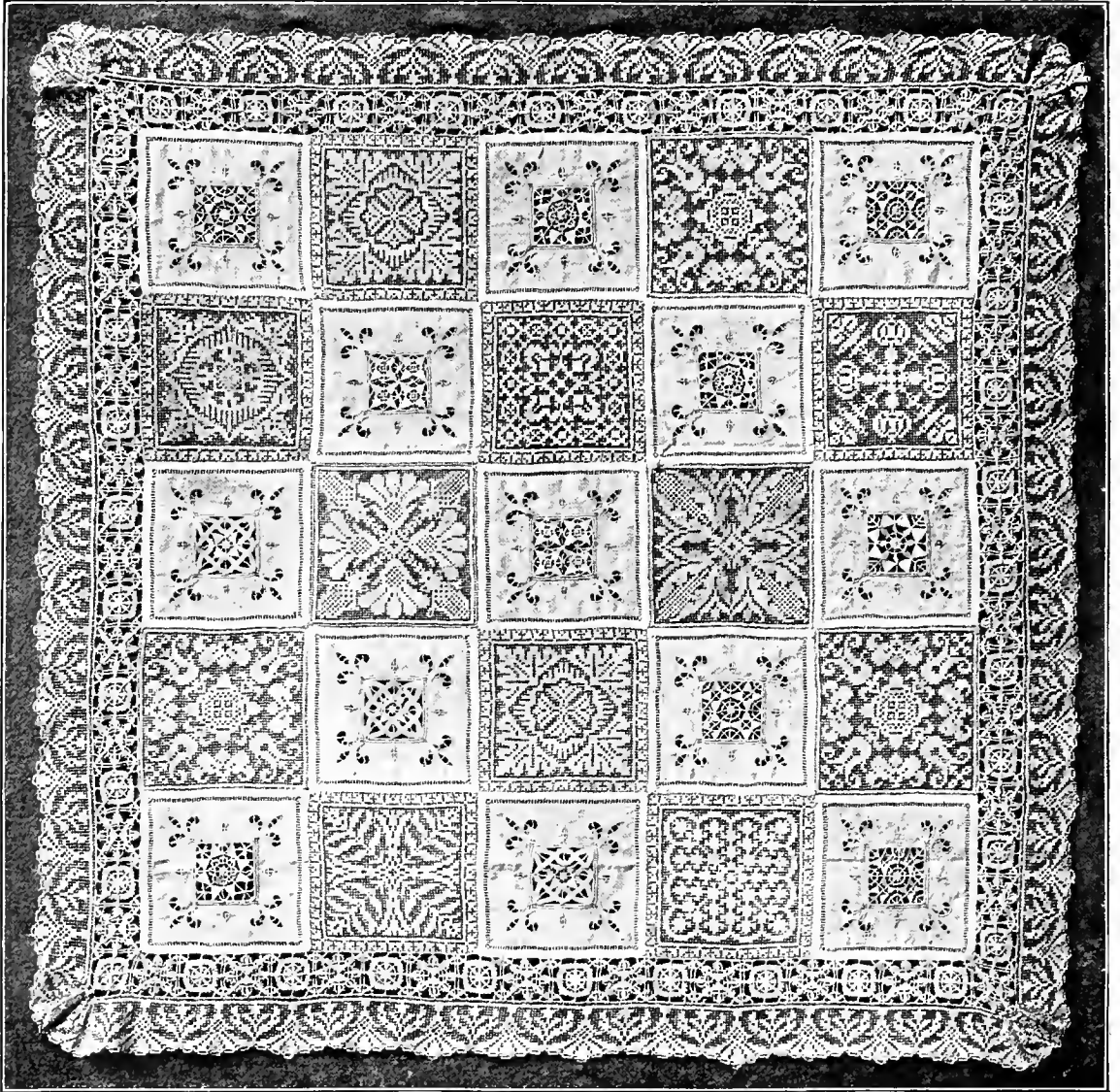
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NO. 600. COVER OF FILET, EMBROIDERY, AND CLUNY LACE
(See page 28 for description; pages 38, 39, 40, and 41, patterns of Filet, Point de toile)

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NETTING

NETTING has been done from time immemorial; the date of its invention is unknown. Specimens of netting are still to be seen among Egyptian relics, that are said to be three thousand years old, or even of still greater age.

It is easy to net, as the saying is, "when you know how"; the only art required is, in drawing up the loops, to have them all exactly the same size. But, simple as the operation is, it is difficult to describe. The best teacher would be a boy who has made his

obliged to use a long, fine darning-needle with as long a thread as can be easily manipulated. Practice will enable the worker to use a thread two or three yards long, and by means of the "weaver's knot" lengthen it indefinitely.

The circumference of the mesh-stick, whether round or flat, is equal to two sides of the mesh; the size of the mesh-stick decides the size of the netting-needle to be used. The needle filled with thread must go through the finished mesh, and that limits the size of mesh-stick that can be used with any given needle.



FIG. 1. MESH-STICK AND NETTING NEEDLE

own fishing-nets with a longitudinal ball of twine for a netting-needle and a lath for a mesh-stick.

Equipment.—The tools for netting are few and easily obtained. Netting-needles, mesh-sticks, the ribbon-wound frame (Fig. 14) for stretching the net, and blunt-pointed tapestry needles for weaving or darning the net after it is stretched. A netting-needle is a long piece of steel with eyes in both ends, as is shown in Fig. 1. The needle is wound with the working-thread, somewhat after the manner of a shuttle; the thread is passed through the eyes to hold it securely. A needle should never be wound too full, or it will be hard to handle. A mesh-stick is needed also; these are of bone or ivory, and are either flat or round; the flat ones being especially adapted to the making of antique lace. Steel knitting-needles are often used for mesh-sticks when fine netting is to be made, when the meshes of the net are as small as ten to an inch. The finest netting-needle (No. 22) will not pass through the mesh easily, so one is

Mesh-sticks are numbered by the actual measure around the stick, as $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, or 1 inch. The $\frac{7}{8}$ inch corresponds very well with the "lead pencil" one often finds in directions. The 1-inch mesh-stick makes a mesh one-half inch square, and the same proportion is true of any other size.

Netting-needles are offered in six sizes: Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22, No. 22 being the finest. It is somewhat longer, but in width is the same size as illustrated at Fig. 1. Any of the needles can be used with mesh-sticks $\frac{5}{8}$ inch or larger; No. 16 needle is the largest that can be used with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch mesh-stick.

Linen thread, spool or skein thread, is used for netting, principally, especially for square netting; but much of the circular netting is done with cotton spool thread. For the net a firmly twisted thread is to be desired, and with some stitches the same thread used for the net is best for darning or embroidery. This is true of Point de toile, while Point de reprise is very effective when soft linen floss or cotton floss is used for darning.

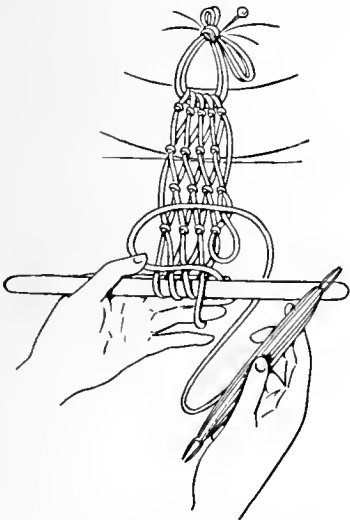


FIG. 2. FIRST POSITION OF HANDS

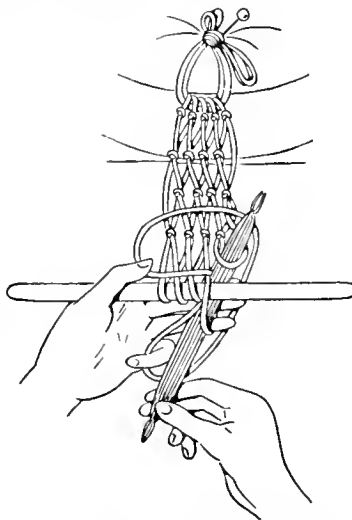


FIG. 3. SECOND POSITION
(See page 4)

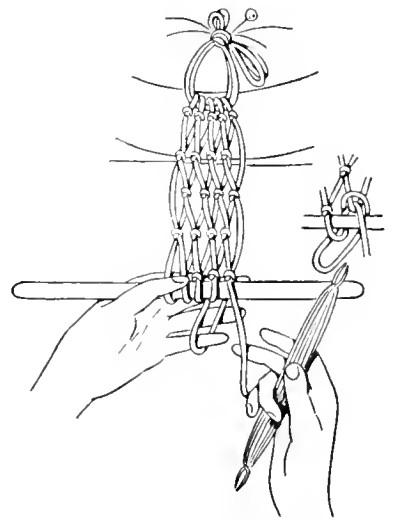


FIG. 4. THIRD POSITION

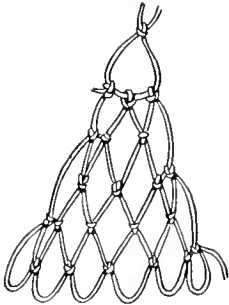


FIG. 5.
FOUNDATION LOOP

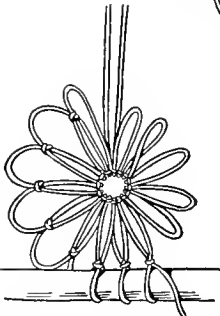


FIG. 6. FOUNDATION LOOP, CIRCULAR NETTING. (See page 5)

Take the mesh-stick in the left hand, between the thumb and forefinger, with the other fingers extended under the stick. The working-thread should be tied through the foundation-loop. Take the needle (filled with thread, whose end is tied through the foundation-loop) in the right hand. Pass the thread downward over the stick and throw it around the fingers in a loose loop, bringing it up on the outside of the fingers. Now lay the thread over the forefinger and under the thumb, towards the left, holding it tightly between the thumb and forefinger, as in Fig. 2, illustrating the first position of hands. Now bring the thread down again back of the hand and point the needle upward on the inside. Next pass the needle through the loose loop held around the fingers and under the mesh-stick; also through the foundation-loop and above the thread held by the thumb. Figure 3 shows this second position of the hands. Draw the needle up gradually until the thread forms a close loop over the mesh-stick. Gradually let go the thread held by the thumb (Fig. 4, third position of the hands), and draw the needle

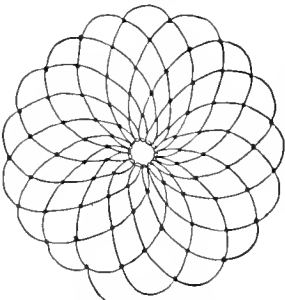


FIG. 9. CIRCULAR NETTING (See page 5)

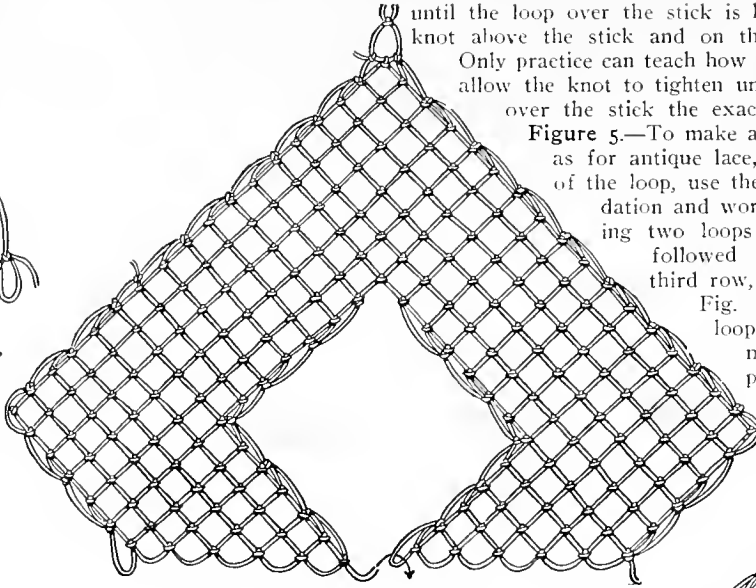


FIG. 7. NETTED FRAME. (See page 5)

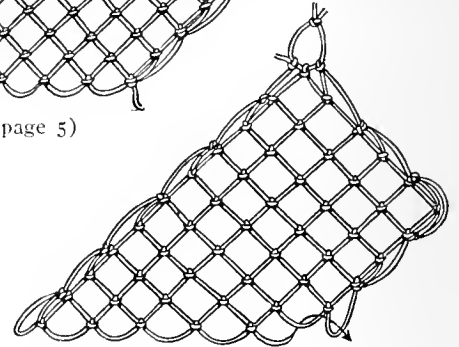


FIG. 8. NETTED OBLONG. (See page 5)

To Work Netting.—Netting is started from a foundation-loop, which may be discarded after the work is sufficiently advanced. Figure 2, showing the first position of hands, illustrates the manner of attaching this foundation-loop by means of a small cushion secured to a table; all that is required is a firm starting-point.

particularly when a great number have been made, sufficient to form an openwork fabric. In the second row, whether containing two loops or more, turn the work and let the thread pass down the side, and so in every succeeding row. Additional thread should be tied at either edge.

The foundation-loop is not used after the first row; the second row is worked in the loop or loops hanging from the first, and so on, one loop being knotted in the one above it. To complete the square, increase each row with one loop; that is, make two knots in the last loop of each of the succeeding rows. Continue to increase until you have one more loop than the square should number. Make a row without increase or decrease; in the next row begin to decrease, joining the last two loops of each row together by a knot. Finish the last two loops over the thumb and break off.

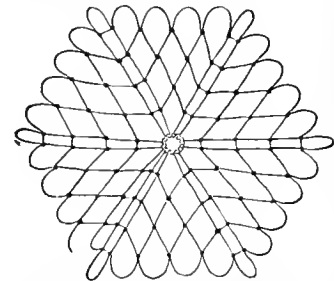


FIG. 10. CIRCULAR NETTING WITH WIDENING. (See page 6)

until the loop over the stick is held in place by a knot above the stick and on the foundation-loop. Only practice can teach how to do this. Do not allow the knot to tighten until the loop forms over the stick the exact size desired.

Figure 5.—To make a square of netting, as for antique lace, pull the stick out of the loop, use the loop for a foundation and work diagonally, making two loops in the first row, followed by three in the third row, etc., as appears in Fig. 5. Although the loops are made diagonally they can be pulled out to form perfect squares.

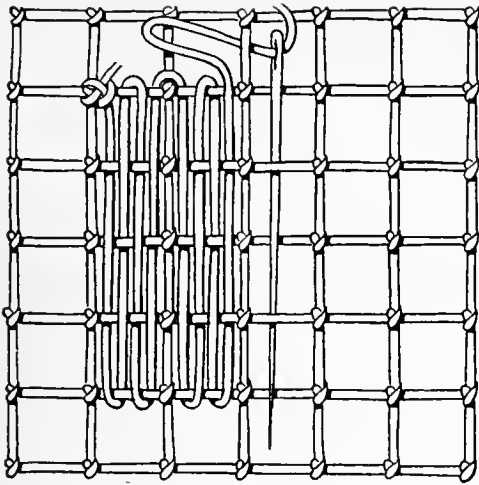


FIG. 11. POINT DE TOILE, FIRST PROCESS
(See page 6 and Fig. 13)

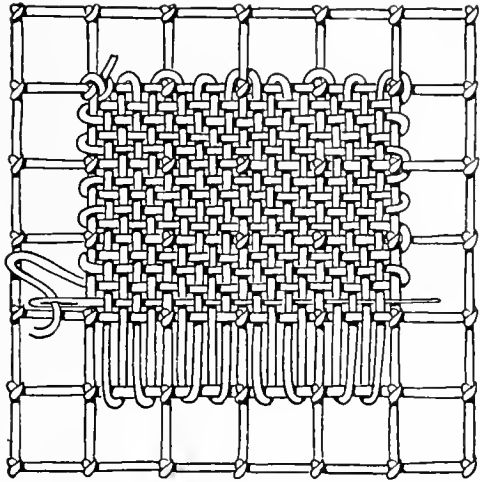


FIG. 12. POINT DE TOILE, SECOND PROCESS
(See Fig. 13)

Another form of square netting frequently used as a foundation for Filet Brodé is known as the battlemented square. As many loops as are required for one side of the square are worked on a foundation thread. This thread will be easier handled if stretched from one point to another some distance apart rather than in a loop; it can be tacked to a window-sill or table. Work one plain row into these loops. Turn, omitting to work into the last loop of the previous row, and proceed thus, always skipping the last loop of the preceding row. This forms a triangle, which is now removed from the foundation thread. Place the last loop made on a support and join the working thread into the loop at the end of the first long row, and proceed as before, always skipping the last loop of each row until the square is finished.

Figure 8.—Oblong strips of netting (Fig. 8) are made in this way: Proceed as for the square filet described (Fig. 5), and work until there are two more stitches in the row than are required for the width of the oblong. To obtain the length necessary, work alternate rows, decreasing at the end of one, and increasing at the end of the other. When the length is sufficient, finish out the corner by decreasing at the end of every row.

Figure 7.—At Fig. 7 a portion of a framework of plain netting is shown, such as is used to surround a central square of linen. The work is begun at the corner, and the loops increased until there are two more than twice the number necessary for the breadth of the frame. The illustration is five loops broad, and will require twelve loops for the broadest part of each corner. Now work in half

of these as for an oblong, until the next corner is reached. Turn, and work as far as shown in the cut; break the thread and begin on the other side of the frame, working around to a point directly opposite. Finish off the point or corner (not shown in the illustration) by decreasing at the end of every row.

In using any of the foregoing forms of plain netting for the application of lace stitches, stretch the finished net in the wrapped wire frame.

Figures 6 and 9.—To make circular netting, start on a long thread, as appears in Fig. 6, for a foundation loop; work the loops over a large mesh-stick.

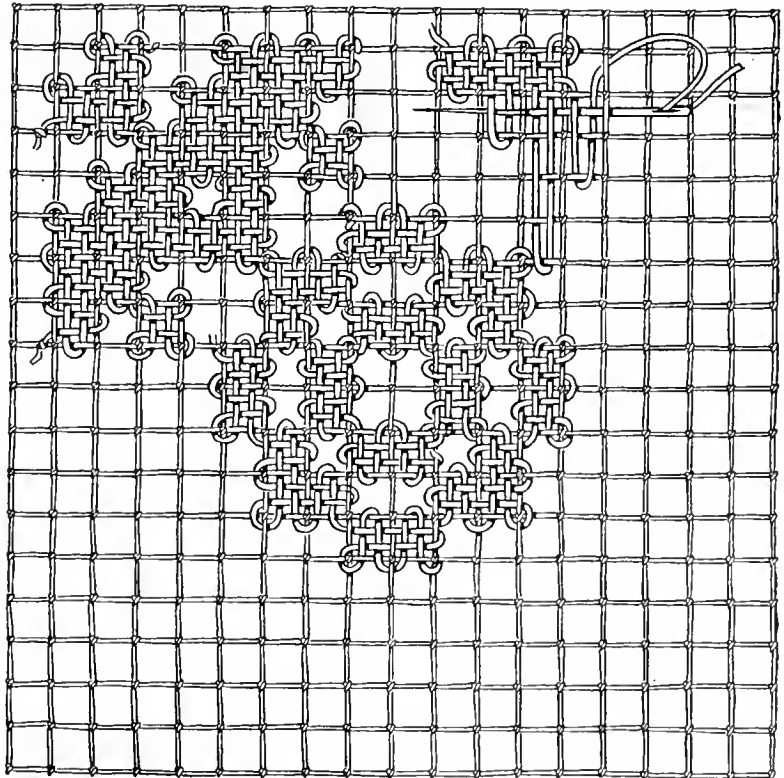


FIG. 13. POINT DE TOILE, COMPLETED. (See Figs. 11, 12)

Make fourteen loops in the first row; then draw the thread up as tightly as possible, so as to form a ring, and fasten off. For the second row, fasten the thread to a loop and work one loop in each loop of the first row, using a small stick. To avoid fastening the thread anew for every row, make a loop over the thumb, as follows: Put the thread over the stick and fingers, and the needle through the loop, as usual, but before tightening the knot pull the stick out of the loop just made and make this loop exactly as long as the loop above. The completed circle is shown at Fig. 9. A second method of starting the circular netting is found on page 9.

Figure 10.—To make a circular netting by increases, work six loops on the foundation-loop and draw up the ring. Make a row with one knot in the first loop and two in the second; repeat around. In succeeding rows make two knots in each of the previous increases; that is, increase

by one loop. The cut shows the work in process. As the net should be very tight and firm when the different stitches are being made, a metal frame should be used, and it should correspond in size and shape with the piece

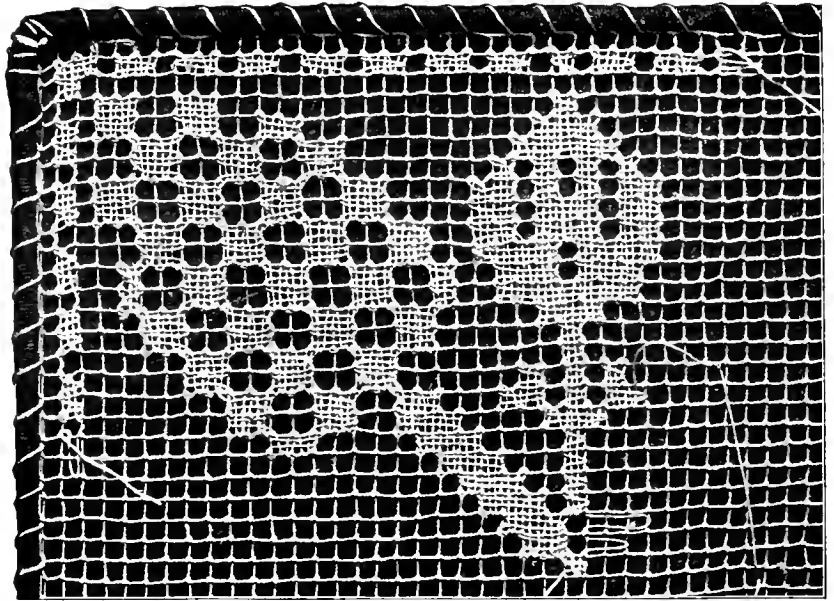


FIG. 15. WEAVING IN PROCESS. (See page 8)

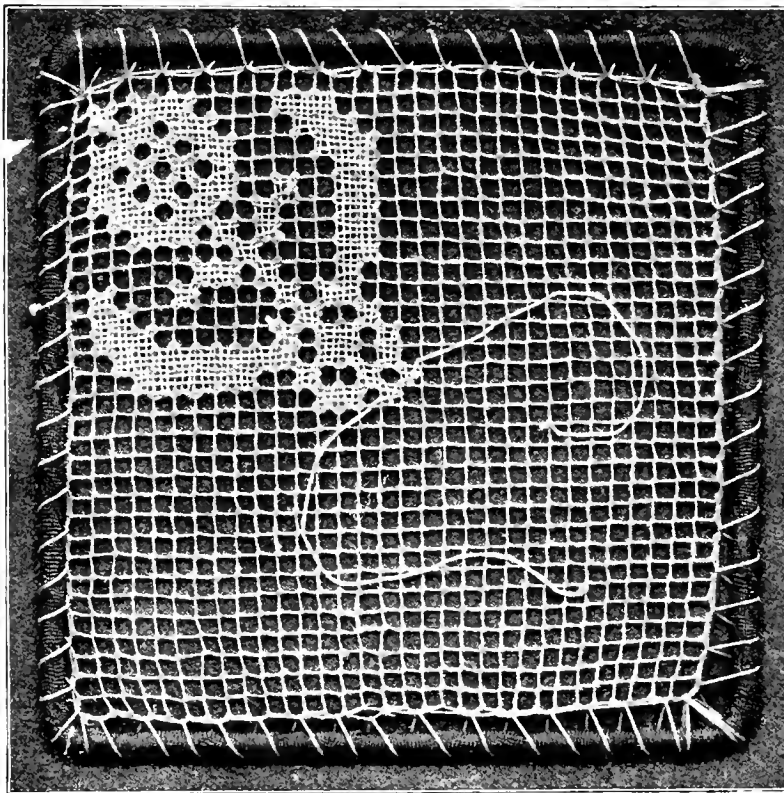


FIG. 14. NET IN FRAME

The frames are sold, wrapped with wadding and ribbon, all ready for the work to be attached. These frames are to be had in six different sizes: Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20. No. 10 is $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches square (inside measure); No. 12 is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; No. 14 is 6 inches; No. 16 is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; No. 18 is $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; No. 20 is 8 inches. The frame must be selected fully as large, if not a little larger than the measure of the net when it is stretched to its utmost. The illustration (Fig. 14) shows clearly how the net is to be overcast into the frame. If one has not the frame of suitable size, a larger frame can be made to serve as well; if the overcasting stitches are longer they will hold as securely. The beauty of the work consists in the perfect evenness and uniformity of the net, and of each individual mesh of which it is composed.

Figures 11 to 14 inclusive—Figure 14, shows the frame with net overcast in place and weaving begun. The first stitch given is "Point de toile," linen stitch, or weaving

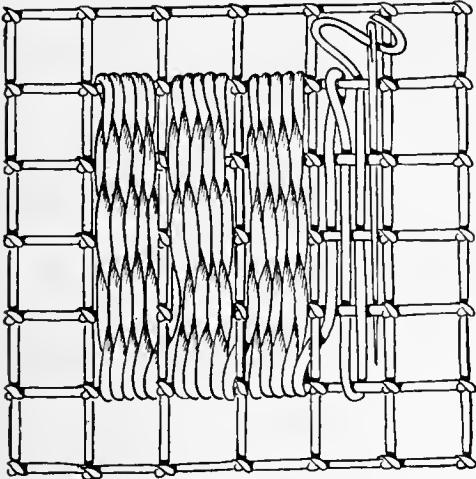


FIG. 16. POINT DE REPRISE. (See page 8)

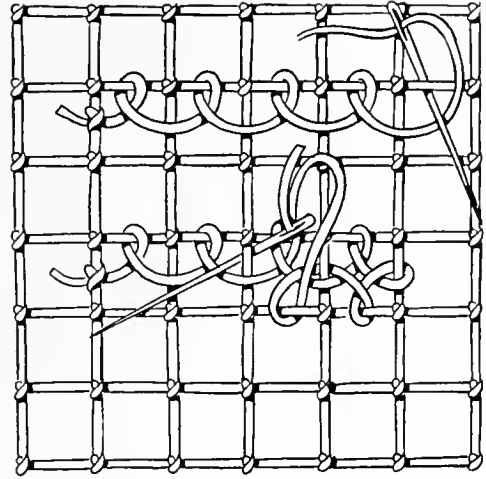


FIG. 17. POINT D'ESPRIT. (See page 9)

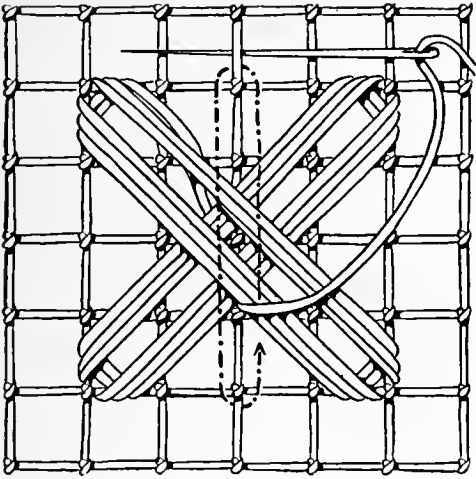


FIG. 18. ÉTOILE, FIRST PROCESS
(See Fig. 19 and page 9)

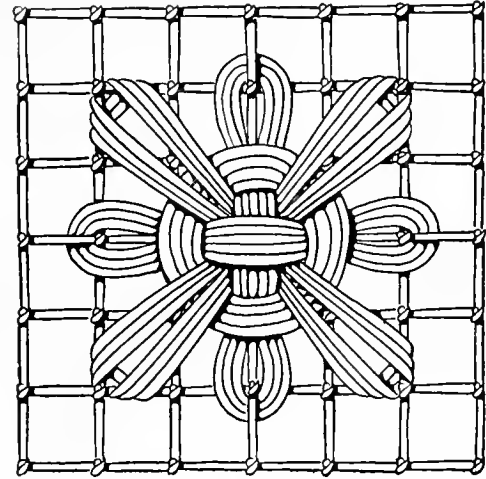


FIG. 19. ÉTOILE, SECOND PROCESS. (See Fig. 18)

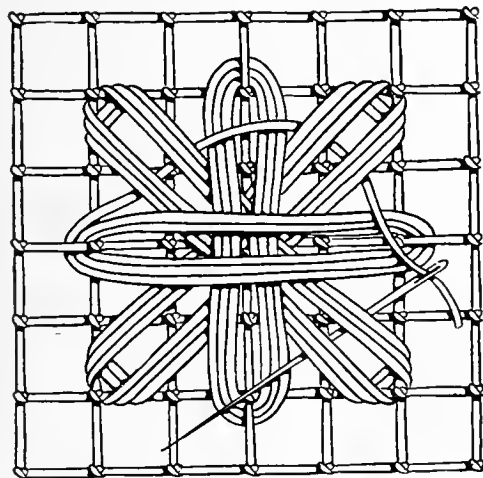


FIG. 20. ÉTOILE, COMPLETED. (See Figs. 18, 19)

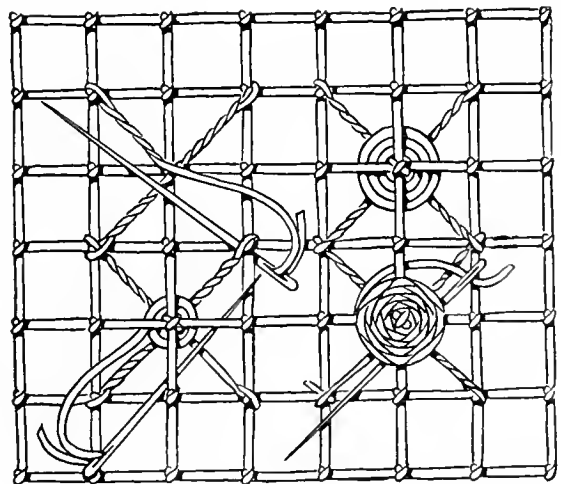


FIG. 21. BRIDES AND ROSETTES. (See page 9)

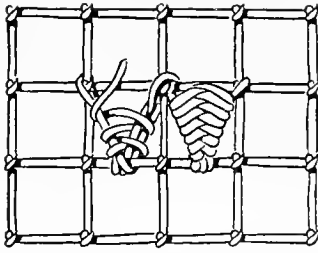


FIG. 22. DENTS, POINT DE REPRISE. (See page 9)

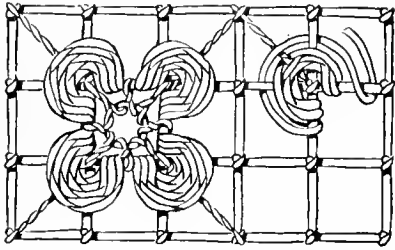


FIG. 24. COINS, POINT DE REPRISE (See page 9)

back and forth only once.

Figure 15.—Any design must be carefully studied before beginning, to decide in which direction to proceed. Figure 15 makes a good study. After tying the thread to the mesh, leaving a few inches to be fastened afterward, the needle (with blunt point) passes invariably over a thread and under a thread, whether in a straight line or turning around a corner of mesh (see needle, Fig. 13) or turning straight back to fill the mesh with the second thread or crossing these with two rows of weaving. Every effort should be made

stitch it might be called. Figure 11, page 5, shows the first process, darning back and forth; Fig. 12 shows the second process; and Fig. 13 shows completed stitch. In the first two illustrations the meshes are large and the darning back and forth is repeated, making four threads each way; in the completed work, Fig. 13 and Figs. 14 and 15 on page 6, the thread is woven

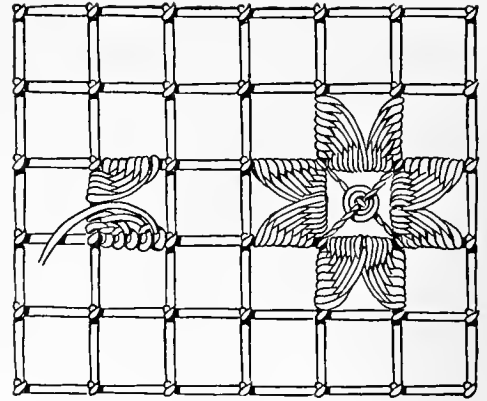


FIG. 23. ÉTOILE, POINT DE FESTON (See page 9)

to connect the design where possible, but it is allowed to carry the thread to an isolated mesh, or a small bit that is not connected with any part of the design, by overcasting along the meshes between; but even in this carrying the thread, the rule of "over one and under one" still holds.

Figure 16.—The stitch known as "Point de reprise,"

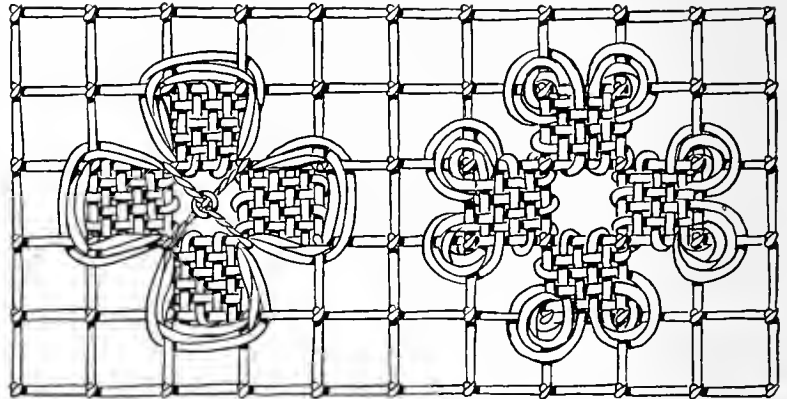


FIG. 25. FILET SERTI. (See page 9)

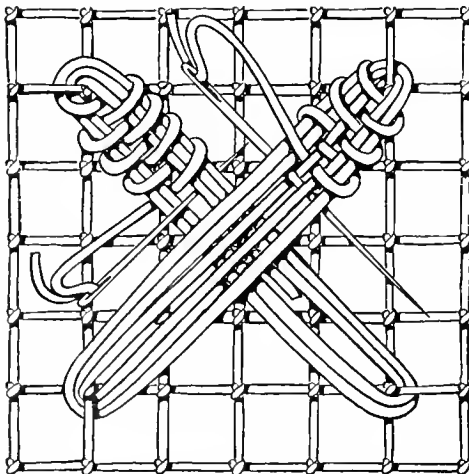


FIG. 26. FEUILLES, POINT DE REPRISE FIRST PROCESS. (See Fig. 27 and page 9)

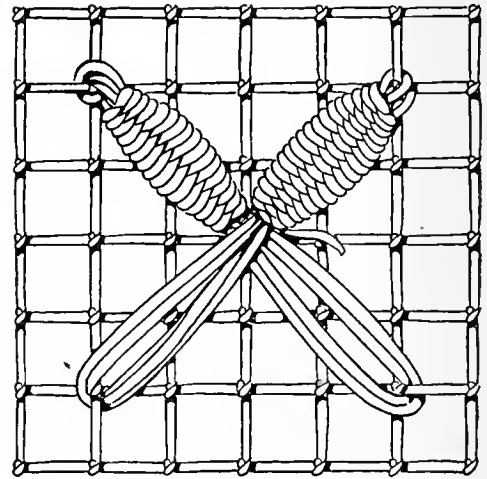


FIG. 27. FEUILLES, POINT DE REPRISE COMPLETED. (See Fig. 26)

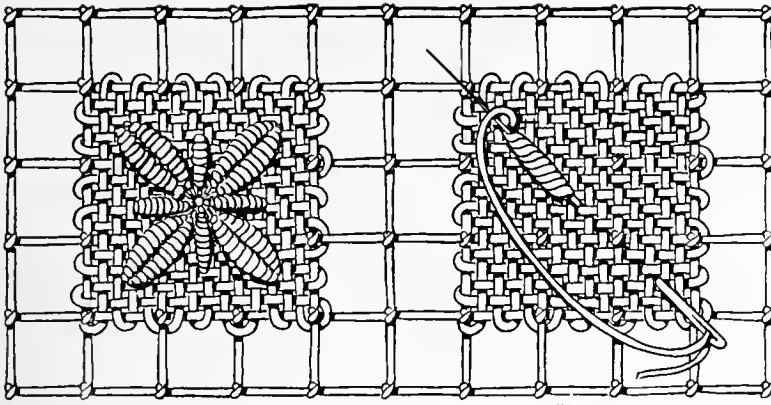


FIG. 28. POINT DE POSTE, IN PROCESS AND COMPLETED.

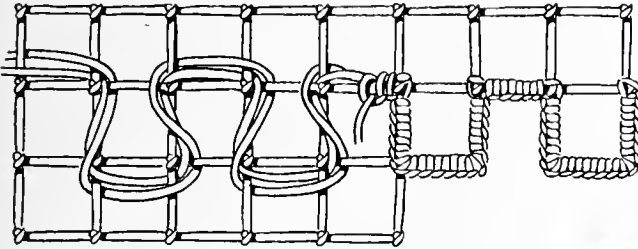


FIG. 29. POINT DE FESTON.

or "darning stitch," is shown at Fig. 16; filling over and under with ordinary darning, describes this stitch. Upon the size of the mesh and thread depends the number of times the thread is carried back and forth; the mesh should be well filled.

Figure 17 is known as "Point d'esprit," and the first and second processes are clearly shown in the illustration.

Figures 18, 19, and 20 give first and second processes and completed figure of "Étoile" or "Star."

Figure 21.—"Brides with Rosettes" of simple and alternate weaving are given at Fig. 21. By carefully noting the work of each needle, it can be readily understood.

Figure 22.—In Fig. 22, which is called "Dents"—Point de reprise, the "tooth" is made by drawing a thread from the corner of a mesh to the middle of the opposite side, back to the adjacent corner of the same mesh, back to the middle again, then darned in Point de reprise.

Figure 23 is another "Étoile" made with "Point de feston" or "buttonhole-stitch." One buttonhole-stitch is made each time across the base of the points, and two buttonhole-stitches together up each side line.

Figure 24 is a good example of "Coins"—Point de reprise. The "Brides," or twisted bars, are placed first, then the darning extends back and forth around five threads at each "corner."

Figure 25 is called "Filet Serti." A fine instance of this is to be found in the grape-leaves of No. 619, page 24. If the thread that "surrounds" these corners is heavier than the weaving thread, it is called "Filet Richeleu."

Figures 26 and 27 are "Feuilles"—Point de reprise. The foundation threads are drawn and the darning of the "leaves" is made over two groups of threads in

one leaf and over three groups in the other. This work is sometimes called "Guipure."

Figure 28, shows Point de toile completed and embroidered "Point de poste," in process and completed.

Figure 29 is Border of "Point de feston"; any straight or battlemented border or edge of points along a diagonal may be finished with buttonhole-stitch after two or more threads of darning strengthen the outline.

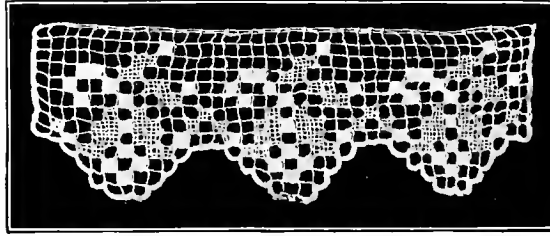
Figure 30 — Additional directions are offered for a practical foundation for Circular netting (see Fig. 30); a foundation one can use indefinitely without the work of setting up each piece. There are difficulties to overcome in setting up a round piece over a straight cord, and the fact of using the same foundation for any number or pieces makes it desirable. The rough or uneven appearance near the beginning shows where dozens of doilies have been cut off.

Sew up a small strip of muslin and hem both ends; in the edge of one hem cut several



FIG. 30. FOUNDATION FOR CIRCULAR NET.

slots, into this hem run a cord, bringing it up through every slot; now tie all the loops together (thread three or four inches long from edge of muslin to knot), and drop it over the head of the clamp which holds the embroidery hoops. This, attached to a low table, will hold the work very firmly, and the loops coming at intervals from the muslin, the work will pull evenly. Begin the work by netting into the lower hem of the muslin, making the first row with a sewing or darning needle. Net two or more rows before beginning the piece; these rows can be made with any size mesh-stick at hand, steel knitting-needles of various sizes



No. 601. LACE EDGE. (See page 37, Fig. 85)

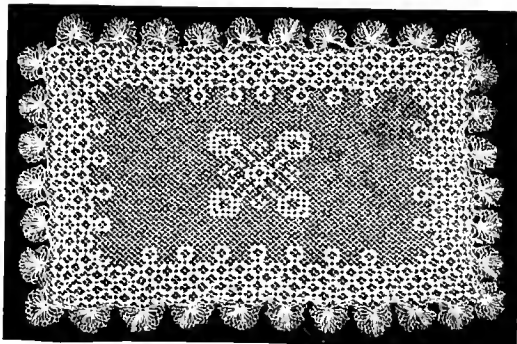
are nearly always sufficient for all fine netting. When the piece is finished cut it from the foundation as many squares from the first row as it requires; with a pin pick off the superfluous knots and gather it up on a bit of the netting thread.

Number 601. Lace.—This is a bit of linen lace made of linen thread No. 25, five meshes to an inch, with mesh-stick $\frac{3}{8}$ inch or slightly larger, and netting-needle No. 16 or 18. The piece is about 7 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Two stitches are used, Point de toile woven with the same thread as the net, and Point de reprise darned with a soft linen floss.



No. 602. CENTREPIECE. (See page 11 and Filet Designs on page 17)

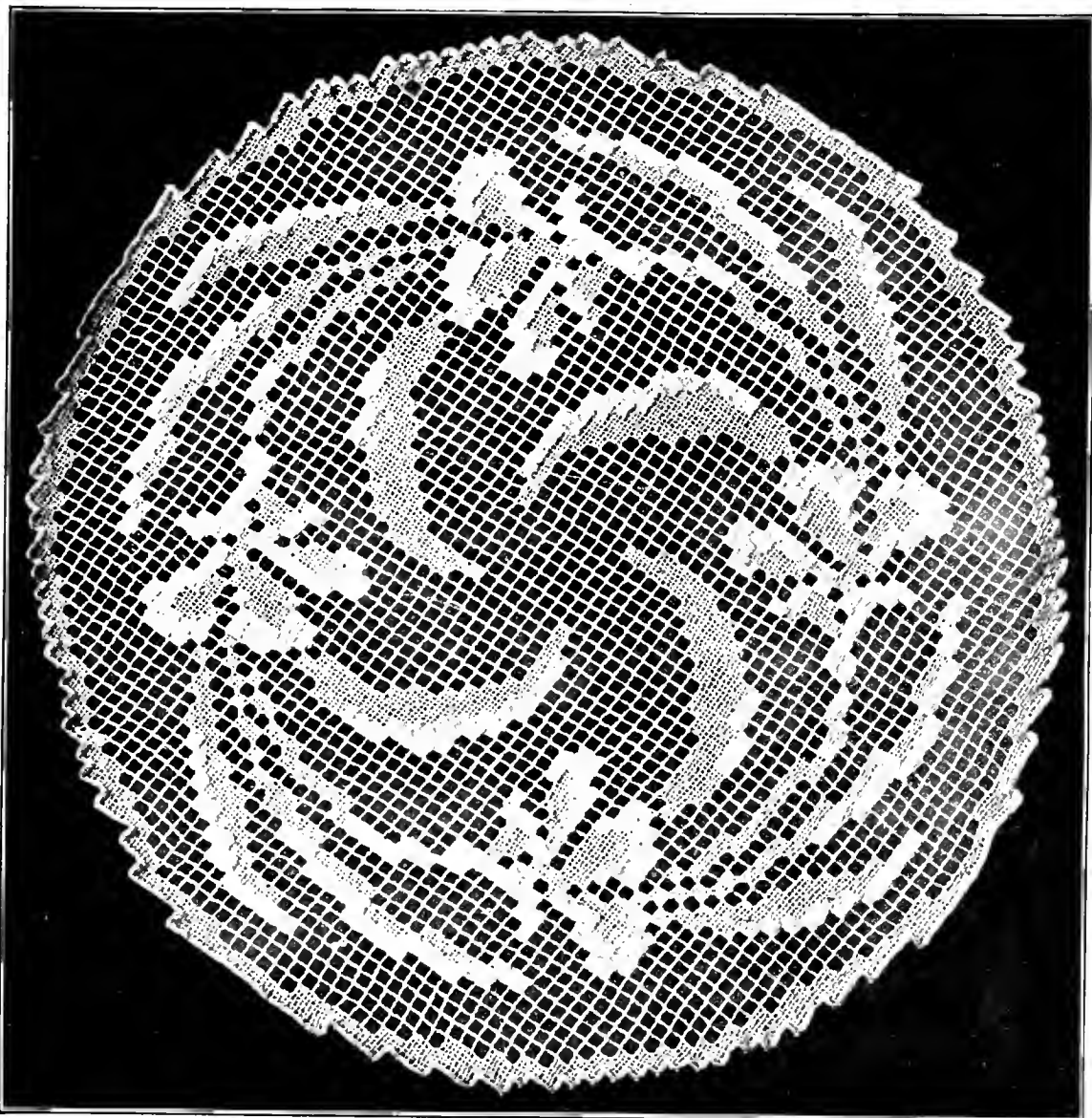
Number 602. Centre-piece.—This linen centre-piece is embroidered lavishly with French work, Hedebo, and Reticella, and inserts of Filet. It measures 36 inches in diameter, the Filet inserts are 3½ inches square and 4½ inches square. There are four of the former, (27 meshes square), all of the same design; in the eight larger squares there are two different designs (37 meshes square). The three designs are given at Figs. 44, 47, and 48, page 17. The number of designs used could be varied according to the taste of the



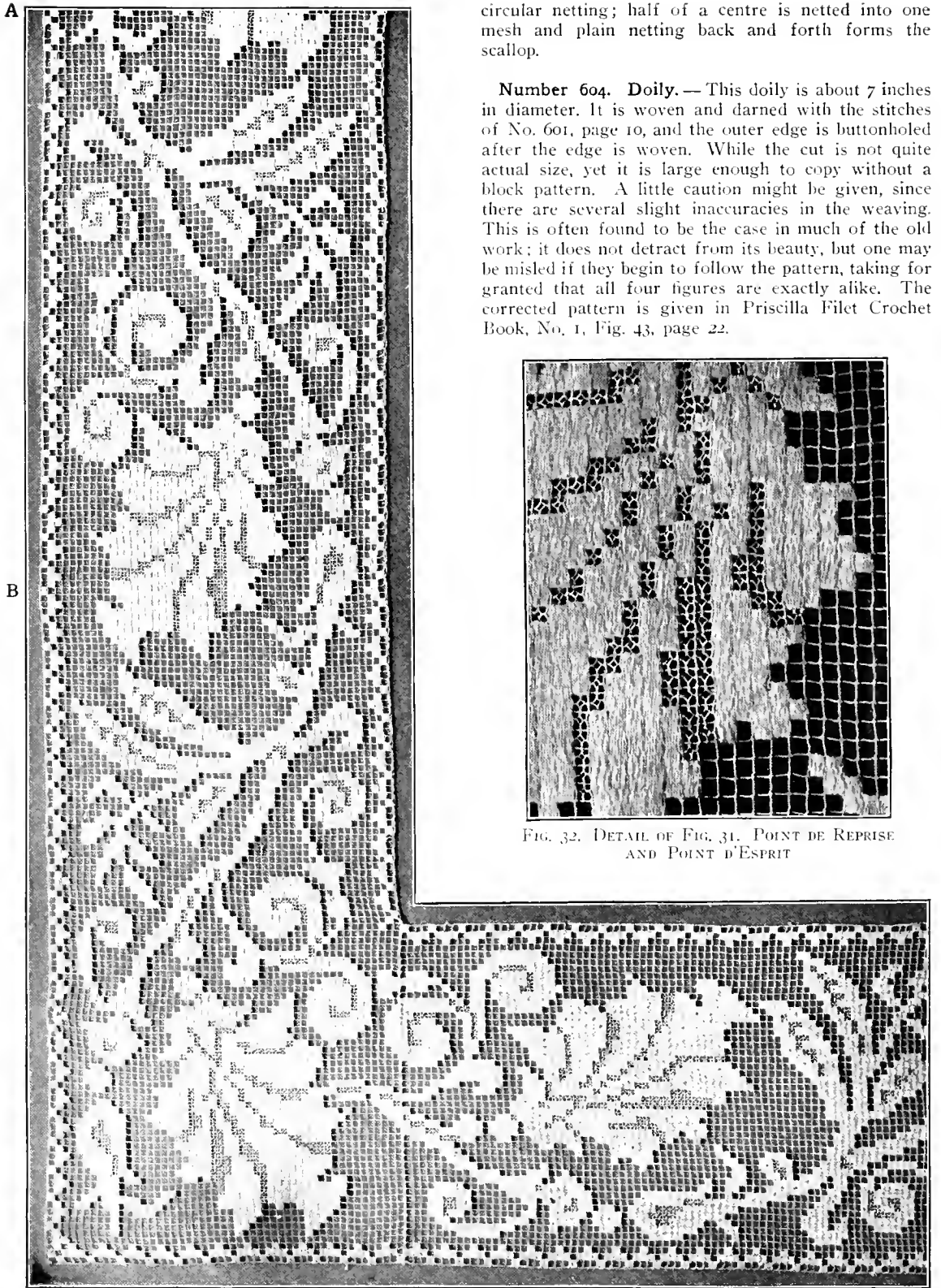
No. 603. A VERY OLD PIECE OF FILET.

worker; the only limitation is the space allowed by the embroidery design. The design for the lace edge is given at Fig. 46, page 17.

Number 603. Doily.—This is a very old piece of Filet. It is diagonal net, which differs from square or circular in that the meshes of one side or end are made on a cord, preferably stretched from one point to another. This piece is about 49 meshes wide, the design is done in Point de reprise. Along the edge the scallops are made in



No. 604. DOILY EMBROIDERED IN POINT DE TOILE AND POINT DE REPRISE. (See page 12)



circular netting; half of a centre is netted into one mesh and plain netting back and forth forms the scallop.

Number 604. Doily.—This doily is about 7 inches in diameter. It is woven and darned with the stitches of No. 601, page 10, and the outer edge is buttonholed after the edge is woven. While the cut is not quite actual size, yet it is large enough to copy without a block pattern. A little caution might be given, since there are several slight inaccuracies in the weaving. This is often found to be the case in much of the old work; it does not detract from its beauty, but one may be misled if they begin to follow the pattern, taking for granted that all four figures are exactly alike. The corrected pattern is given in *Priscilla Filet Crochet Book*, No. 1, Fig. 43, page 22.

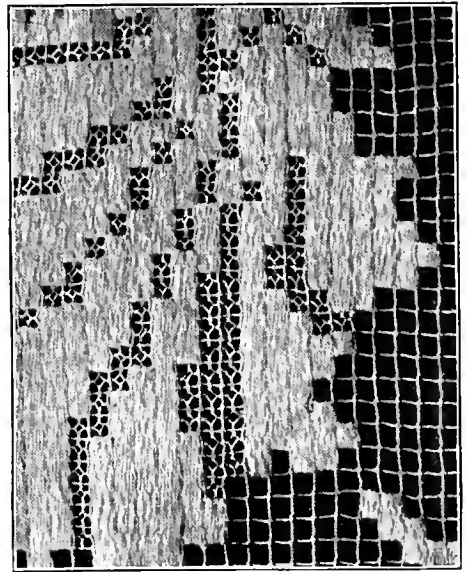


FIG. 32. DETAIL OF FIG. 31. POINT DE REPRISE AND POINT D'ESPRIT

AA 50 meshes wide

FIG. 31. FILET BAND WITH CORNER. (See Fig. 32 and page 13)

Figure 31. Border.—This handsome border, with corner, is suitable for curtains, or for any purpose requiring a band and corner. From the detail, Fig. 32 (which is actual size), it will be seen that the net is 9 meshes to an inch. The band is 50 meshes wide and requires 84 meshes in length for one repeat of the pattern; this repeat is from A to B, then the corner design is completed, and at AA the repeat is started again. The stitches employed are Point de reprise and Point d'esprit. The design is shown so distinctly in the work that a block pattern is not necessary.

Figures 33 and 34. Initials.—Figure 33 gives an initial in Point de toile, with net and weaving both of No. 60 spool linen thread. The initial below,

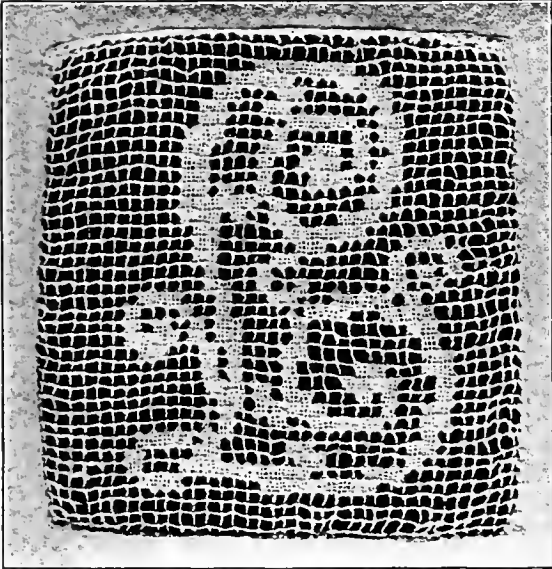
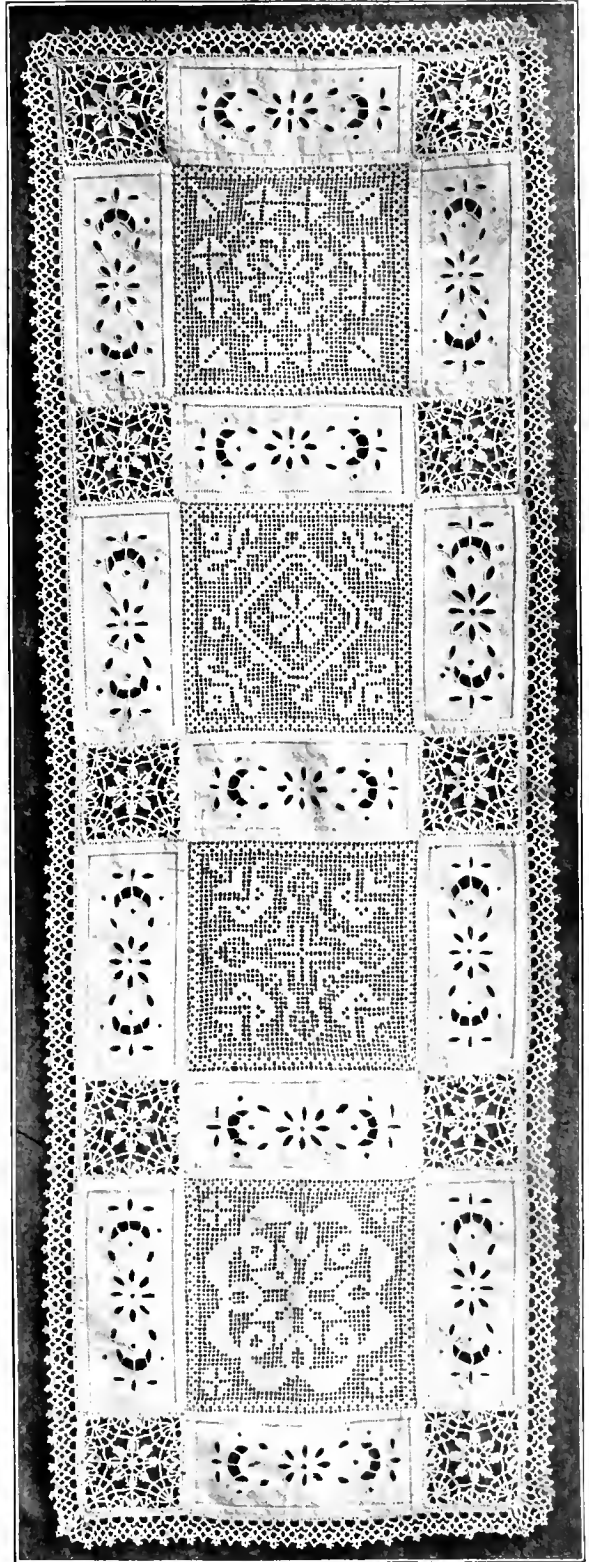


FIG. 33. INITIAL LETTER 33 MESHES HIGH
(See page 43)

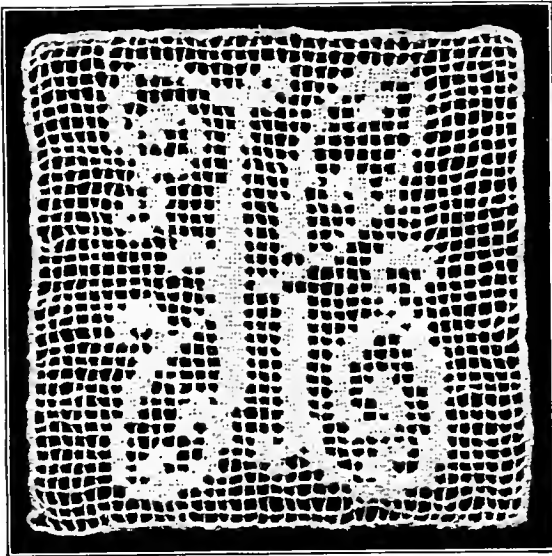


FIG. 34. INITIAL LETTER 33 MESHES HIGH
(See page 42)

No. 605. SCARF. (See pages 14, 45, and 48)

Fig. 34, is made, both net and weaving, of No. 60 lace thread. They are suitable for towel inserts, the thread and work being heavier than most of Filet. The letters are 33 meshes high, and from the alphabet, Fig. 98 on pages 42 and 43.

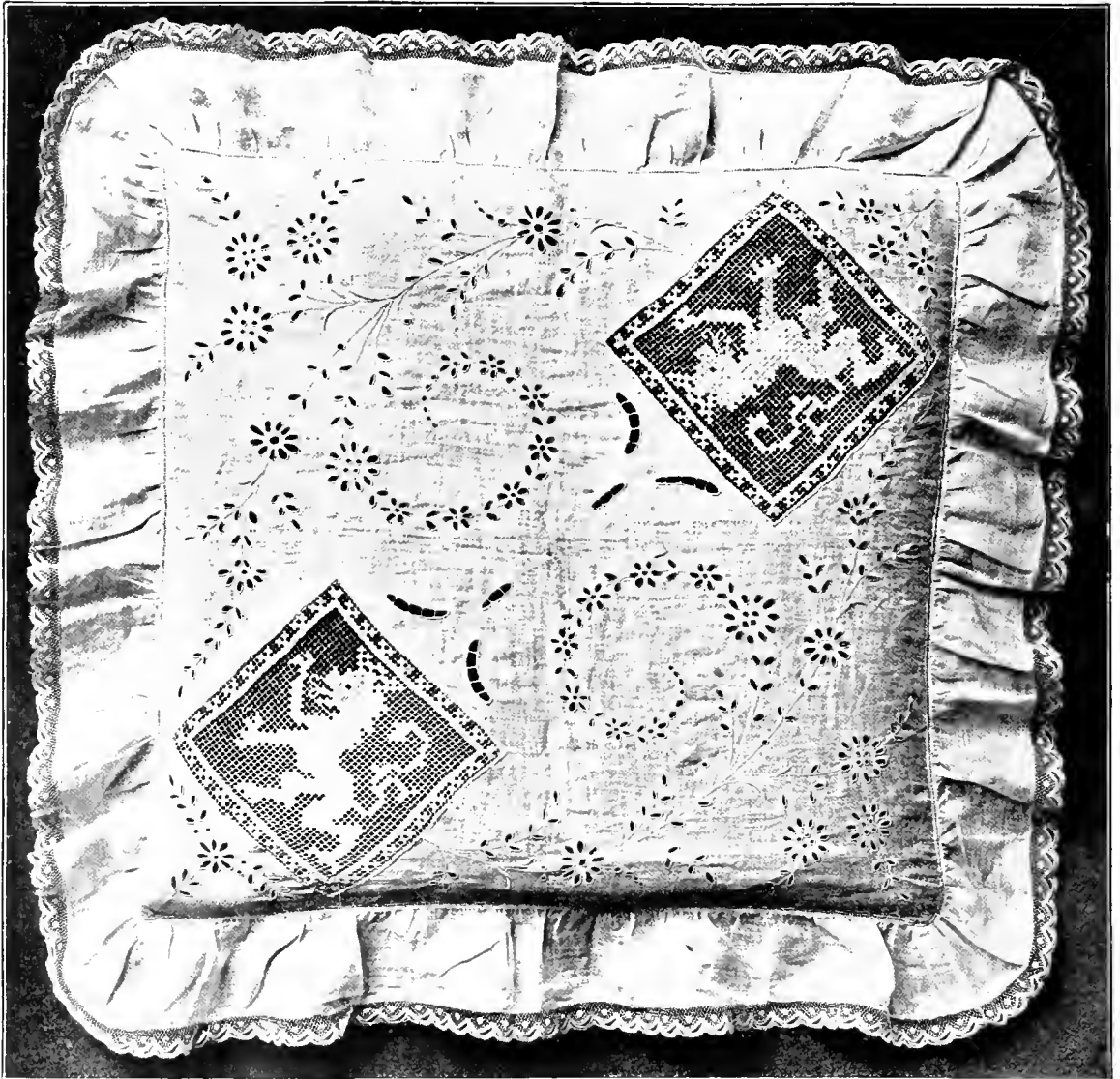
Number 605. Scarf.— This scarf is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards long and 13 inches wide. Four Filet squares (53 meshes) are combined with thirteen hemstitched, embroidered panels and ten square medallions of Cluny. The Filet squares measure $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches, the patterns of which are given at Figs. 103 and 104, page 45, and Figs. 113 and 114, page 48. The thirteen linen panels are finished $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{16}$; the ten Cluny squares measure $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches. In all such pieces as this, the net should be made first, the required number of meshes for the design; the linens finished to correspond in *length* with the net, and in

width with the Cluny. A little variation in making the net is allowed if the linen panels are finished afterward the same measure.

Number 606. Cushion.— This cushion of embroidered linen and two Filet inserts is 18 inches square, and the Filet inserts (48 meshes) are 5 inches square. The pattern is Fig. 112, page 47.

Number 607. Scarf.— This piece is $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards long and 26 inches wide. It is of linen, embroidered in eyelet and ladder work, with eight Reticella medallions and eight Filet inserts (27 meshes) each $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. Four designs (each used twice) are found at Figs. 35, 36, 37, and 39, page 17. The edge is Filet lace, pattern at Fig. 42, page 17.

Number 608. Cape Collar. *Materials.*— Linen



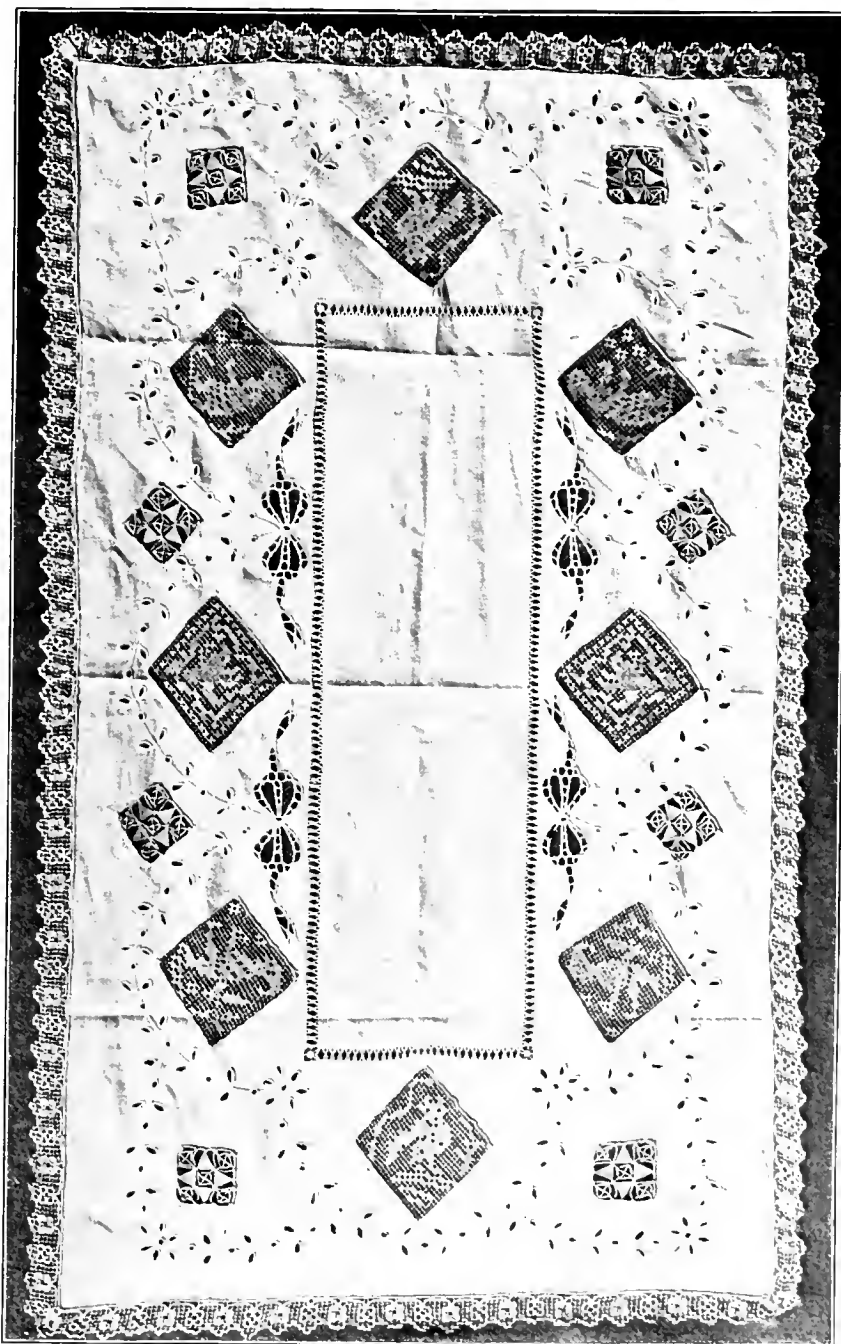
No. 606. CUSHION COVER OF EMBROIDERED LINEN AND FILET. (See page 47)

spool thread, No. 90; knitting-needle, medium size; small ($\frac{3}{8}$ -inch) and medium ($\frac{5}{8}$ -inch) mesh-sticks. The knitting-needle will be designated as "needle," and the mesh-sticks as "small" and "medium." On foundation thread net 134 stitches over small mesh-stick. *2d and 3d rows*—Plain netting over needle. *4th row*—Plain, over medium mesh-stick. *5th to 8th rows, inclusive*—Plain, over needle. *9th row*—Over small, net 2 in each. *10th row*—Over needle, net 2 together. *11th row*—Over small, net 2 in each. *12th to 16th rows, inclusive*—Plain, over needle. *17th row*—Over small, net 2 in each. *18th row*—Over needle, net 2 together. *19th row*—Over needle, plain. *20th row*—Over small, net 2 in each. *21st row*—Over needle, net 2 together. *Seven rows (22d to 28th, inclusive)*—Plain, over needle. *29th row*—Over medium, net 2 in each. *30th row*—Over needle, net 2 together. *31st and 32d rows*—Plain, over needle. *33d row*—Over medium, net 2 in each. *34th row*—Over needle, take up 2 together. *Eight rows (35th to 42d, inclusive)*—Plain, over needle. *43d row*—Plain, over medium. *44th row*—Over medium, make spider-stitch as follows: * Take up the 2d stitch and net, then take up the 1st stitch and net *; repeat. *Eight rows (45th to 52d, inclusive)*—Plain, over needle. *53d row*—Over medium, net 2 in each. *54th row*—Over needle, * first take up 1 stitch, then take up 2 stitches together *; repeat. *55th and 56th rows*—Plain, over needle. *57th row*—Over small, net 1 stitch in every alternate mesh. *58th row*—Over small, omitting the same mesh and netting 5 in the next mesh. *59th and 60th rows*—Over needle, omitting the same mesh each time.

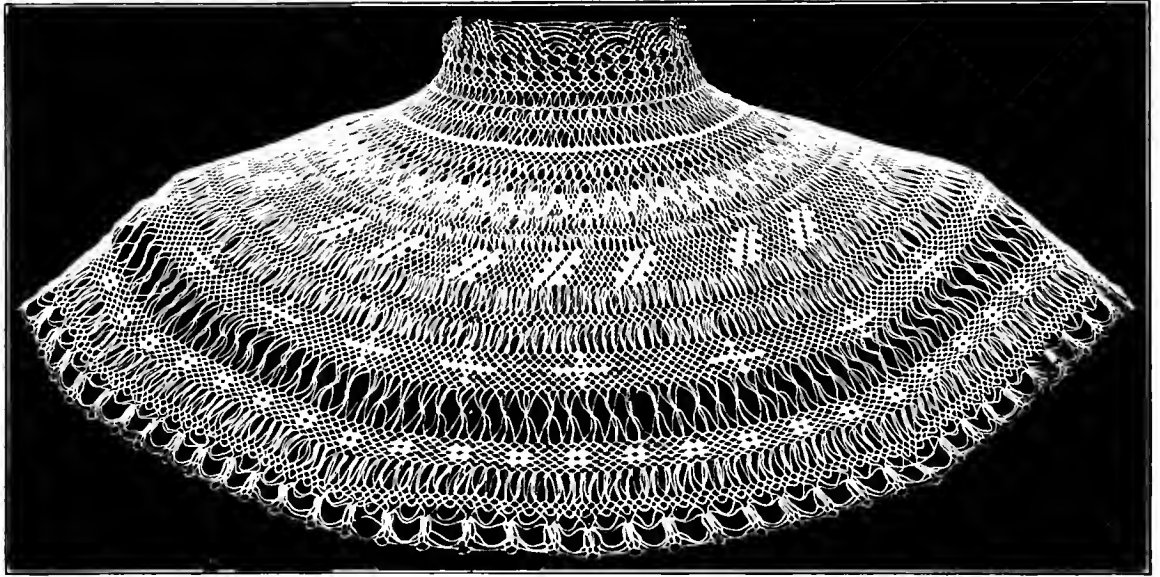
For the standing collar of No. 608 use small-size darning-needle to take up the stitches around the neck; first take up 1 stitch and then take up 2 stitches together; repeat throughout the row. *2d row*—Plain (net with the darning needle over the knitting-needle). *3d row*—Plain, over small. *4th and 5th rows*—Plain, over needle. Then follow two bands of Rose netting (4 rows of work). The first of these 4 rows

is plain, over small mesh-stick. *2d row*—Over needle in this way: * Draw the first stitch through the second and net it; then draw the second through the first stitch and net it *. (*These two rows are the 6th and 7th rows.*) *8th and 9th rows*—Repeat the 6th and 7th rows. *10th row*—Plain, over needle. Bring to a point by omitting the same mesh in each row, over the knitting-needle. Darn as illustrated.

Number 609. Round Yoke. *Materials.*—Linen spool thread, No. 70; steel knitting-needle, No. 12:



No. 607. SCARF. (See pages 14 and 17)



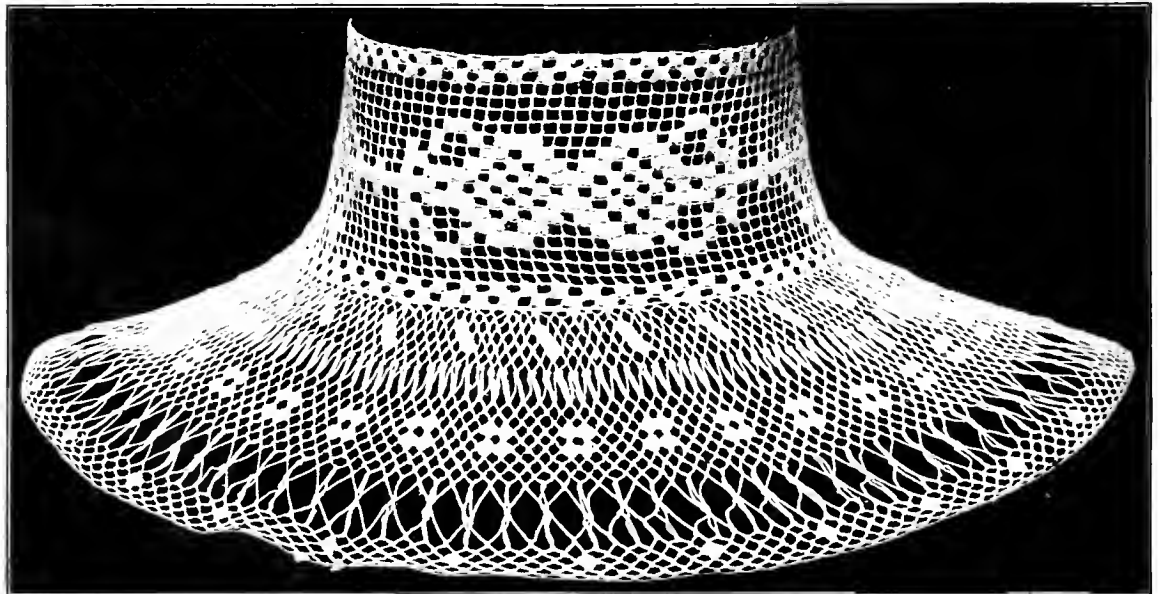
No. 608. NETTED CAPE COLLAR. (See page 14)

small ($\frac{3}{8}$ -inch) mesh-stick; and small darning-needle.

The straight collar of this yoke is made in square netting, over knitting-needle. Follow directions for Fig. 8, page 4, making the strip 20 meshes wide, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and as long as the required measure. When completed, run foundation thread the length of the collar and without breaking the thread, net 1 in every other stitch at the bottom of the collar, and net 2 in the alternate stitches. This is done over the knitting-needle used for the collar. Make 5 plain rows over needle. *7th row*—Over mesh-stick, net 2 in each loop. *8th row*—Over needle, net 2 together. Make 8 rows plain, over needle. *17th row*—Over mesh-stick, net plain. *18th row*—Over mesh-stick,

make a row of spider-stitch, which is done by first netting the second loop and then the first, net the fourth and then the third, etc. *19th to 23d rows, inclusive*—Plain netting, over needle. To give a firm thread at the bottom of the yoke, net one row over a small darning-needle. Darn the figures as illustrated.

Number 610. Centrepiece.—This piece is 16 inches square. The net is 51 meshes square; if it is made one or two meshes larger all around (perhaps 55 meshes square), it will be easier to finish the edge. At least five different stitches are used in the embroidery—Point de toile (6 threads in each mesh), Point d'esprit, Serti, Rosettes, and Feuilles or Guipure.



No. 609. NETTED ROUND YOKE. (See page 15)

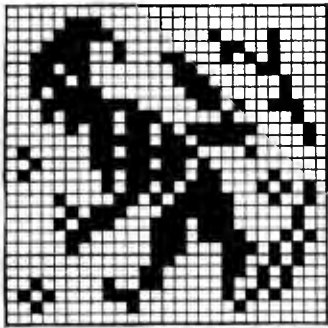


FIG. 35. 27 MESHES
(See pages 15 and 20)

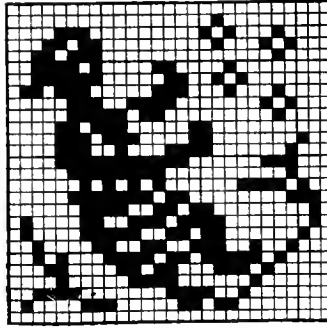


FIG. 36. 27 MESHES
(See page 15)

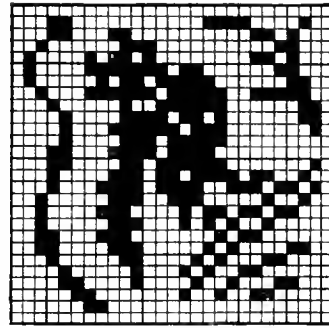


FIG. 37. 27 MESHES
(See page 15)

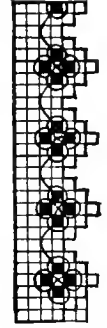


FIG. 38 (See page 19)

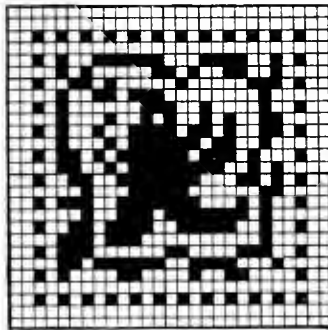


FIG. 39. 27 MESHES
(See page 15)

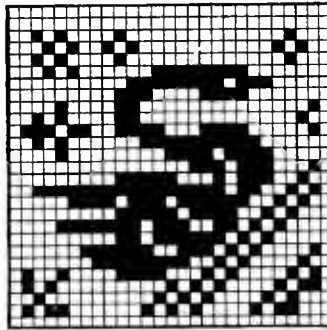


FIG. 40. 27 MESHES
(See page 20)

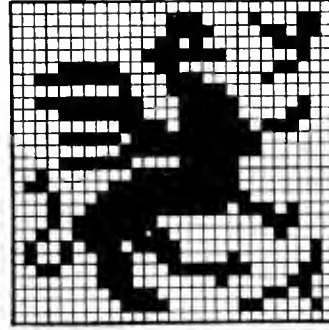


FIG. 41. 27 MESHES
(See page 20)

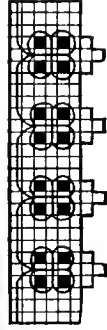


FIG. 42 (See page 15)

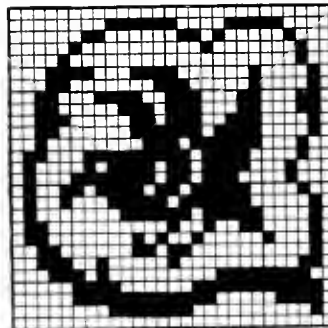


FIG. 43. 27 MESHES
(See page 20)

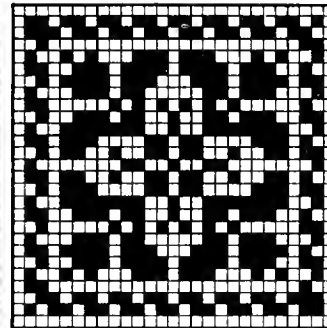


FIG. 44. 27 MESHES
(See page 10)

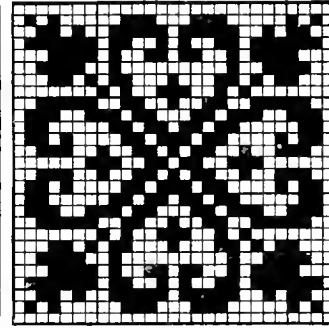


FIG. 45. 27 MESHES

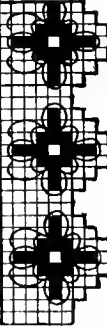


FIG. 46 (See page 10)

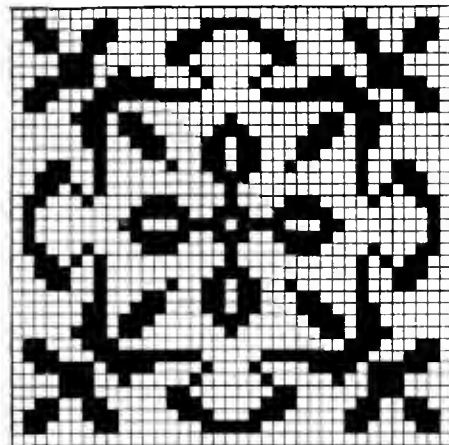


FIG. 47. 37 MESHES
(See page 10)

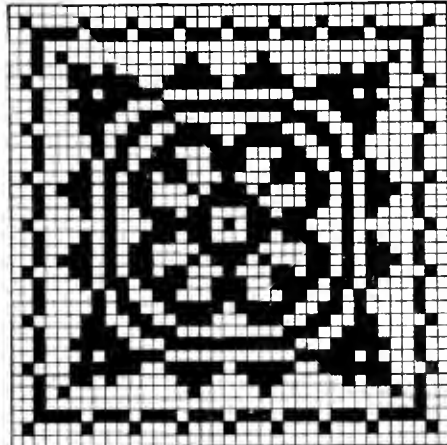


FIG. 48. 37 MESHES
(See page 10)

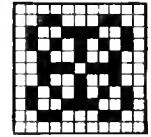


FIG. 50.
(See page 19)

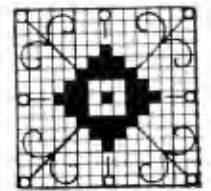
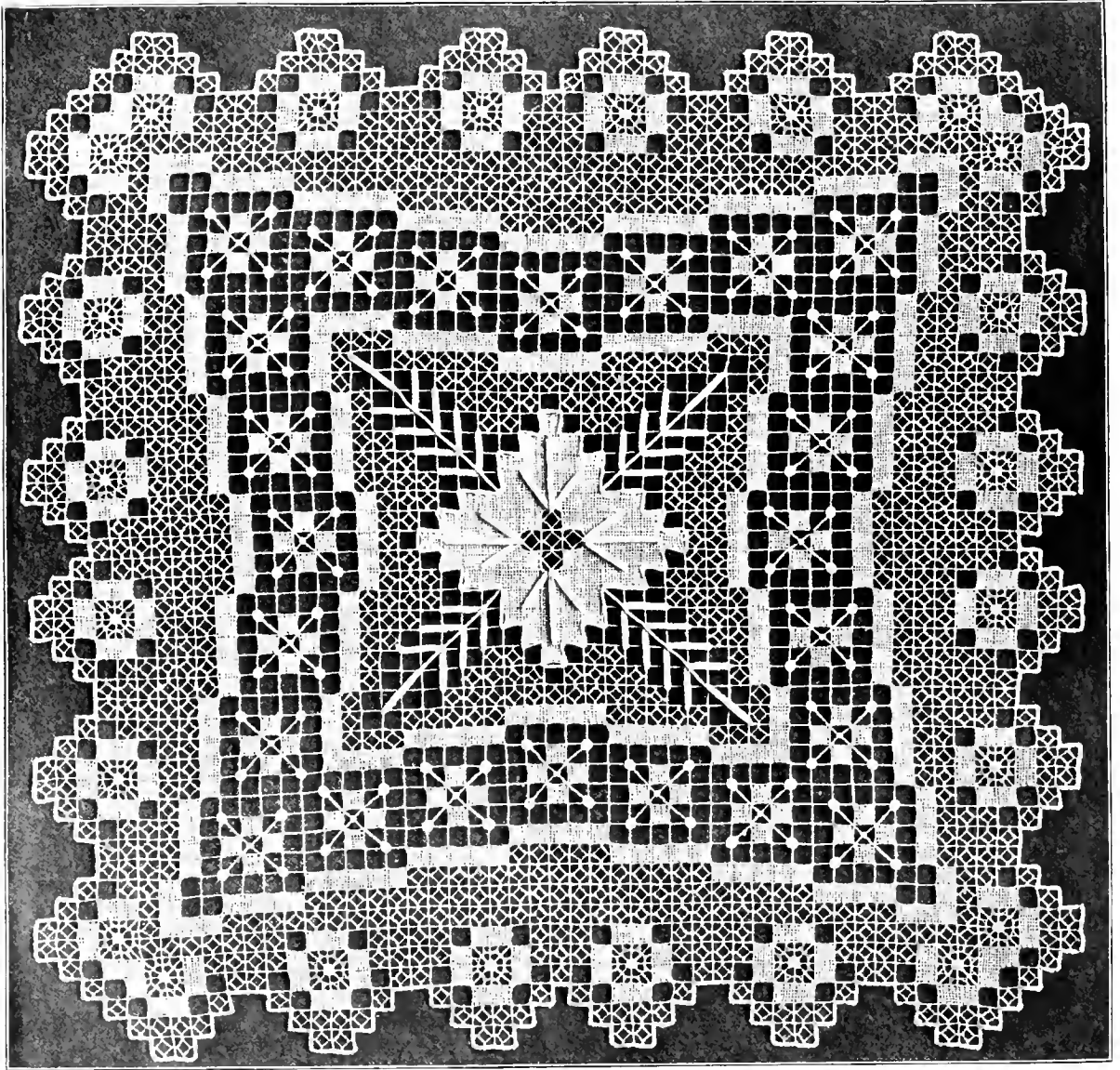


FIG. 49. 15 MESHES
(See page 19)

The net should be well stretched in a frame before beginning these stitches. After this is completed, Point de feston (buttonhole-stitch) is finished around the edge and the superfluous meshes cut away. In the net there are $3\frac{1}{3}$ meshes to an inch, or 10 meshes to 3 inches. The mesh-stick should be $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, and netting-needle No. 14 or 16. Number 40 linen lace thread is used for the stitches, and the same thread

of a mesh, where it is necessary to leave the needle at the opposite side of the mesh, then five threads complete the weaving.

Number 611. Centrepiece.—This centre is 26 inches in diameter, embroidered in eyelet and ladder work. One 3-inch insert of Filet is used. For this a 31-mesh net and 27-mesh initial may be substituted, or the



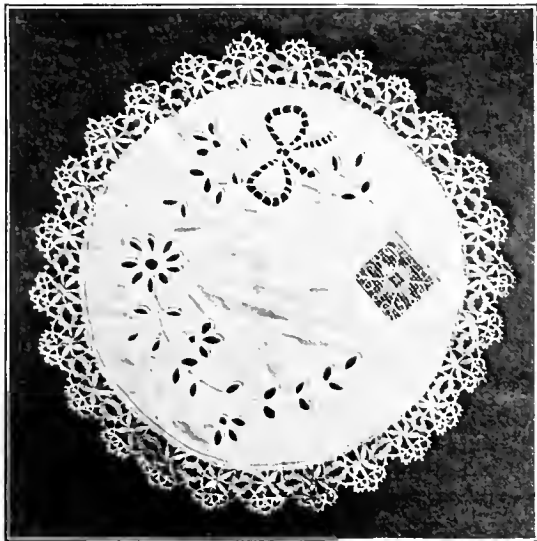
No. 610 FILET CENTREPIECE (See page 16)

(or perhaps No. 35) for the net, as may be preferred.

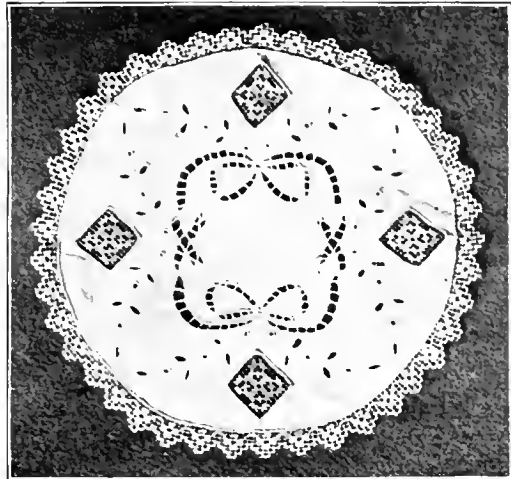
It is rarely one finds as nearly perfect a piece of work as this beautiful centerpiece; the net is made with the utmost precision, and the stitches are exquisitely placed, with the same precision and uniformity. In the Point de toile, six threads are woven in each mesh; the large meshes require more weaving than smaller meshes where the rule is two threads each way in a mesh. There is an exception at the corner

design Fig. 40, on page 17, may be used. A square somewhat larger would not crowd the eyelet-work of the stamped linen. The edge is of Cluny, but might be made of Filet lace like that of No. 612.

Number 612. Centrepiece.—This is 26 inches in diameter. There are four Filet inserts, each 3 inches square; these may be made like the illustration, 11 meshes to 3 inches and woven in pattern Fig. 50,



No. 611. CENTREPIECE. (See page 18)



No. 612. CENTREPIECE. (See page 18)

page 17, or a 31-mesh net (10 to an inch) with any preferred designs may be substituted. One initial and three different designs are suggested. The border is made in the same manner as the lace on page 10, and woven with pattern Fig. 38, page 17. It should be held slightly full in sewing on.

Number 613. Centrepiece.—This is of square and circular netting. *Materials.*—Number 40 linen spool thread; No. 12 knitting-needle; $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$ mesh-sticks (called "small," "medium" and "large"); netting-needle No. 16.

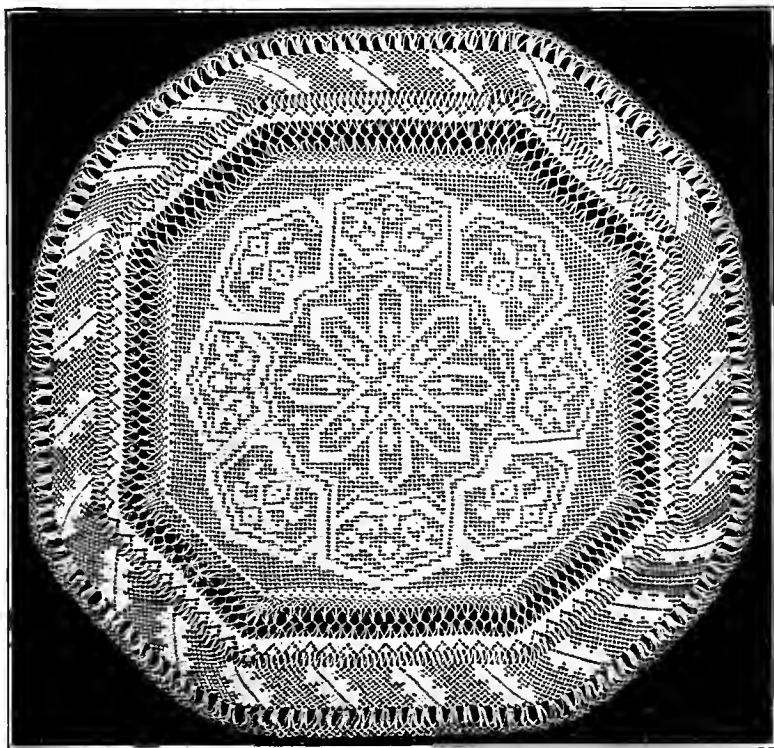
Net 25 stitches on foundation thread; widen in last stitch of each row, by netting in 2 stitches, until there are 75 meshes across. Net 25 rows without any widening. Now narrow by netting the last two stitches of each row together until there are 25 meshes left.

This completes the octagon net; it is now ready for the border, which is made as follows: *1st row*—Net 1 stitch in each mesh, over knitting-needle, except at the corners, where 2 should be netted in the same mesh to give needed fullness. *2d, 3d, and 4th rows*—Like the 1st row. *5th row*—Net 1 stitch in each mesh, over medium mesh-stick. *6th row*—Net 2 together over small mesh-stick. *7th row*—Over medium, net 2 in every mesh. *8th to 12th rows, inclusive*—Over needle, net plain. *13th row*—Over medium, net 2 stitches in each. *14th row*—Over needle, net 2 together. *15th to 28th row, inclusive*—Over needle, net plain. *29th row*—Over large mesh-stick, net 4 stitches in every other mesh. *30th row*—Over needle,

net 2 together. *31st and 32d rows*—Net 1 in each mesh, over knitting-needle. Beginning at the centre, embroider in Point de reprise, with Pearl cotton, or the same thread, of which the net is made, can be used.

Figure 51 shows (actual size) an initial worked in Point de toile on a 35-mesh square. The initial is 27 meshes high; the complete alphabet is given on pages 46 and 47, Fig. 100.

Number 614. Scarf.—This is 38 inches long and 19 inches wide, of embroidered linen, with drawn-



No. 613. CENTREPIECE OF SQUARE AND CIRCULAR NETTING.

work, Reticella medallions, and eight Filet inserts. Four designs (two of each are made) are given at Figs. 35, 39, 40, and 41, page 17. The lace border is netted as No. 607 and embroidered as Fig. 42, page 17.

Number 615. Centre-piece.—A centre of linen, narrowly hemmed, 13 inches in diameter, and 22 rounds of circular netting (making a border $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide), combine to make this very handsome centre-piece.

Materials.—One ball crochet cotton, No. 100; 3 skeins embroidery cotton, letter F; 2 mesh-sticks, the larger 1 inch, smaller $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; medium - sized steel knitting - needle, and one slightly smaller; a very small netting-needle for the finest work, and one of medium size, No. 16 or 18, for the heavy thread. The two mesh-sticks will be designated as "large" and "small," the knitting-needles as "large needle" and "small needle."

Prick, with a large pin, tiny holes all around the edge of the hem, three-eighths of an inch apart. Net the first round of plain netting into the hem (where it has been pricked), over the small mesh-stick. A

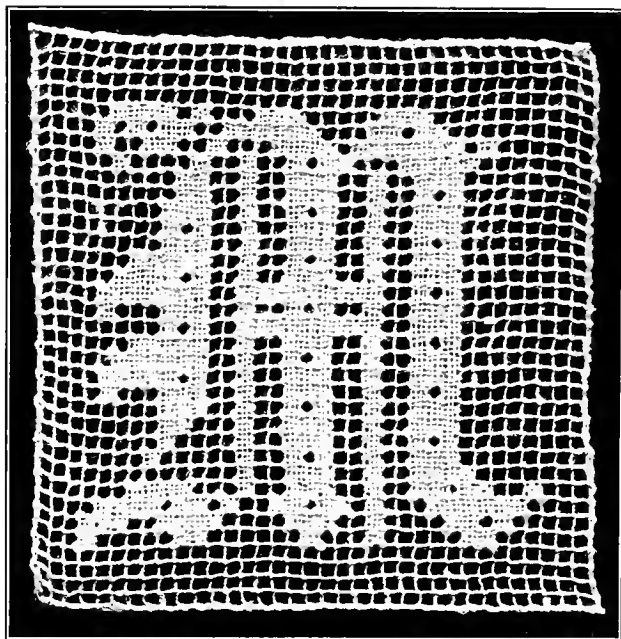
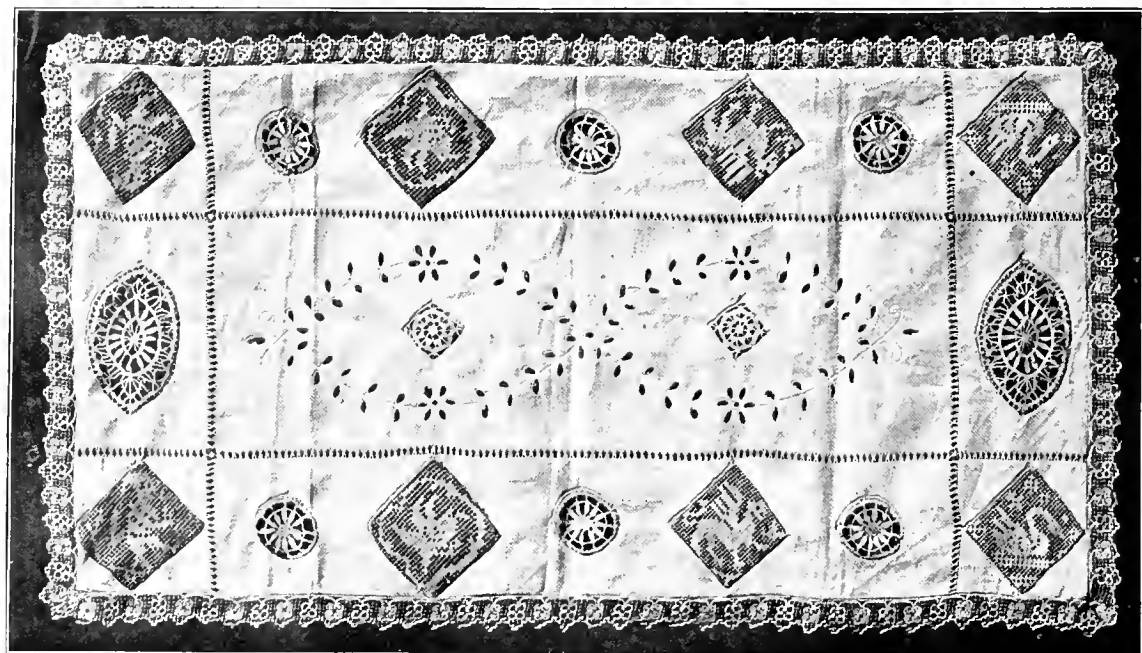


FIG. 51. INITIAL LETTER 27 MESHES HIGH
(See pages 19 and 46)

sewing-needle is necessary for this round. For the 2d round the embroidery cotton is used double, the netting-needle being filled by winding from two skeins at once, care being taken to wind it very evenly. Over small mesh-stick, net 2 in each one of the 1st round. 3d, 4th, and 5th rounds—Plain netting, with the thread, over large needle. 6th round—Net over the same needle thus—put the thread around the needle twice and net in the first loop, then make 2 single stitches (thread around the needle once) in the same loop; repeat in every second loop. 7th and 8th rounds are made like 6th round, netting into each long loop, leaving the small loops free. 9th round—Over the large needle, net 2 stitches in each mesh. 10th and 11th rounds—Plain netting, over large needle. 12th round—With the inch mesh-stick and double embroidery cotton, net plain. 13th, 14th, and 15th rounds—Net plain, with thread, over large needle. 16th round—Net plain, with double embroidery cotton, over small mesh-stick. 17th round—With thread, over large needle, net 1 stitch into the second loop,



No. 614. SCARF OF EMBROIDERY, CLUNY, AND FILET. (See pages 10 and 17)

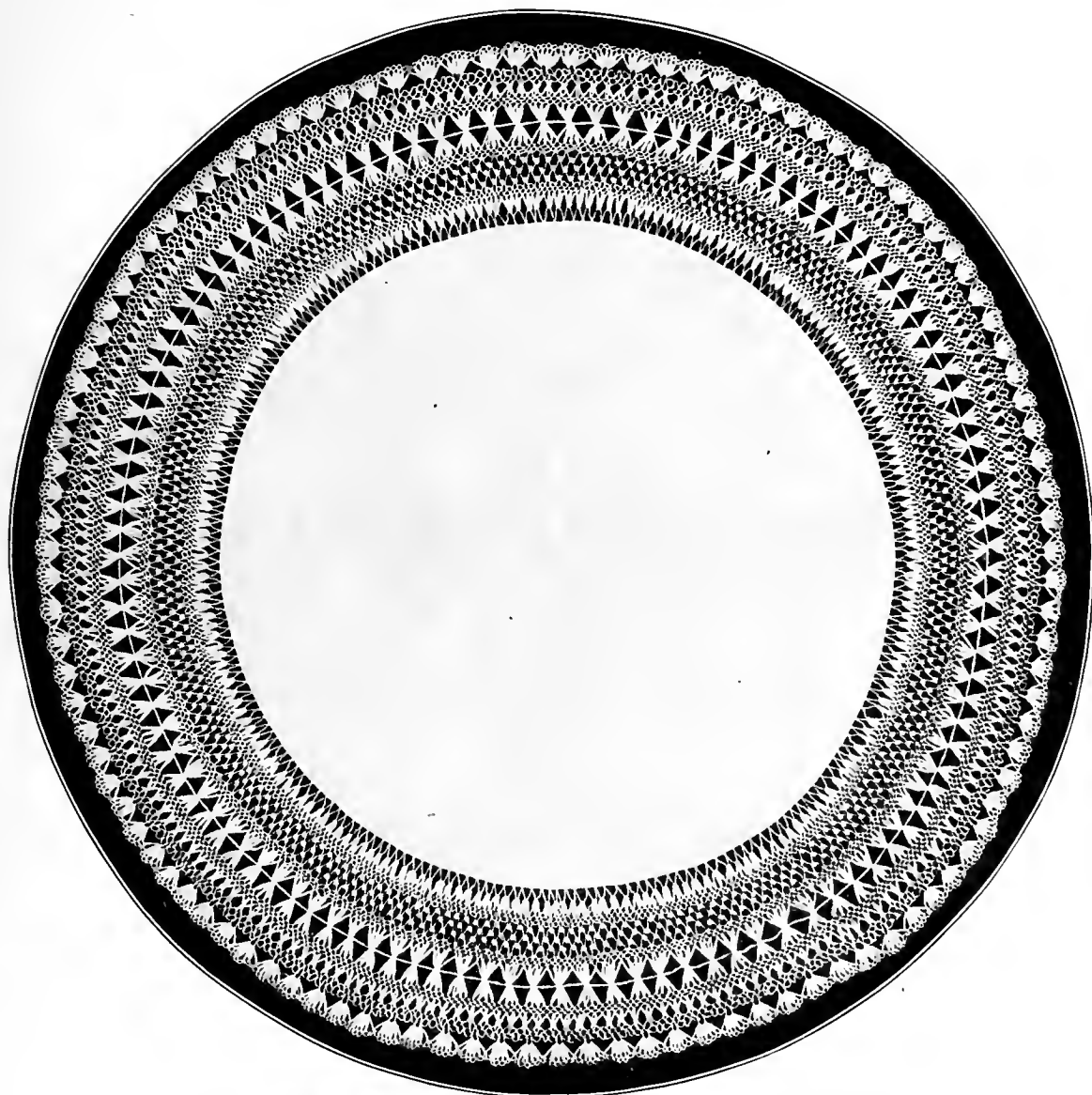
pass the first loop at the back of the second and net it; repeat around. *18th and 19th rounds*—Plain, over large needle. *20th round*—With double embroidery cotton, net 6 stitches into every fourth loop around the centrepiece. *21st and 22d rounds*—Net plain, with the thread, over the small needle. Baste the work, wrong side up, on a piece of stiff paper and with a needle and cotton catch the long loops of 12th round together in groups of four, tying them as in draw-work. Care must be taken to leave the cotton loose enough between the groups to prevent the work from drawing when removed from the paper.

If a smaller centrepiece is wanted, use a smaller linen centre. Dainty doilies may be made to match this centre by using the first 5 and the last 7 rounds. Another style may be made by using the first 8 and the last 3 rounds. Still another by using 1st, 9th,

10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and last 3 rounds.

Number 616. Table-Cover.—This beautiful piece is $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards square, with a border of Filet lace $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The cover is composed of 36 Filet squares, each $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Six designs and six repeats of each design are used; the six designs are given on page 23. These are 25-mesh squares, embroidered with the stitches explained in the preceding lessons; the illustrations on page 23 are large enough that the stitches may be copied without further directions. Any other arrangement of the squares may be made. The mesh is 3-10 of an inch, requiring a mesh-stick $3\text{-}5$ of an inch in circumference; a $5\frac{1}{8}$ -inch mesh-stick is the nearest that measure, the difference being only $1\text{-}40$ of an inch. The netting-needle should be No. 14 or 16, or any size



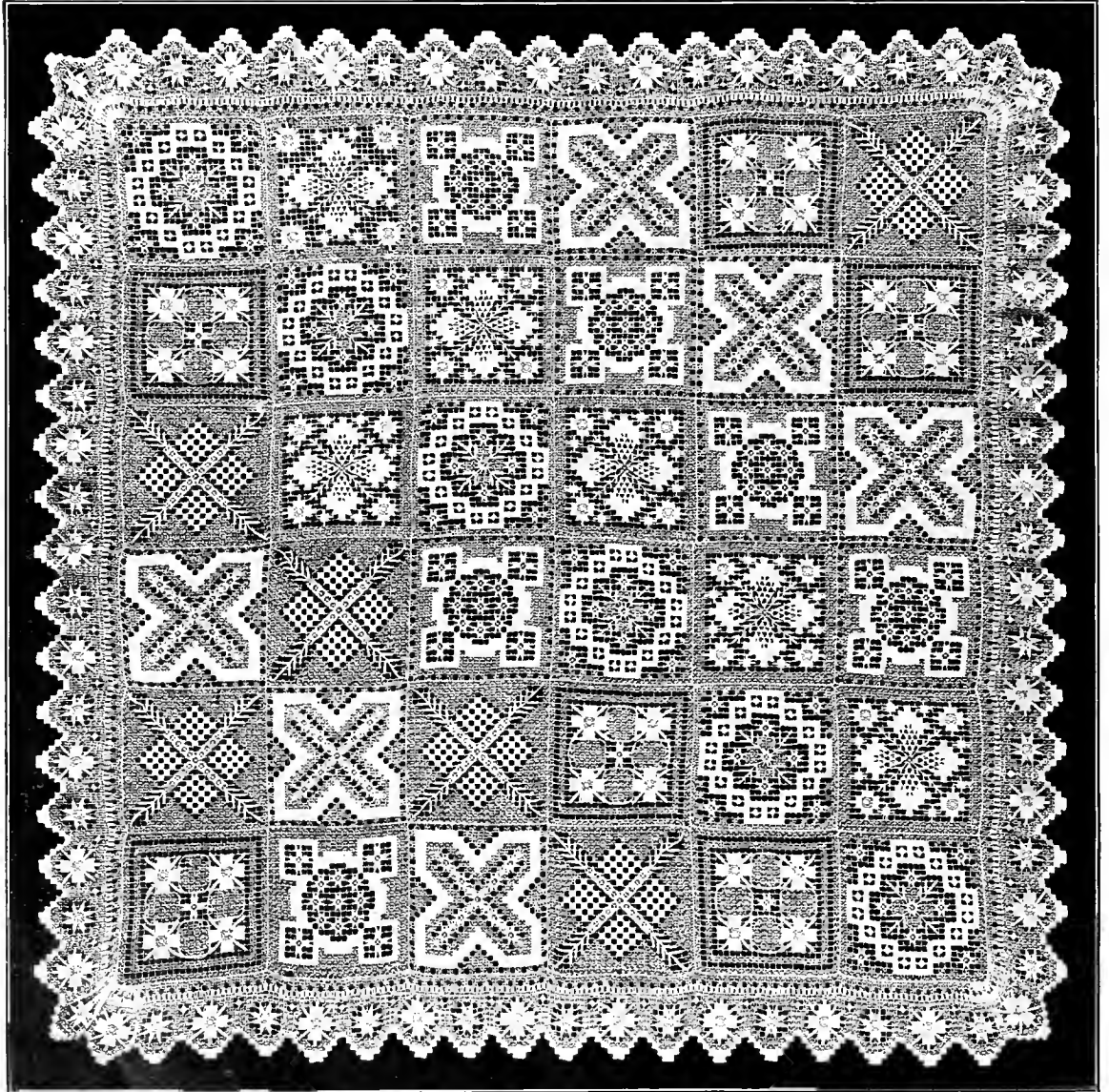
NO. 615. CENTREPIECE OF LINEN AND CIRCULAR NETTING. (See page 20)

smaller; and the thread No. 25 linen lace thread. The border is 15 meshes deep and the pattern 10 meshes long, alternating a rose and a star; the edge is solid with Point de toile and the ground of border is filled in with Point d'esprit.

Number 617. Lace for Altar Cloth.—This beautiful piece of Filet is embroidered entirely in Point de

Point de reprise is made with soft floss (linen or cotton). The design is to be found at Fig. 97, page 41. A row of treble crochet is made across the top and that is overcast to a $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch tape.

Number 618. Border for Alb.—This is a piece of wonderful beauty. The net measures 3 yards and 20 inches by 42 inches (392 meshes by 128 meshes),



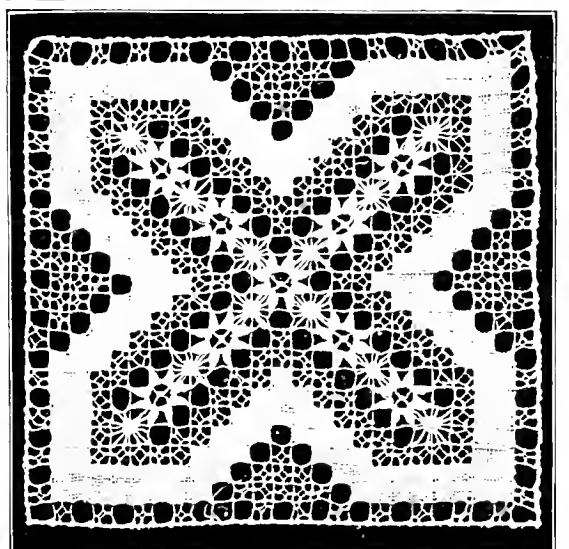
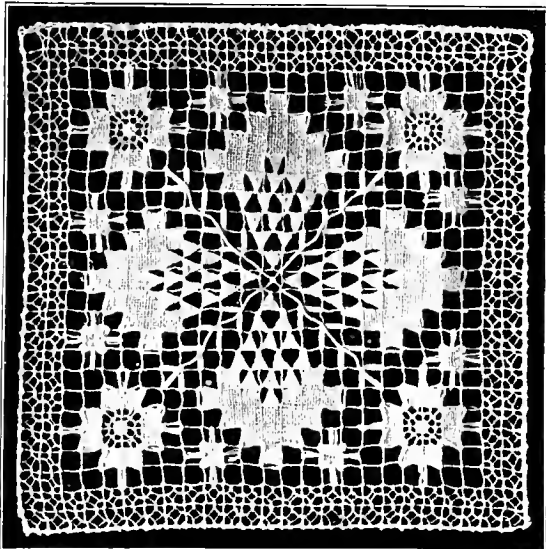
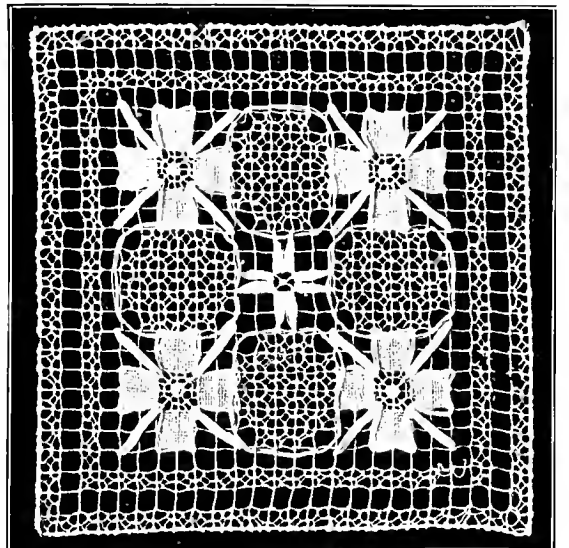
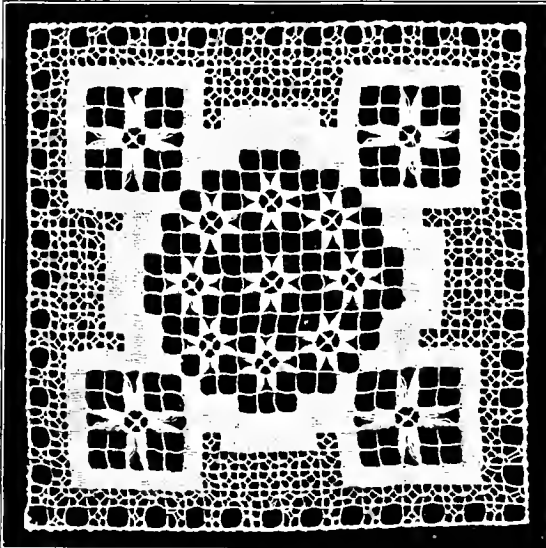
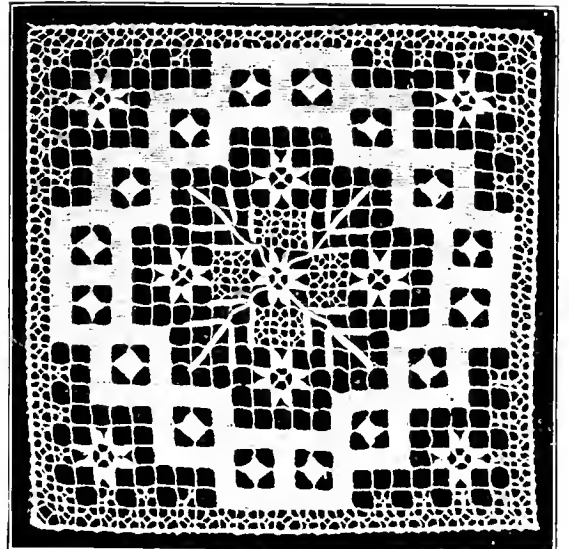
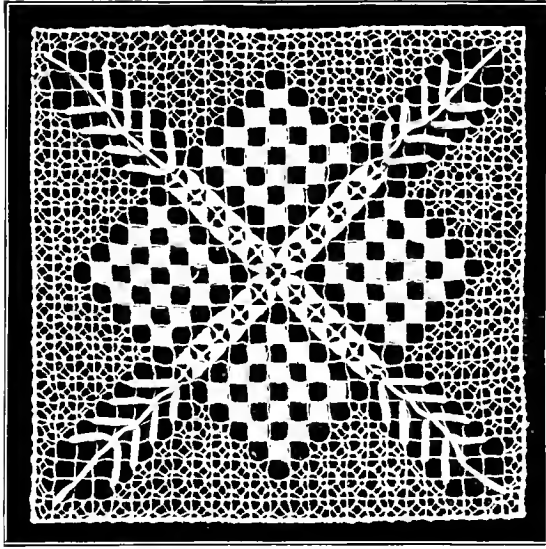
NO. 616. TABLE COVER OF FILET BRODÉ. (See pages 21 and 23)

reprise. The net is 3 yards and 6 inches (587 meshes) in length, and 12 3-5 inches (63 meshes) deep; made of very heavy thread (No. 25 linen), 5 meshes to an inch, and requires a mesh-stick 2-5 or $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

The centre panel (on page 24) is the centre panel of the whole; three panels—"rose," "heart," "rose"—follow at each side, and the centre panel is repeated; then "rose," "heart," "rose" again, with the centre panel at each end, making 17 panels in the whole.

3 meshes to an inch, or rather 13 meshes to 4 inches requires a mesh-stick $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch and netting-needle No. 14.

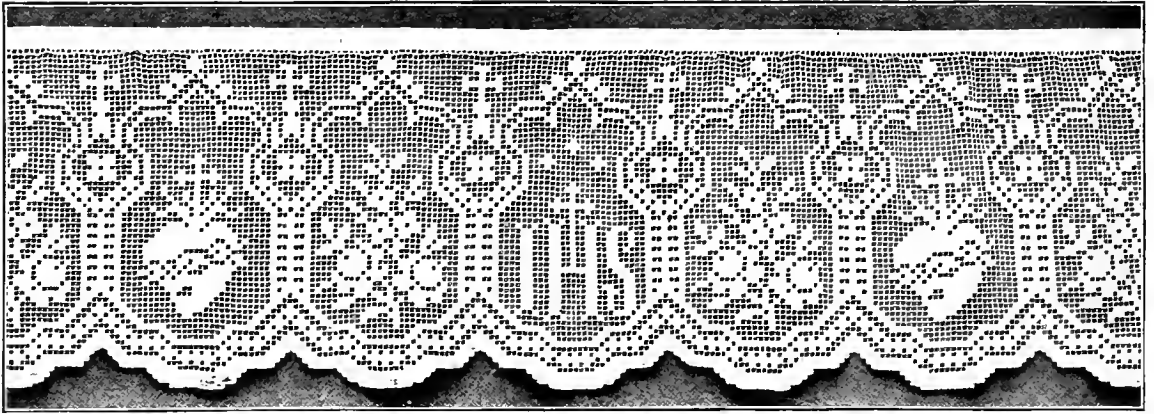
The fragment given in the illustration shows the third and fourth row of "stars" from the top. The background is filled with Point d'esprit. From the top down there are 4 rows of background; 1st row of stars (9 meshes apart); 9 rows of background; 2d row of stars; 8 rows of background; 3d row of stars; 8 rows of background; 4th row of stars. A detail of



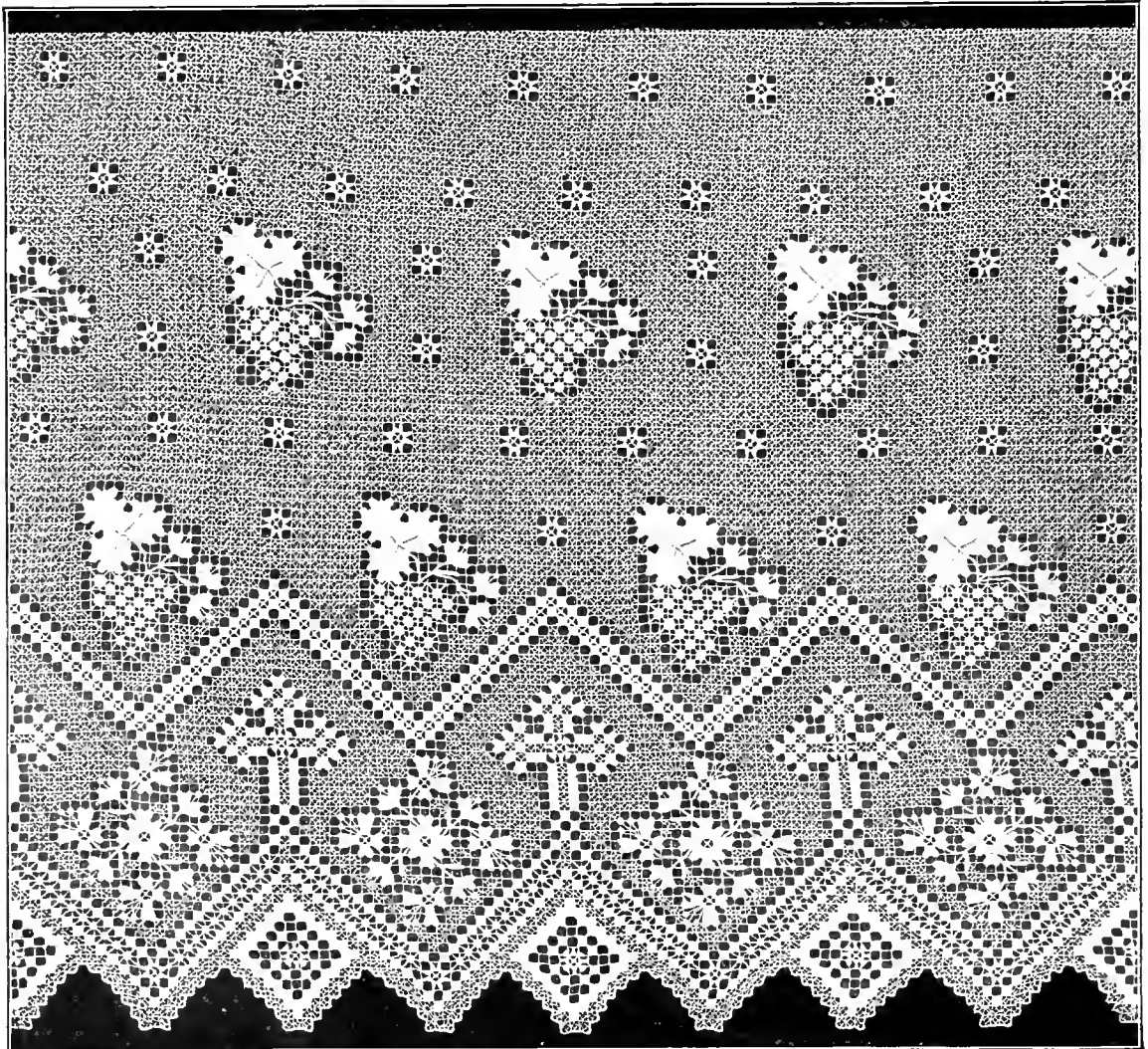
25 Meshes

FIGS. 52 TO 57 INCLUSIVE. SQUARES OF FILT BRÖNF. (See Table Cover on page 22)

25 Meshes



No. 617. LACE FOR ALTAR CLOTH. (See pages 22 and 41)



No. 618. BORDER FOR ALB OF FILET BRODÉ. (See Fig. 58 and page 22)

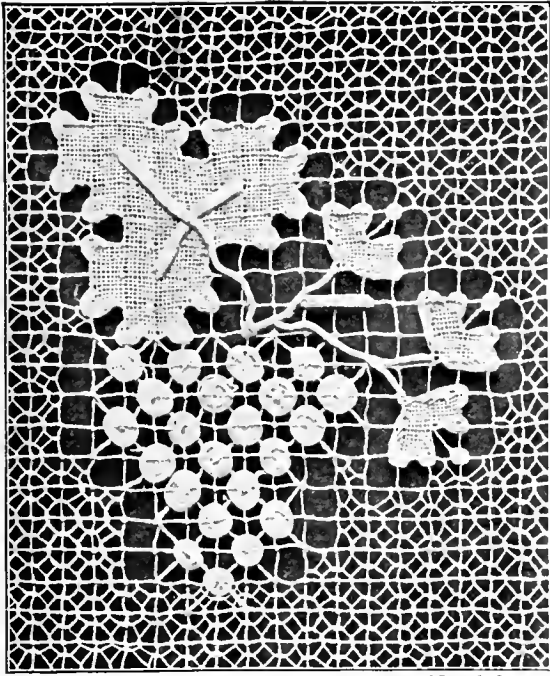


FIG. 58. DETAIL OF BORDER FOR ALB No. 618

the grapes and leaves is given on this page. The grapes are "Rosettes" with "Brides," the leaves are filled with Point de toile, beautifully rounded with Filet Serti and veins of Guipure.

Number 619. Centrepiece.—This centre is about 25 inches square. Two Filet squares $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches (63 meshes); two hemstitched, embroidered linens the same size; one hemstitched, embroidered linen, finished 4 inches square; and four Cluny panels, $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and 4 inches wide, are combined in this centrepiece, and finished with a Cluny lace edge. The design of the Filet is given at Fig. 69, page 33.

Number 620. Centrepiece. *Materials.*—Number 90 linen thread; a small

darning-needle; the smallest netting-needle (No. 22); a fine knitting-needle; medium-size knitting-needle; and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch mesh-stick. The last three will be designated as "fine needle," "medium needle," and mesh-stick.

Use a strong thread for foundation loop. *1st round*—Over medium needle, net 32 stitches in foundation loop. *2d round*—Net 2 together, over darning-needle. *3d round*—Over medium needle, net 4 in each. *4th round*—Over small needle, net 3 together. *5th round*—Over small needle, net 2 in each. *6th to 10th rounds, inclusive*—Over same, net plain (1 in each loop). *11th round*—Over mesh-stick, net 2 in each. *12th round*—Over mesh-stick, net 2 together. *13th round*—Over mesh-stick, net 4 stitches in each. *14th to 19th rounds, inclusive*—Over small needle, net plain. *20th round*—Over mesh-stick, net plain. *21st round*—Over mesh-stick, this round is in spider-stitch, which is made by netting the 2d stitch, then the 1st, the 4th, then the 3d, all around. *22d to 25th rounds, inclusive*—Over small needle, net plain. *26th round*—Over mesh-stick, net plain. *27th round*—Over same, net 3 loops together. *28th round*—Over same, net 4 in each. *29th to 34th rounds, inclusive*—Over small needle, net plain. *35th round*—Over mesh-stick, net plain. *36th round*—Over same, net 3 together. *37th round*—Over small needle, in Vandyke stitch, which is made by putting the thread twice over the needle and netting 1 stitch, then netting twice more in the same loop,

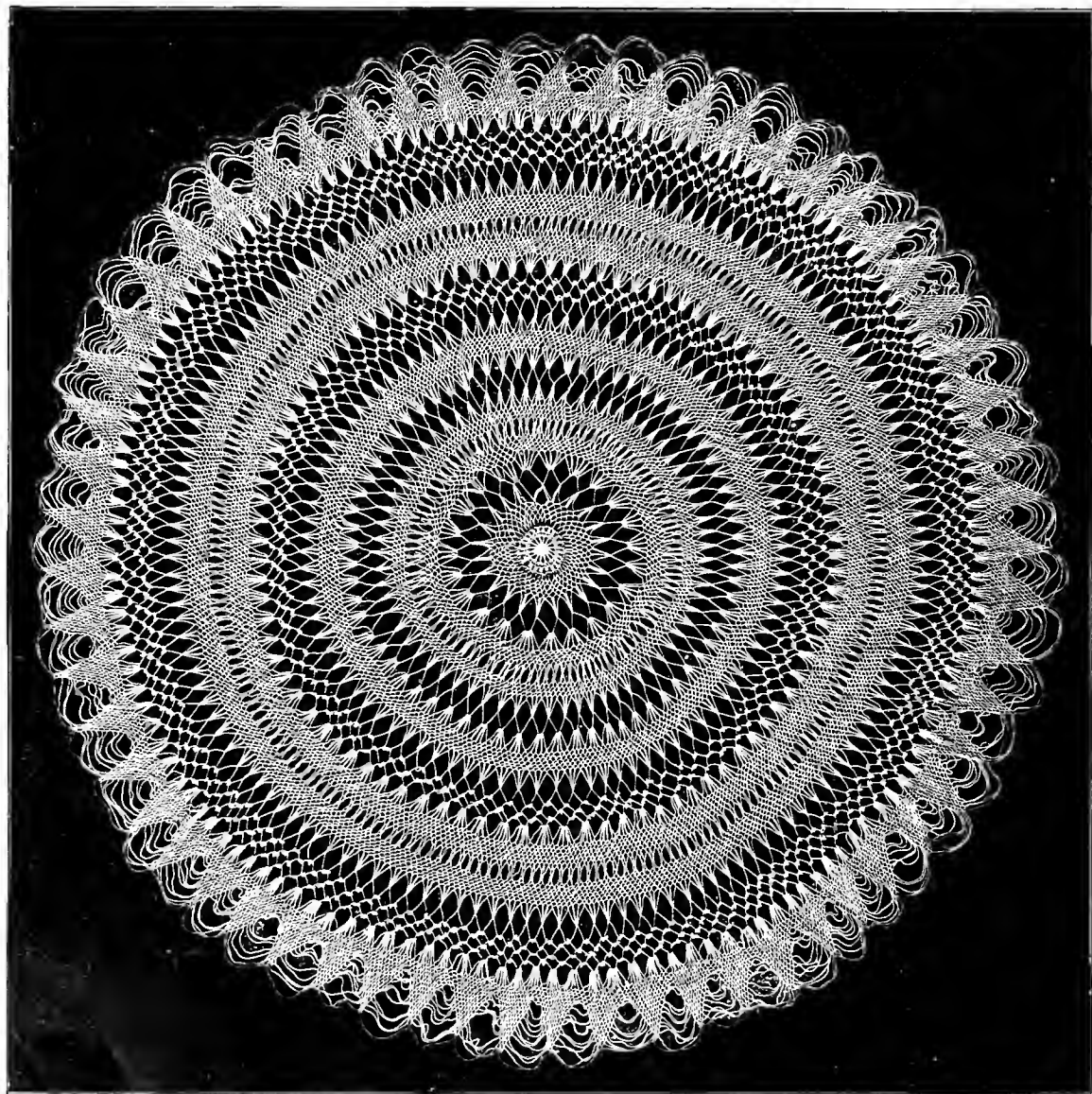


No. 619. CENTREPIECE OF FILET, EMBROIDERY, AND CLUNY. (See page 33)

with thread over once as usual. *38th and 39th rounds*—Like 37th round, netting in the long loop of the previous round. *40th round*—Over mesh-stick, net 5 in each. *41st to 48th rounds, inclusive*—Over small needle, net plain. *49th round*—Over mesh-stick, net plain. *50th round*—Over mesh-stick, spider-stitch, like 21st round. *51st to 57th rounds, inclusive*—Over small needle, net plain. *58th round*—Over mesh-stick, net plain. *59th*

When done, draw the stitches on the foundation thread as close as possible and tie securely.

Number 621. Doily. *Materials.*—One spool linen thread, No. 50; embroidery floss, letter E or F; $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch mesh-stick; large knitting-needle; netting-needle No. 20 or 22. Net, over mesh-stick, 44 stitches into foundation loop. Net 10 rounds plain, over needle. *12th*



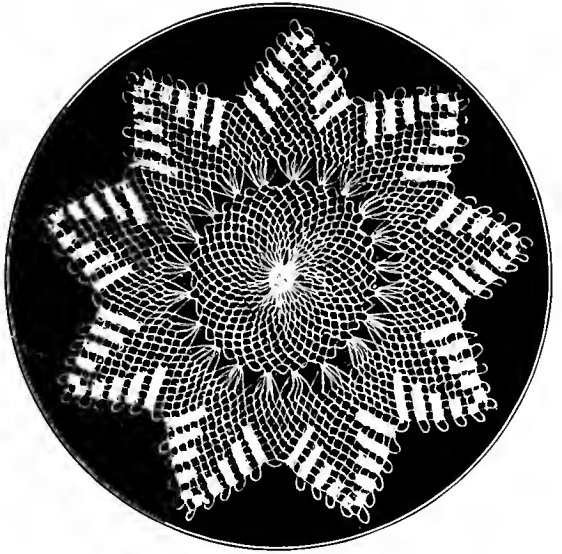
No. 620. NETTED CENTREPIECE. (See page 25)

round—Over same, net 3 together. *60th to 63d rounds, inclusive*—In Vandyke stitch, like 37th to 39th rounds. *64th round*—Over mesh-stick, net 5 in each. *65th to 68th rounds, inclusive*—Over small needle, net plain. For the border, continue to use the small needle and form the points by omitting every 13th stitch in the 1st round of the border. Omit the same stitch in every round, leaving the thread between a little longer each time. Do this until the points are reduced to one loop.

round—Net, over mesh stick, into every other loop, netting 5 in 1st, 4 in 3d, 5 in 5th, 4 in 7th, alternating between 5 and 4 all around, and omitting the 2d, 4th, 6th, etc., stitches. Net 10 rounds plain, over needle, then finish off 9 points and darn with embroidery floss, in Point de reprise, as illustrated.

Number 622. Doily. *Materials.*—One spool thread, No. 50; fine netting-needle (No. 22); $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch mesh-

stick; large knitting-needle; embroidery floss, letter E. Net 40 stitches over mesh-stick into foundation loop. Net 5 rounds plain, over knitting-needle. 7th round—Over mesh-stick, net into every other loop. 8th round—Over mesh-stick, net 4 in each. The next 9 rounds, net plain, over needle. 18th round—Over mesh-stick, net in every other loop. 19th round—Over mesh-stick, net 4 in each. The next 10 rounds, over needle, net plain. 30th round—Over mesh-stick, net in every other stitch. 31st round—Over mesh-stick, net 4 in each. The 10 rounds following, over needle, net plain. Then finish with the points, which are made by netting back and forth, leaving the last stitch each



No. 621. NETTED AND EMBROIDERED DOILY
(See page 20)

dium mesh-stick. 8th row—Over large mesh-stick, 4 in each. 9th, 10th, and 11th rows—Over small mesh-stick, net plain. 12th row—Over large, net plain. 13th row—Over medium, net 3 together. 14th and 15th rows—Over medium, net plain. 16th row—Over large, net 3 in each. 17th row—Over small, net plain.

Figure 60. Edging—Use the same mesh-sticks

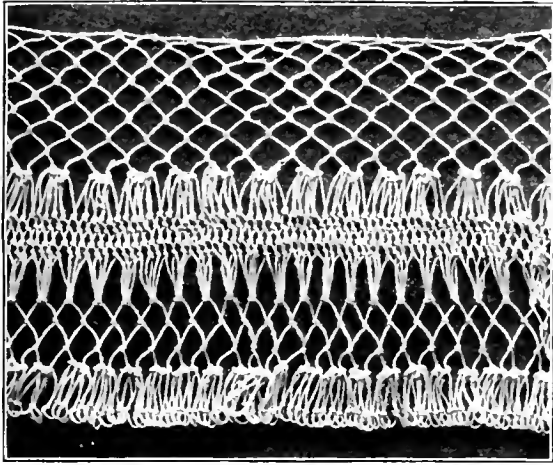


FIG. 59. WIDE NETTED EDGING.

time until but one remains. Thirteen points can be made by adding 5 stitches in the 40th round, which otherwise would have 320 meshes; 14 points can be made by adding 2 stitches in the 40th round. The design is darned with embroidery floss in Point de reprise.

Figure 59. Edging.—Three mesh-sticks are required—small ($\frac{3}{8}$ -inch), medium ($\frac{5}{8}$ -inch), and large ($\frac{7}{8}$ -inch); and No. 16 or 18 netting-needle. Seven rows are netted plain, over me-

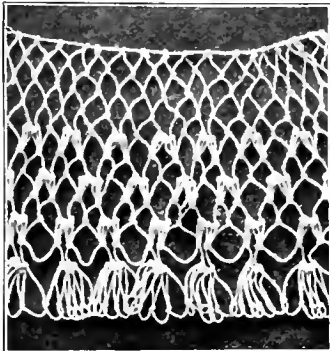
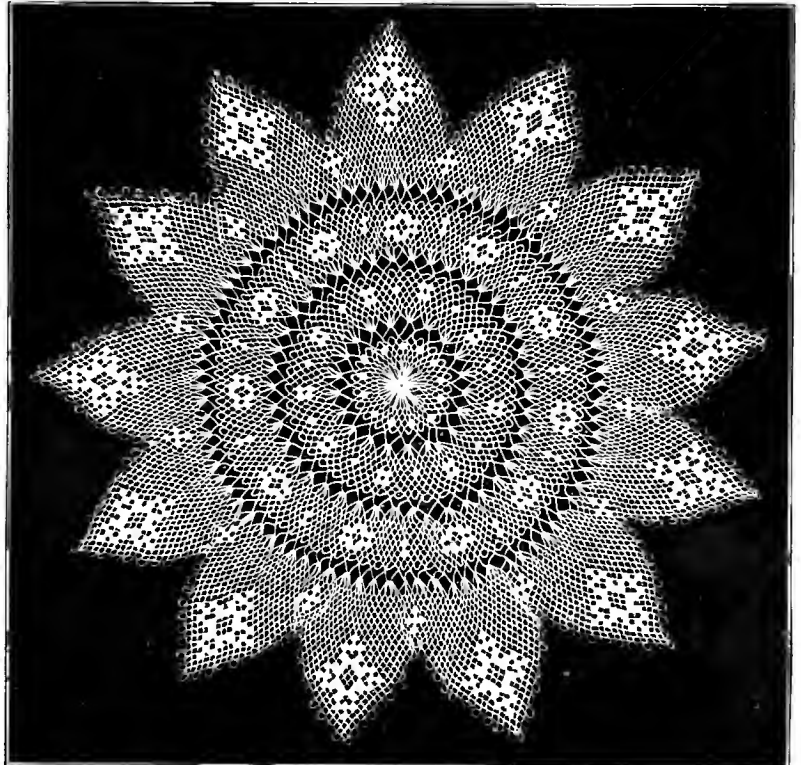
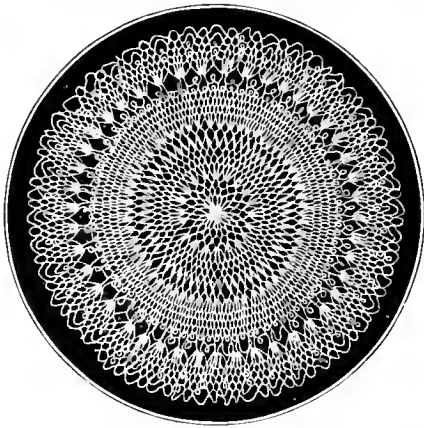


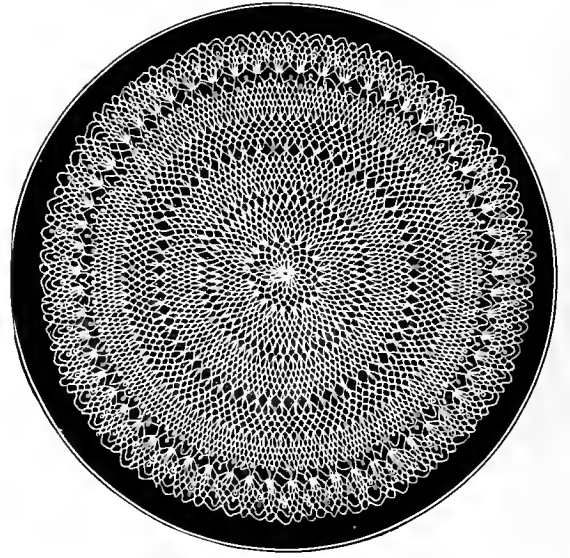
FIG. 60. NETTED EDGING



No. 622. NETTED AND EMBROIDERED DOILY. (See page 20)



No. 623. DOILY.



No. 624. DOILY. (See page 30)

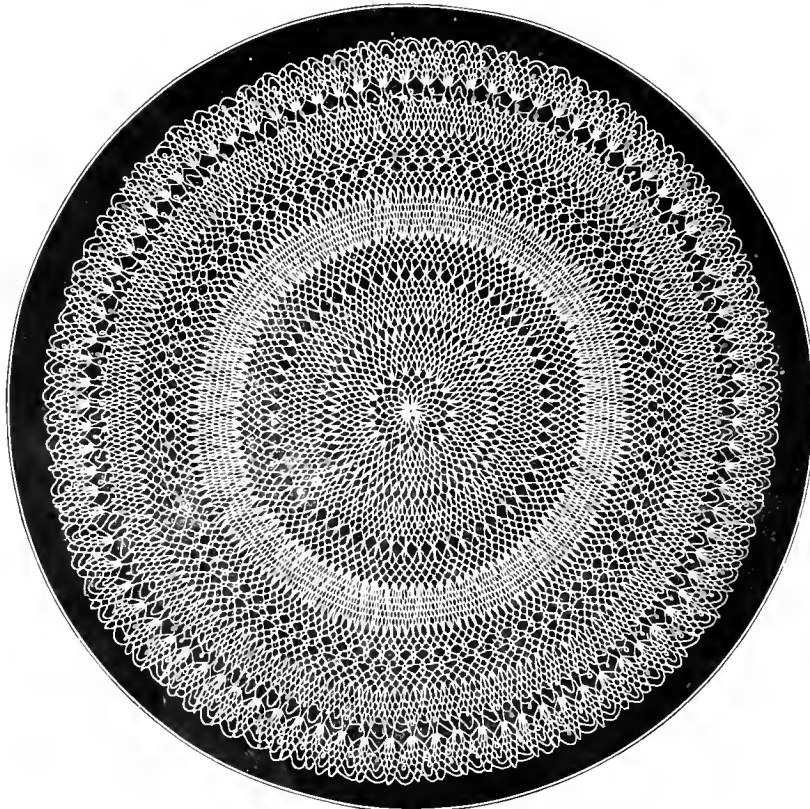
and needle as for Fig. 59. Net on a long foundation cord, or into linen centre. Medium mesh-stick is used, except where noted. Five rows of plain netting. *6th row*—Net plain in first stitch, net 4 in every second stitch. *7th row*—Net 2 of the 4 loops with loop at the left; net the other 2 with the loop at the right. *8th row*—Like 6th row, netting groups of 4 between groups above. *9th and 11th rows*—Like 7th row. *10th row*—Like 6th row. *12th row*—Over large mesh-stick, net 4 in the loop beneath two groups above, skip 1. *13th row*—Over small mesh-stick, net plain.

Number 600. Cover of Filet, Embroidery, and Cluny. (Frontispiece).—Twelve blocks of Filet, 13 blocks of linen, hemstitched and embroidered with Hedebo and Reticella, a border of Cluny and edge of Filet lace, compose this beautiful cover. The Filet blocks are about 7 inches; for these the patterns (63

meshes) are given at Figs. 87 to 95, inclusive. The embroidered blocks are finished the same size. The edge is made in the same way as No. 601, page 10, and the block pattern is Fig. 96, page 40. Upon the exact size of the Filet blocks depends the whole size, as the size of the linens can be varied to match the Filet. About a yard square is the measure of the piece inside the Cluny border.

The following four pieces comprise a set of doilies, 7½, 11, 15, and 20 inches in diameter. *Materials*.—Number 40 or 50 Cordonnet; medium knitting-needle and ¾-inch mesh-stick; and No. 22 netting-needle.

Number 623. Doily.—On foundation loop, net 20 stitches over mesh-stick. *2d, 3d and 4th rounds*—Over needle, net plain. *5th round*—Over mesh-stick, 3 in each. *6th, 7th, and 8th rounds*—Over needle, net plain. *9th round*—Over mesh-stick, 2 in each. *10th round*—Over needle, net 2 together. *11th*



No. 625. DOILY. (See page 30)

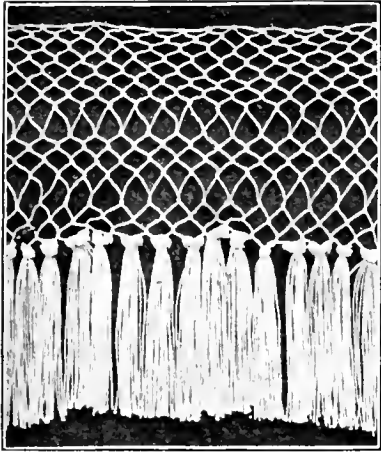
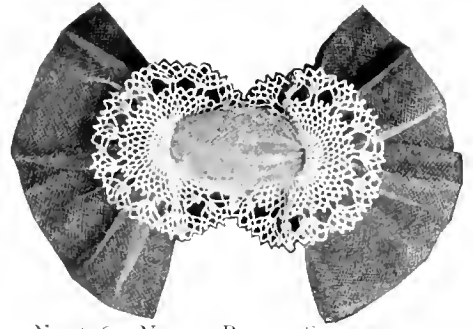


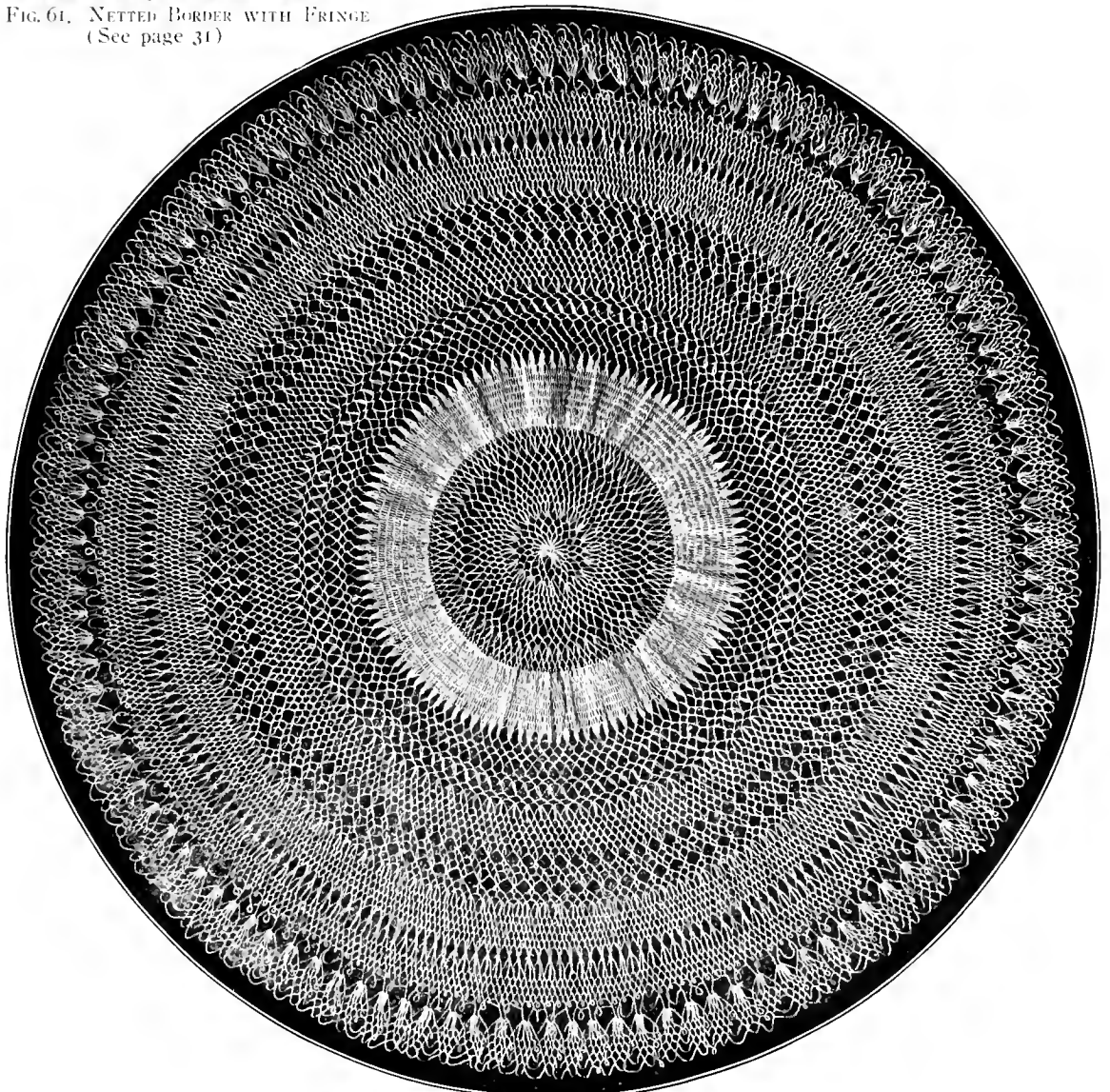
FIG. 61. NETTED BORDER WITH FRINGE
(See page 31)

round—Over mesh-stick, net 3 in each. *12th to 15th rounds, inclusive*—Over needle, net plain.

Border. *1st round*—Over mesh-stick, net in every alternate loop. *2d round*—Over mesh-stick, 5 in every alternate loop. *3d round*—Net plain, use needle to the end. *4th round*—Net 4 in group of 5, skip 1. *5th round*—Net 3 in group of 4, skip 1. *6th round*—Net 2 in group of 3, skip 1. *7th round*—Net 1 in 2, skip 1. This brings the "pineapple" to a point. This doily is 7½ inches in diameter.



No. 625. NETTED BOW. (See page 32)



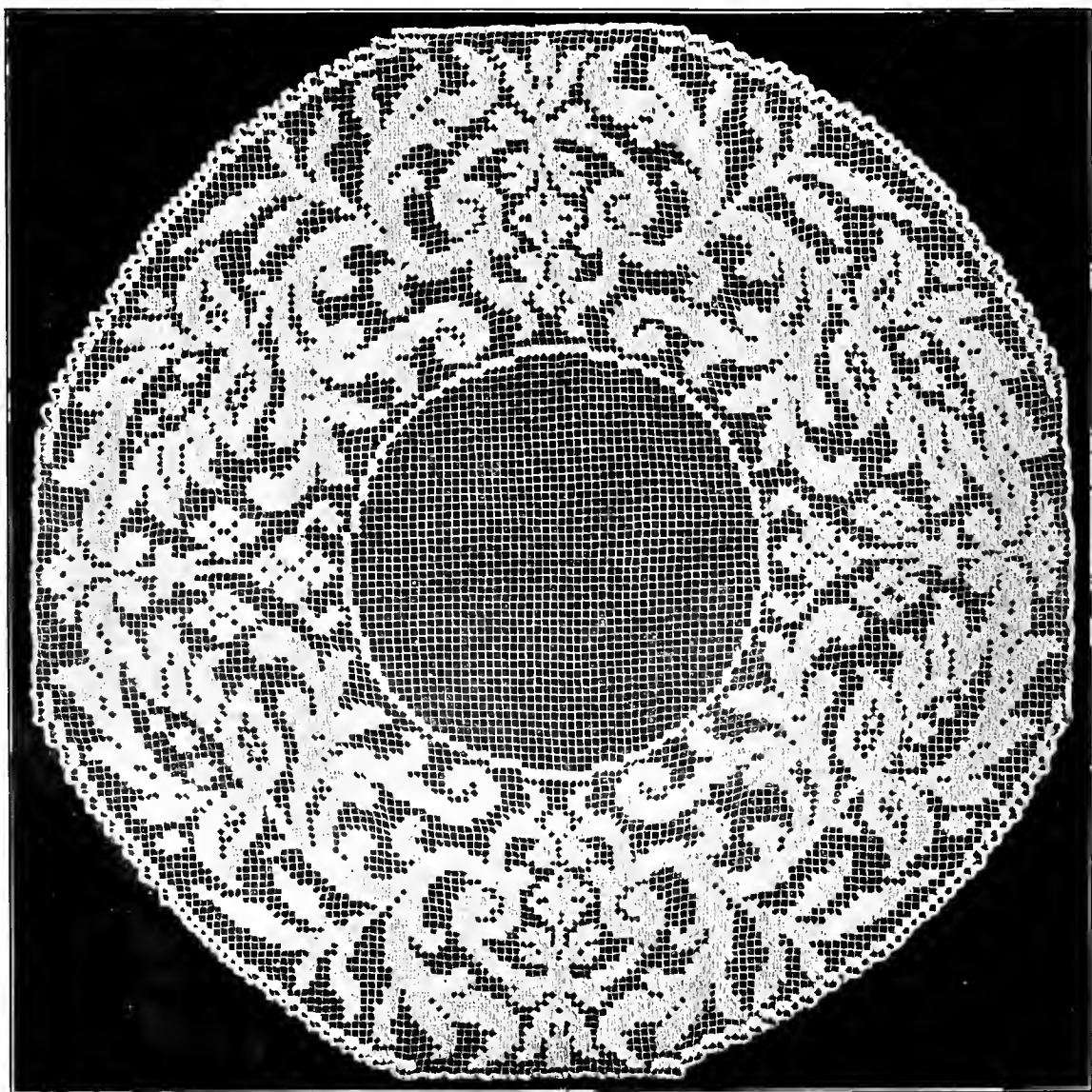
No. 627. CENTRIPIECE. (See page 30)

Number 624. Doily.—Net 20, on foundation loop, over mesh-stick. *2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th rounds*—Over needle, net plain. *6th round*—Over mesh-stick, 3 in each. *7th to 10th rounds, inclusive*—Over needle, net plain. *11th, 13th and 15th rounds*—Over mesh-stick, 2 in each. *12th and 14th rounds*—Over needle, net 2 together. *16th to 19th rounds, inclusive*—Like 7th round. *20th round*—Over mesh-stick, net plain. *21st round*—Over mesh-stick, spider-stitch (net 2d, then net 1st). *22d to 25th rounds, inclusive*—Like 7th round. *26th round*—Over mesh-stick, 2 in each. *27th to 30th rounds, inclusive*—Like 7th round. Make Border as for No. 623. This is 11 inches in diameter.

Number 625. Doily.—Follow directions for 11-inch doily, No. 624, for 25 rounds; that is, until 4 rounds, after the spider-stitch, are finished. *26th round*—Over mesh-stick, 3 in each. *27th, 28th, 29th,*

and 30th rounds—Over needle, net plain. This makes the band of close netting. *31st round*—Over mesh-stick, net plain. *32d round*—Over needle, net 2 together. *33d and 34th rounds*—Like 27th round. *35th round*—Over mesh-stick, net plain. *36th round*—Over needle, Rose netting (see page 15). *37th and 38th rounds*—Like 35th and 36th rounds. *39th and 40th rounds*—Like 27th round. *41st round*—Over mesh-stick, 2 in each. *42d, 43d and 44th rounds*—Like 30th round. **Border** like that of No. 623. This is 15 inches in diameter.

Number 627. Centrepiece.—On foundation loop, over mesh-stick, net 20 stitches. *2d, 3d, and 4th rounds*—Over needle, net plain. *5th round*—Over mesh-stick, 3 in each. *6th to 9th rounds, inclusive*—Like 2d round. *10th round*—Over mesh-stick, net plain. *11th and 12th rounds*—Like 2d round. *13th*



No. 628. CENTREPIECE IN GROS FILET. (See pages 31 and 32.)

round—Over mesh-stick, 2 in each. 14th and 15th rounds—Like 2d round. 16th round—Over mesh-stick, 4 in each. 17th to 22d rounds, inclusive—Like 2d round. This forms the band of close netting. 23d round—Like 10th round. 24th round—Over mesh-stick, net 4 together. 25th and 26th rounds—Like 2d round. 27th round—Like 10th round. 28th and 29th rounds—Like 2d round. 30th round—Over mesh-stick, 2 in each. 31st round—Over needle, net 2 together. 32d round—Like 2d round. 33d round—Over mesh-stick, 2 in each. 34th to 38th rounds, inclusive—Like 2d round. 39th round—Like 10th

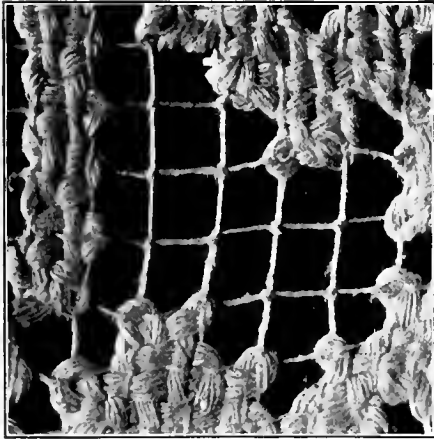
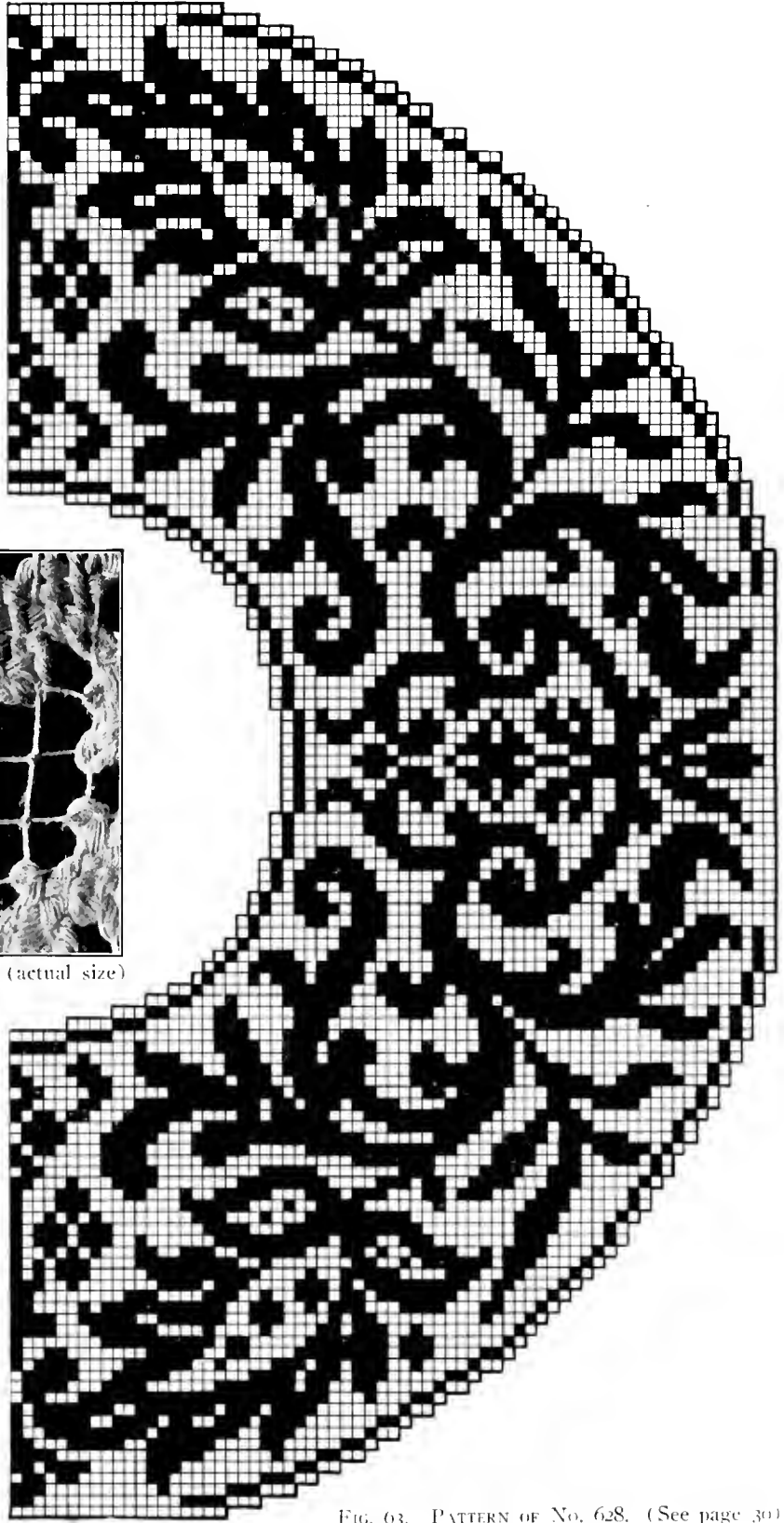


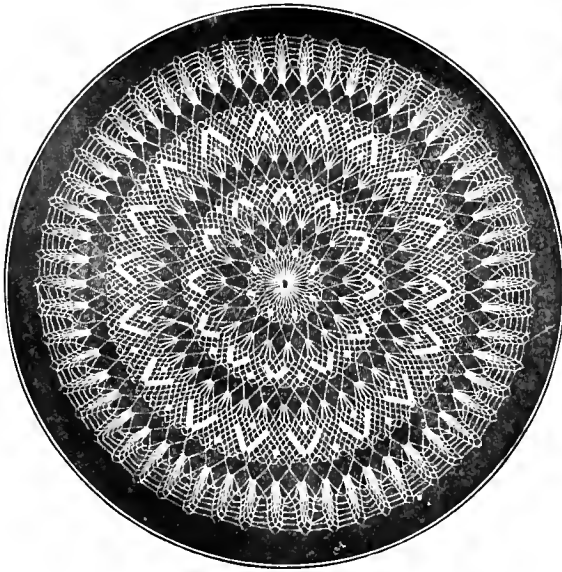
FIG. 62. DETAIL OF No. 628 (actual size)

round. 40th round—Over needle, Rose netting (see page 15). 41st round—Like 2d round. 42d round—Like 10th round. 43d round—Over needle, Rose netting. 44th and 45th rounds—Like 2d round. 46th round—Over mesh-stick, 2 in each. 47th to 50th rounds, inclusive—Like 2d round. 51st round—Like 10th round. 52d and 53d rounds—Over mesh-stick, spider-stitch. 54th to 57th rounds, inclusive—Like 2d round.

Border.—Like Border of No. 623.

Figure 61. Border with Fringe.—The netting is all plain. On a long founda-

FIG. 63. PATTERN OF No. 628. (See page 30)

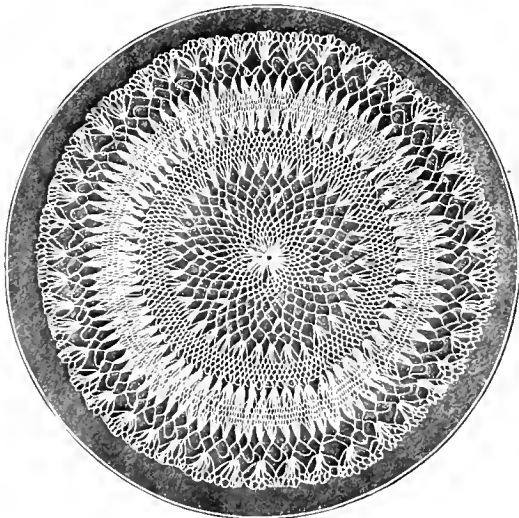


No. 620. NETTED AND EMBROIDERED DOILY
(See page 33)

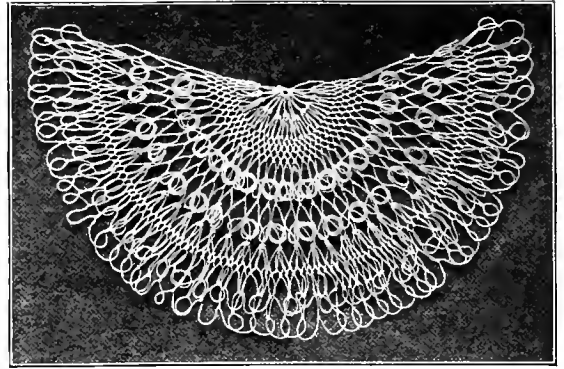
tion thread, over small ($5\frac{1}{8}$ -inch) mesh-stick, net 7 rows. 8th row—Over large ($7\frac{1}{8}$ -inch) mesh-stick. 9th, 10th, and 11th rows—Over small mesh-stick. 12th row—Over large mesh-stick. 13th, 14th, and 15th rows—Over small mesh-stick. Fringe.—Wrap the thread over a 2-inch measure, use 8 strands and tie in each loop.

Number 626. Netted Bow. *Materials.*—Crochet cotton, No. 50; netting-needle, No. 22; two ivory rings, $5\frac{1}{8}$ -inch in diameter; $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch mesh-stick. Net into ivory ring, over mesh-stick, 45 stitches. 2d to 6th rounds, inclusive—Over medium knitting-needle, net plain. 7th round—Over mesh-stick, 4 in first stitch, skip 2; repeat. 8th and 9th rounds—Over needle, net plain. Make two and join over maline or silk.

Number 628. Centrepiece in Gros Filet.—In this



No. 630. DOILY. (See page 34)



No. 631. NETTED SCALLOP. (See page 37)

centrepiece, which measures one yard and ten inches in diameter, we have a very fine example of the newest application of Filet, called Gros Filet. It is in the materials employed that the work is unique, not in the methods. Simple square netting, and the design (Fig. 63, page 31) woven in Point de toile, describes the work. But the use of linen knitting thread No. 8,

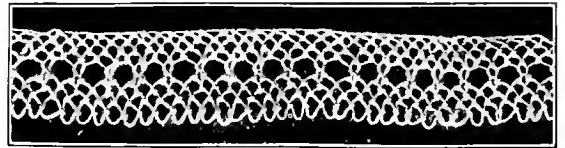


FIG. 64. NETTED INSERTION. (See page 48)

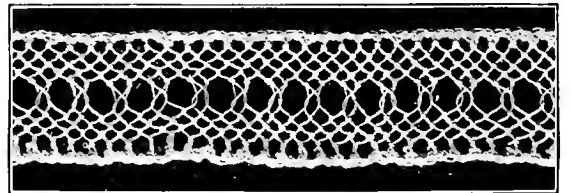


FIG. 65. NETTED INSERTION. (See page 48)

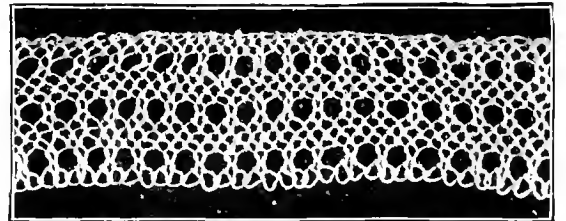


FIG. 66. NETTED INSERTION. (See page 48)

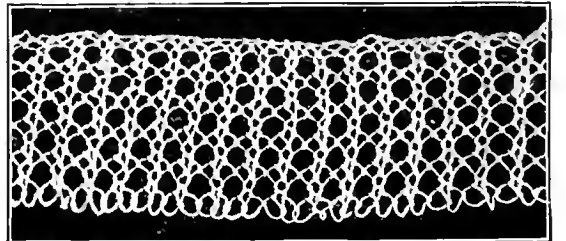


FIG. 67. NETTED INSERTION. (See page 48)

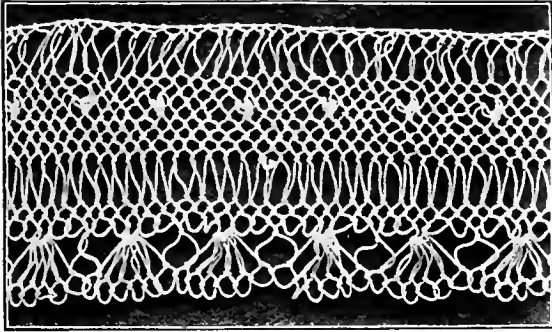
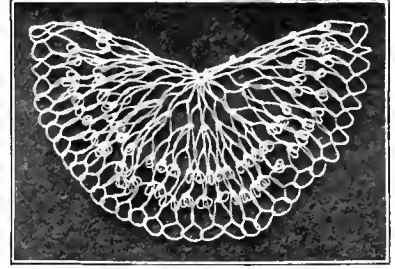


FIG. 68. NETTED EDGING. (See page 48)

a very coarse thread (about the size of No. 2 Cordonnet), and mesh-stick about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch (or to be exact, $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch) makes a net, the size of which is seen at Fig. 62, page 31, a detail of the Gros Filet. The thread for weaving is soft and loose, and is clearly shown in the detail of work.

One-half of the pattern is given, including the central mesh. One hundred and thirty-three meshes is the size, but if several meshes are added, it is easier

to finish the edge and cut away one or two rows of meshes. Number 12 netting - needle and $\frac{5}{8}$ - inch (or $\frac{2}{3}$) mesh-stick will make the required size. A tape-needle or r i b b o n -



No. 632. NETTED SCALLOP
(See page 48)

threader may be used to advantage for the weaving, or a blunt-pointed tapestry needle may be used.

Number 629. Doily. *Materials.*—One spool thread No. 30; netting-needle No. 22; $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch mesh-stick; large knitting-needle; embroidery floss letter D.

Net 40 stitches, over mesh-stick into foundation loop.
2d to 5th rounds, inclusive—Over needle, net plain,
6th round—Over mesh-stick, net in every alternate stitch.
7th round—Over mesh-stick, net 4 in each.



FIG. 69. PATTERN OF No. 619 (page 25)

83 meshes

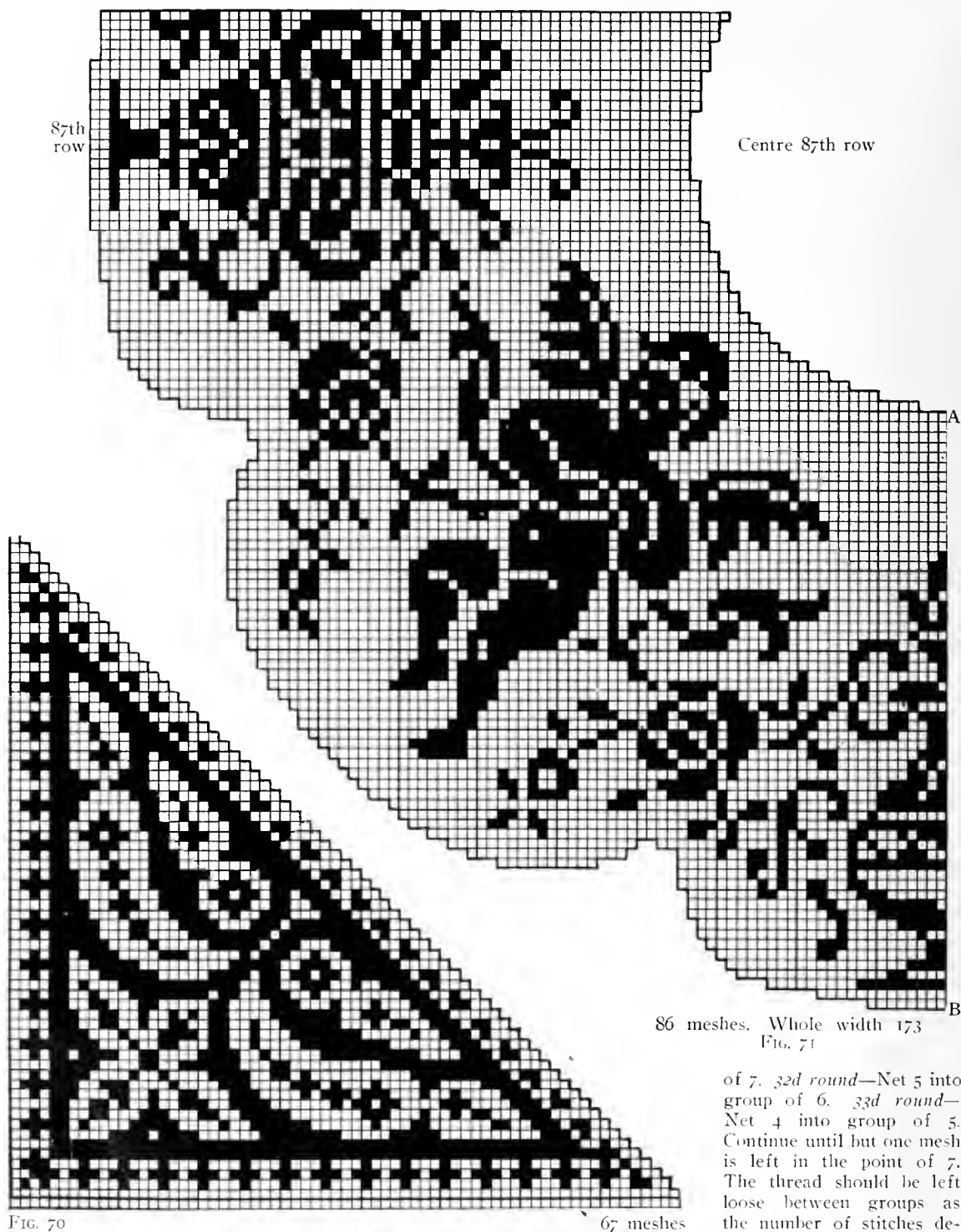
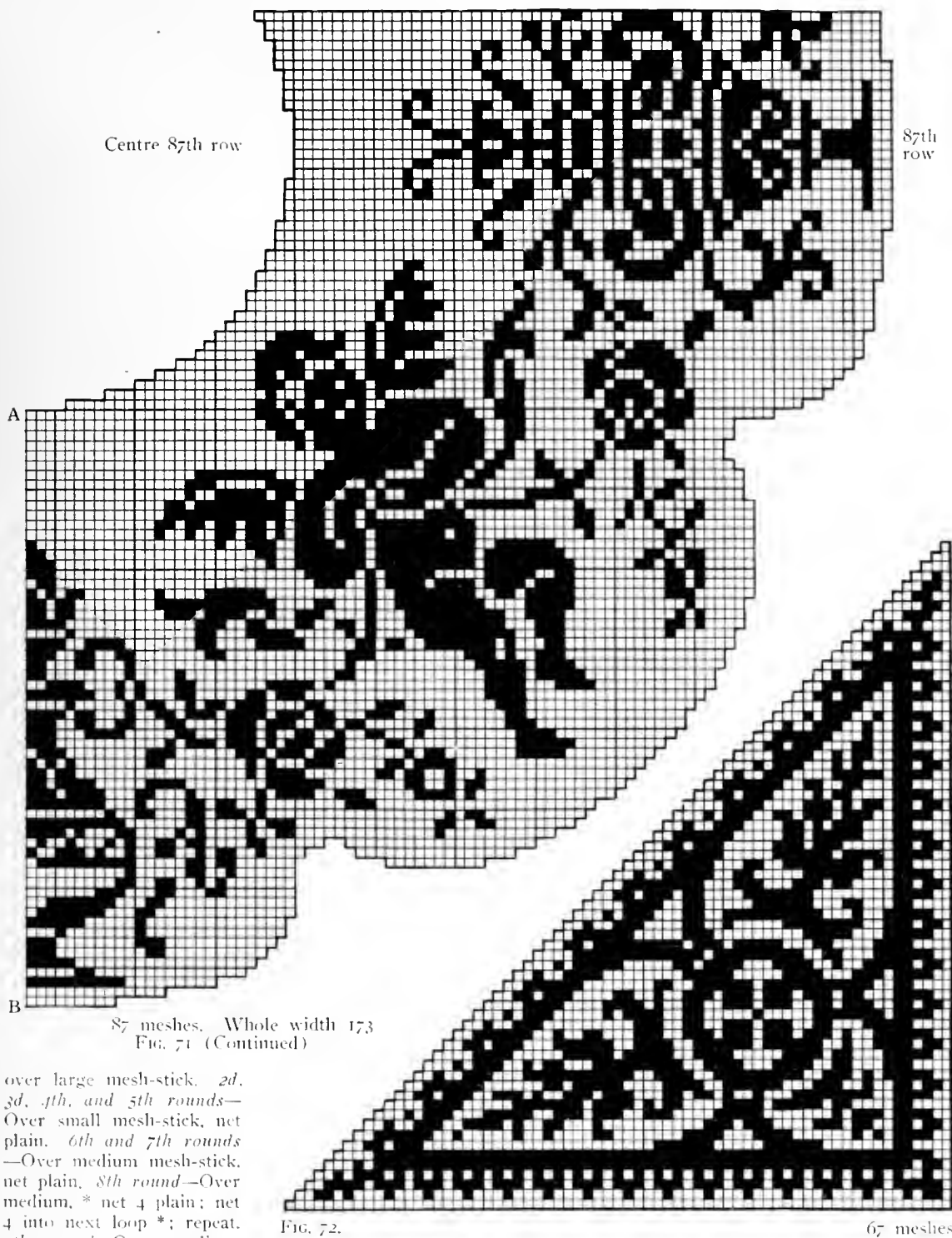


FIG. 70

Net 7 rounds over needle, plain. 15th and 16th rounds—Like 6th and 7th rounds. Ten rounds over needle, plain. 27th round—Over mesh-stick, net in every third loop. 28th round—Over mesh-stick, net 7 in every loop for "pineapple" edge. 29th and 30th rounds—Over needle, net plain. 31st round—Net 6 into group

of 7. 32d round—Net 5 into group of 6. 33d round—Net 4 into group of 5. Continue until but one mesh is left in the point of 7. The thread should be left loose between groups as the number of stitches decreases. Embroider with floss in Point de reprise, as illustrated.

Number 630. Doily. *Materials.*—Spool cotton No. 40; small ($3\frac{1}{8}$ -inch), medium ($5\frac{1}{8}$ -inch), and large ($7\frac{1}{8}$ -inch) mesh-sticks; and netting-needle No. 16 or 18. Into a foundation loop net 34 stitches



Centre 87th row

87th row

A

B

87 meshes. Whole width 173
FIG. 71 (Continued)

FIG. 72.

67 meshes

over large mesh-stick. 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th rounds—Over small mesh-stick, net plain. 6th and 7th rounds—Over medium mesh-stick, net plain. 8th round—Over medium, * net 4 plain; net 4 into next loop *; repeat. 9th round—Over medium, * net 3 plain; net two loops of the group of 4 with the 4th; net the remaining two with the next loop to the right *; repeat. 10th round—Like 6th round. 11th round—Over large, net 3 in each. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th rounds—Like 2d round. 17th round—Over large, net 3 in each. 18th, 19th, 20th, and

21st rounds—Like 2d round. 22d round—Over large, net plain. 23d round—Over medium, net 4 together. 24th round—Like 6th round. 25th round—Over large, net 4 into every alternate loop. 26th round—Like 2d round. Any centrepiece or doily can be enlarged by repeating and increasing the design as required

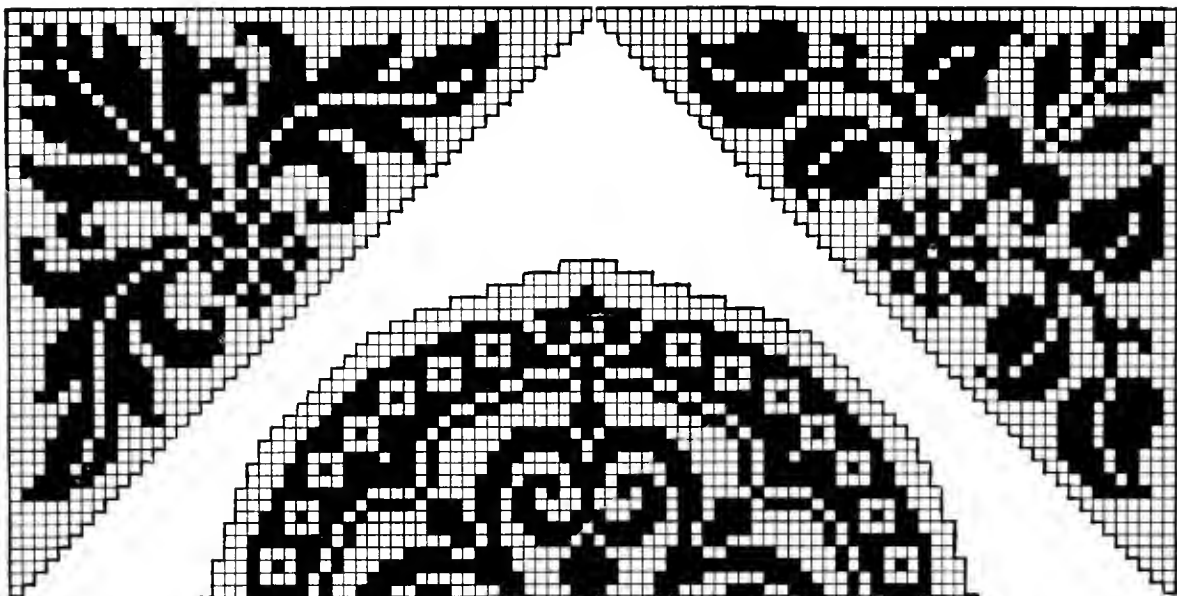


FIG. 73
49 meshes

FIG. 74
49 meshes

FIG. 75
67 meshes

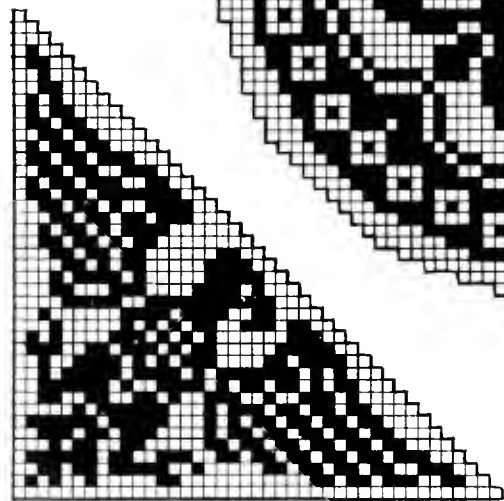


FIG. 76
41 meshes

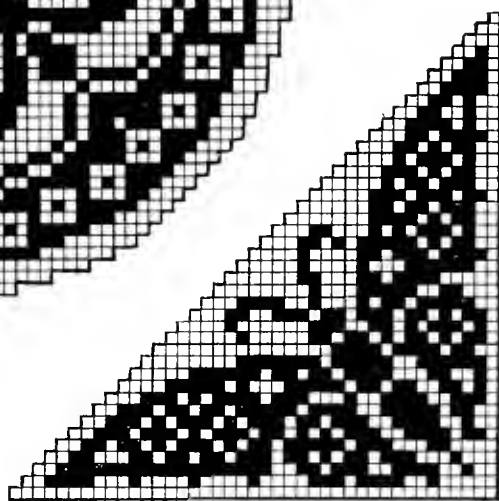


FIG. 77
41 meshes

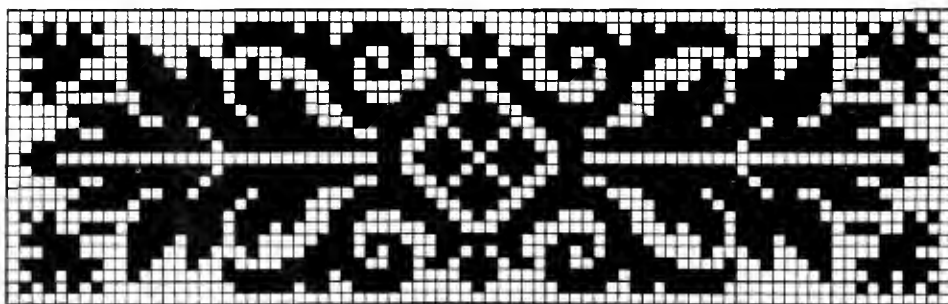
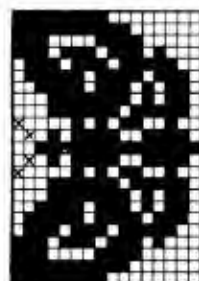


FIG. 78



79 x 25 meshes FIG. 79. 16x23 meshes

Number 63r. Netted Scallop.
Materials.— Small ($\frac{3}{8}$ -inch) and medium ($\frac{5}{8}$ -inch) mesh-sticks; netting needle No. 16 or 18.
 On foundation loop, over medi-

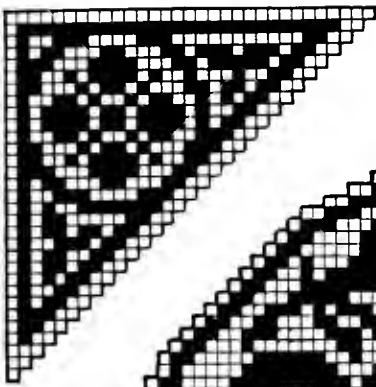


FIG. 80
31 meshes

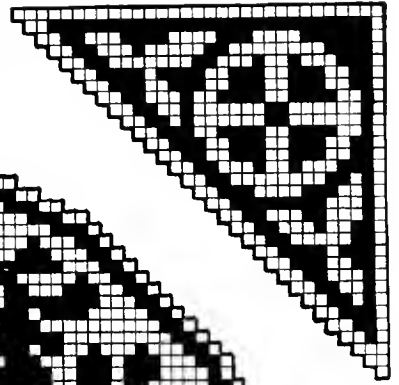


FIG. 81
31 meshes

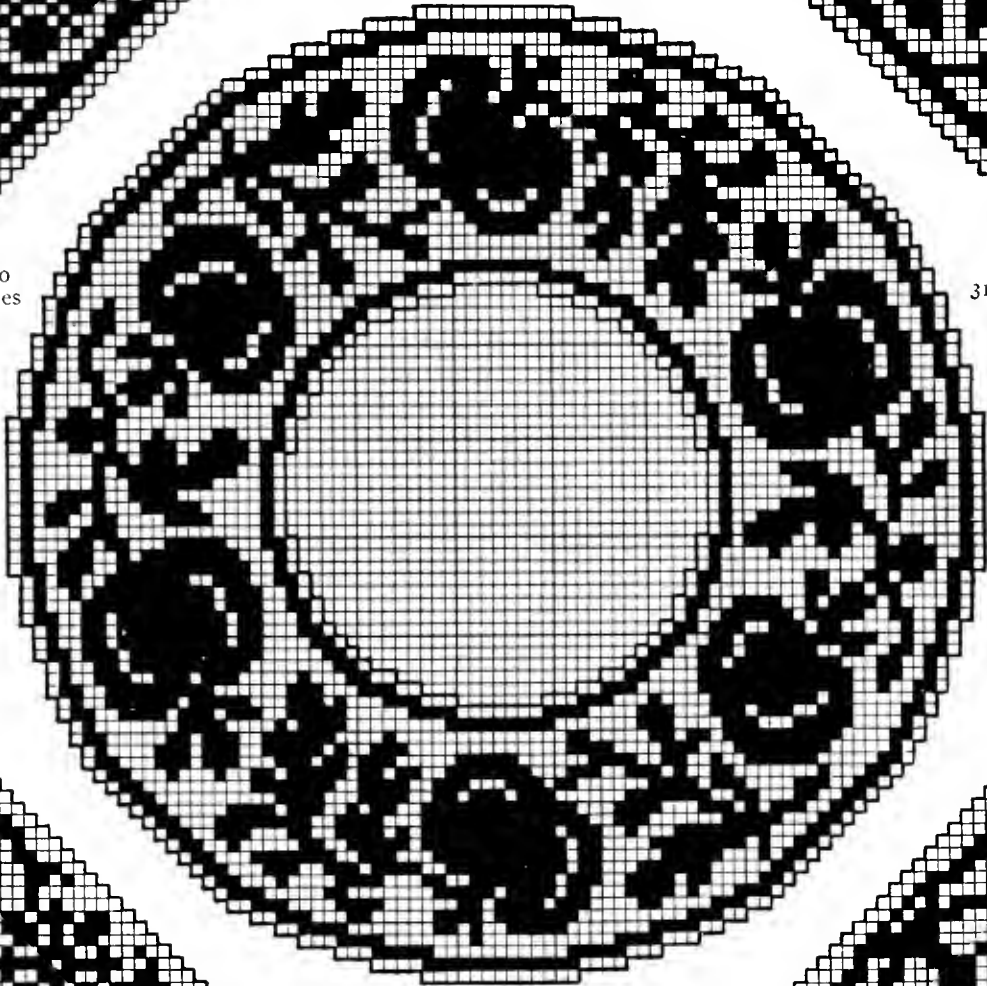


FIG. 82 81 meshes

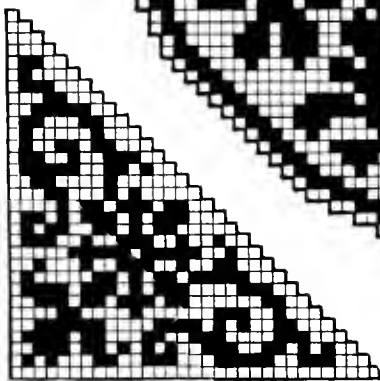


FIG. 83 31 meshes

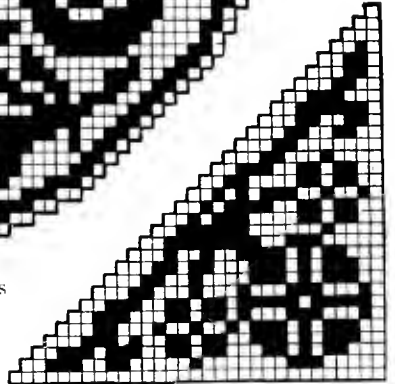


FIG. 84 31 meshes

um mesh-stick, net 12 stitches.
 Turn. 2d row—Over same, net 2
 in each. Turn each time. 3d, 4th,
 5th, and 6th rows—Over small

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 45]

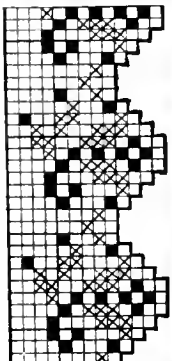


FIG. 85. 13 meshes
wide (see page 10)

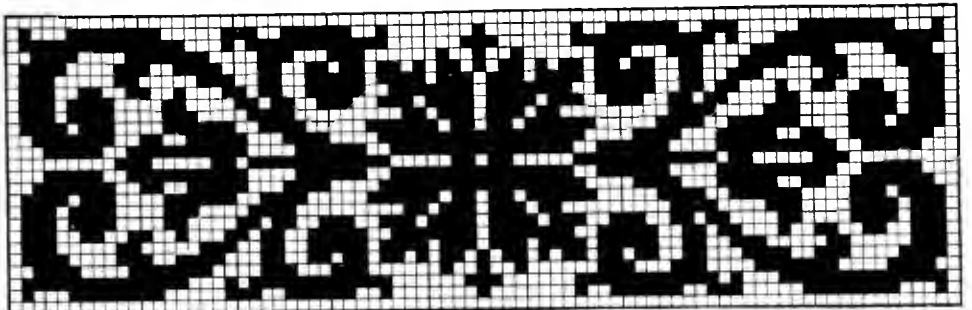


FIG. 86

79 x 25 meshes

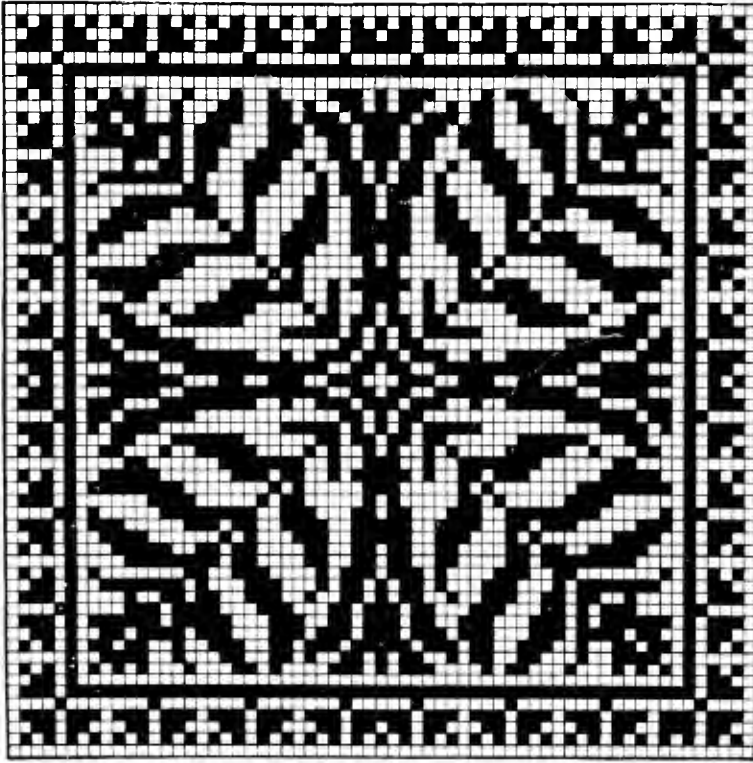


FIG. 87 (See Frontispiece) 63 meshes

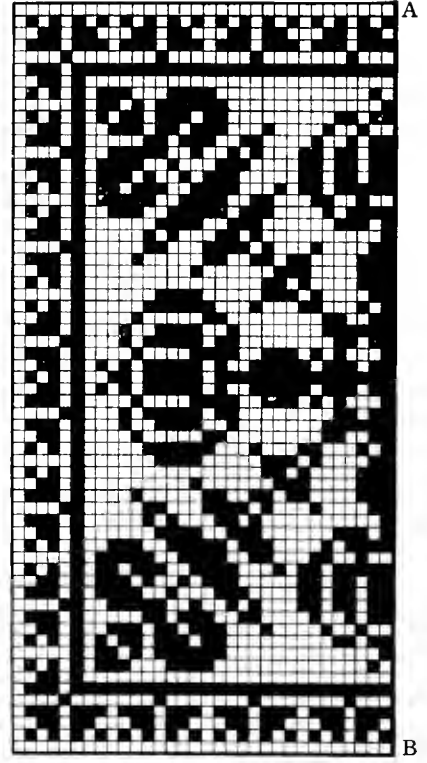


FIG. 89 (See Frontispiece) 63 meshes



FIG. 88 (See Frontispiece) 63 meshes

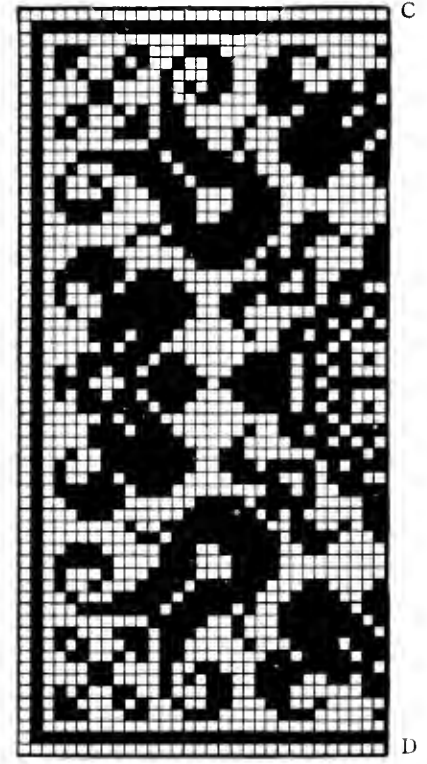


FIG. 90 (See Frontispiece) 63 meshes

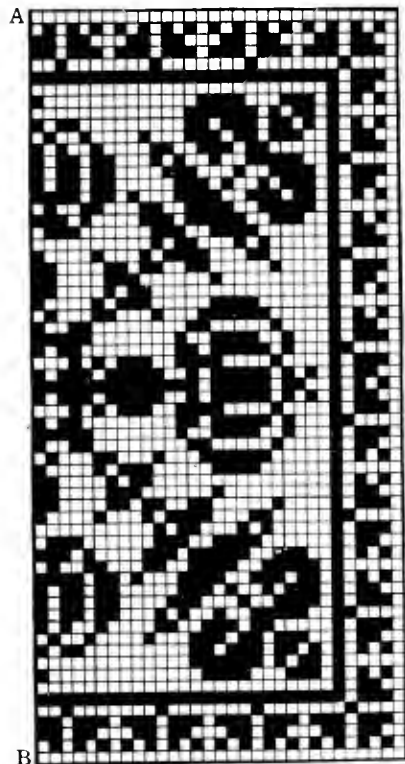


FIG. 89—Continued

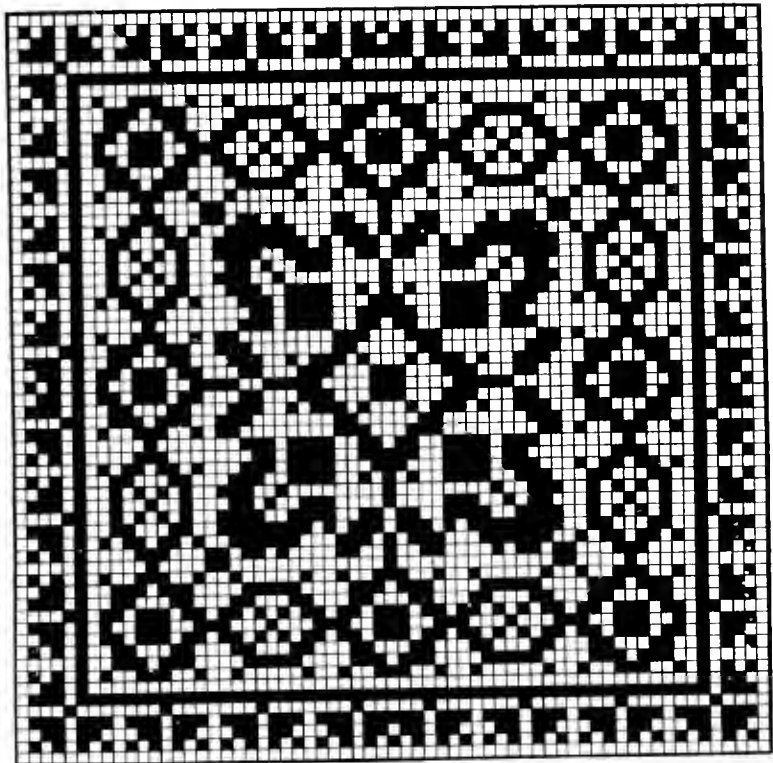


FIG. 91 (See Frontispiece) 63 meshes

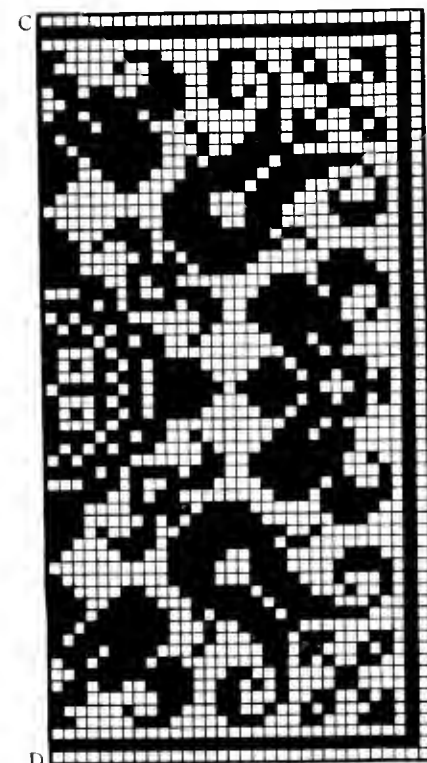


FIG. 90—Continued

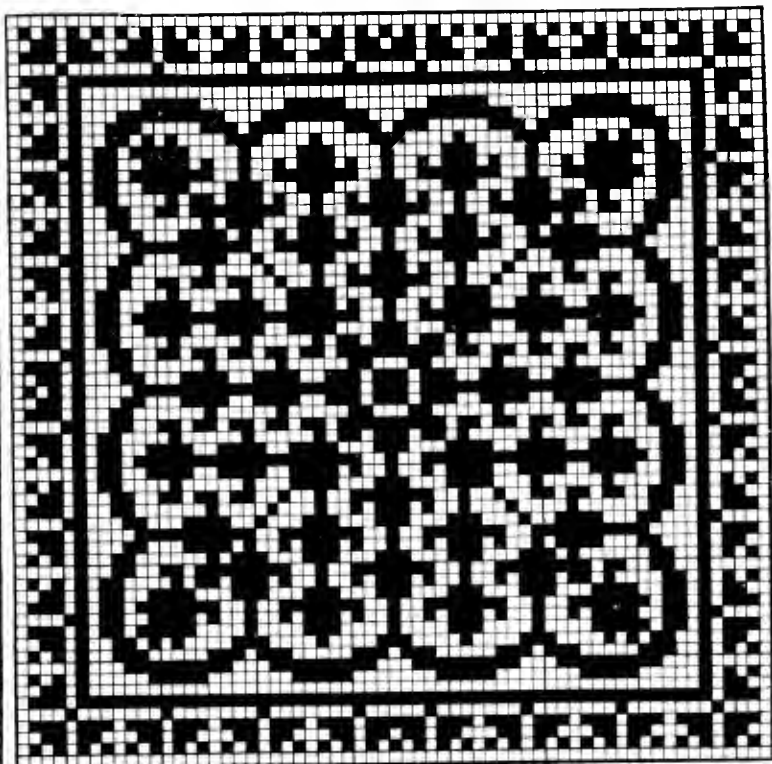


FIG. 92 (See Frontispiece) 63 meshes

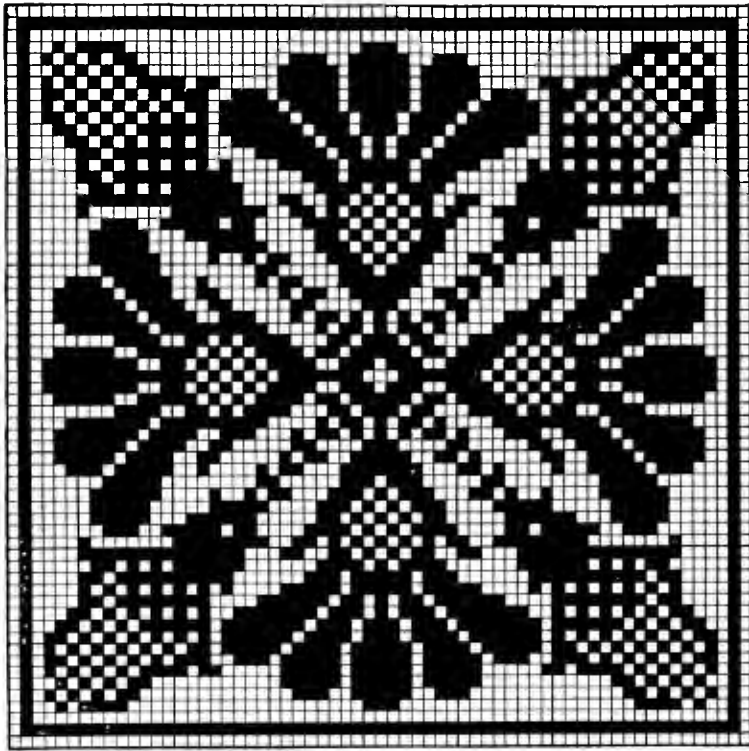


FIG. 93

(See Frontispiece)

63 meshes

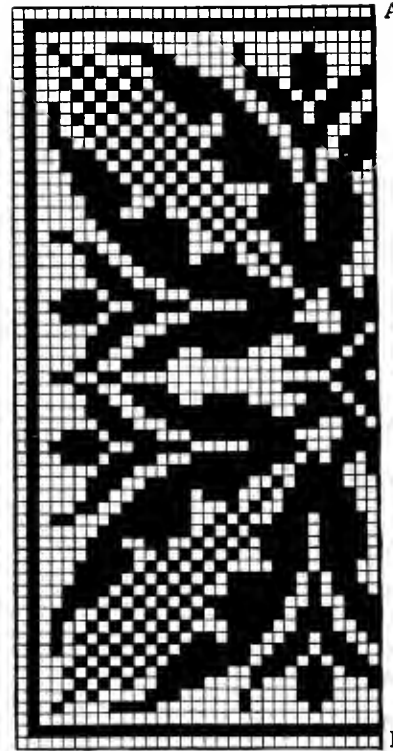


FIG. 94

(See Frontispiece)

63 meshes

A
B

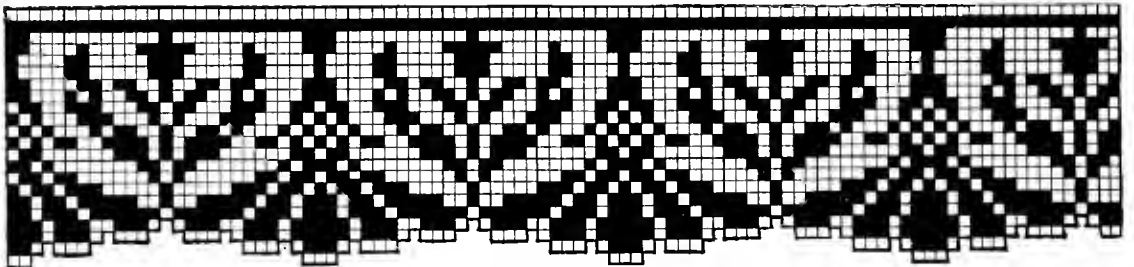


FIG. 96

(See Frontispiece)

22 meshes wide

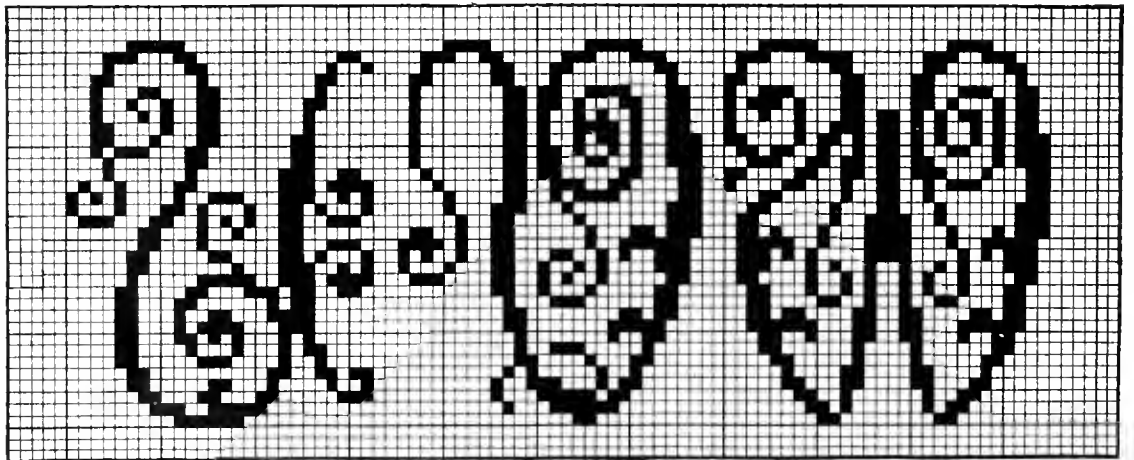


FIG. 98—Continued. (See pages 42, 43, and 47)

33 meshes high

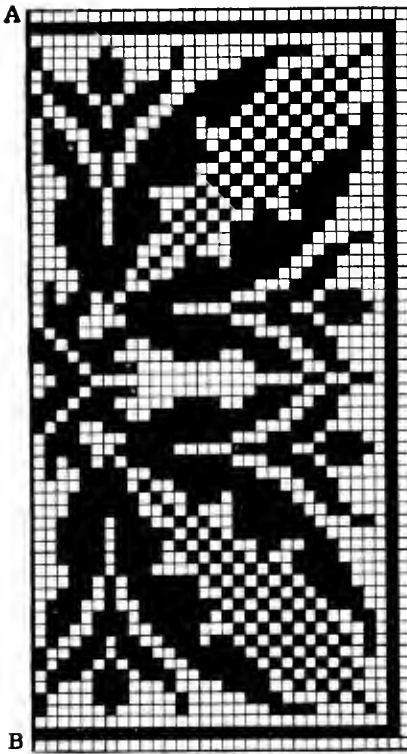


FIG. 94 — Continued



FIG. 95

(See Frontispiece)

63 meshes

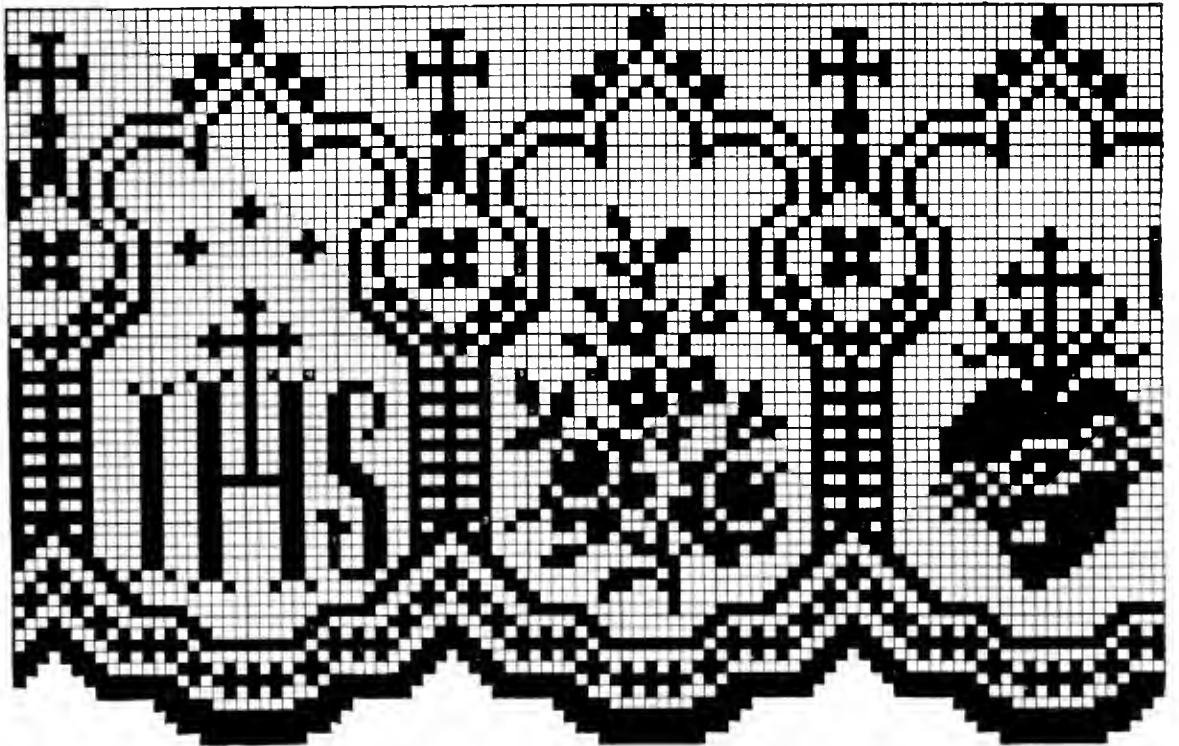


FIG. 97

(See No. 617, LACE FOR ALTAR CLOTH, page 24)

587 x 63 meshes

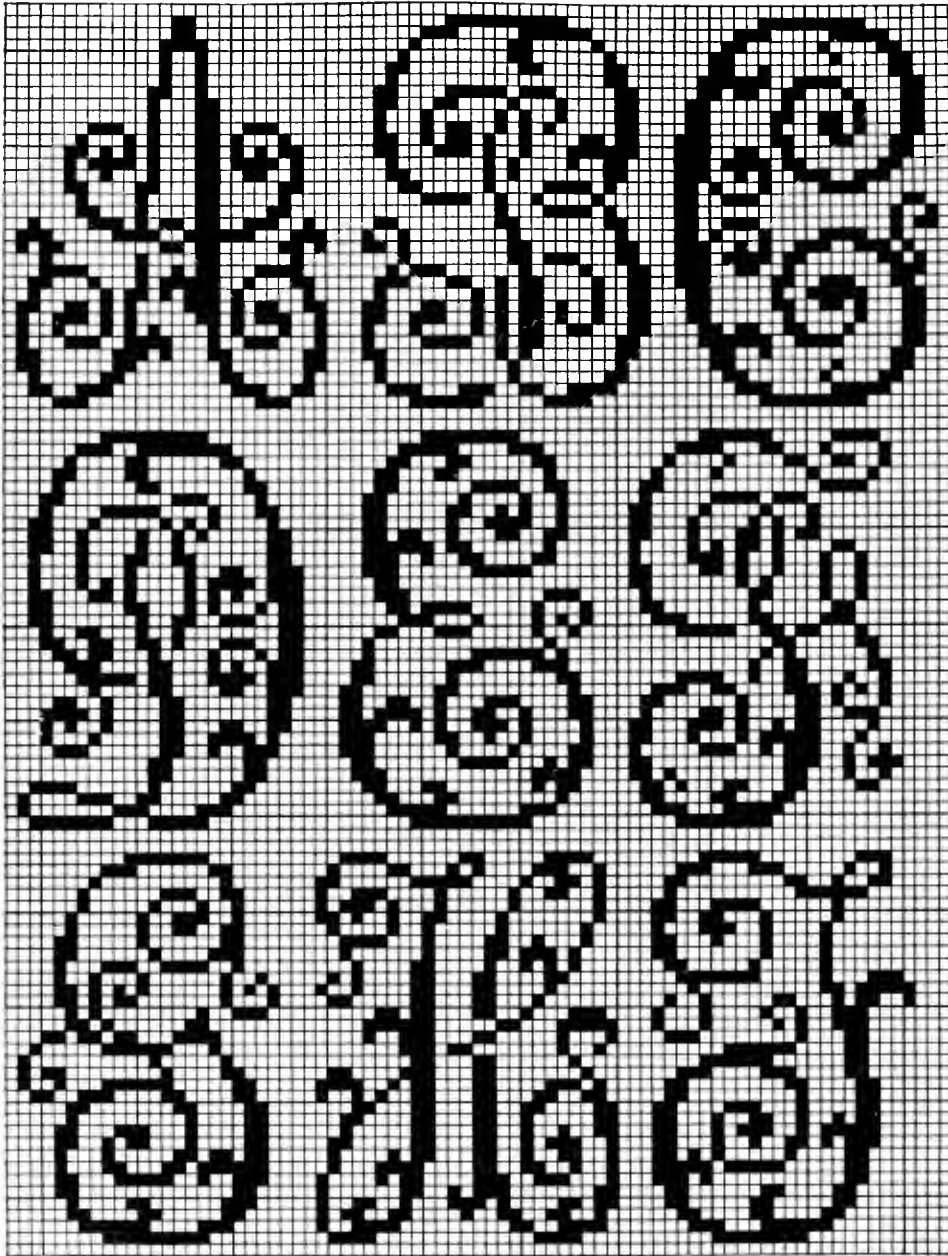


FIG. 98. ALPHABET, 33 meshes high. (See pages 43 and 40 and 47)

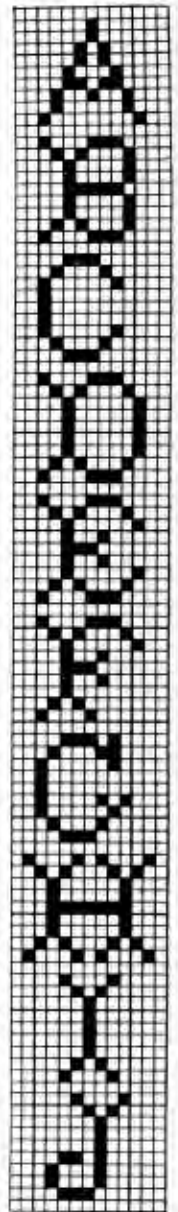


FIG. 99
9 meshes

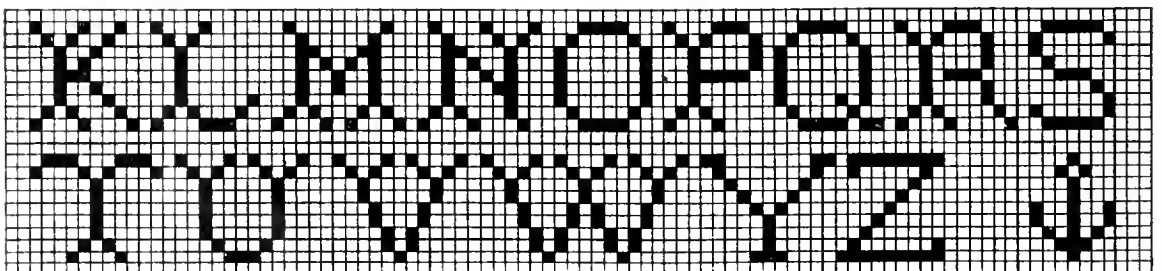


FIG. 99 — Continued

9 meshes high

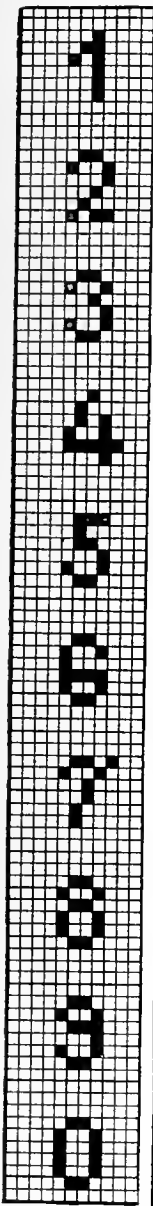


FIG. 100
6 meshes

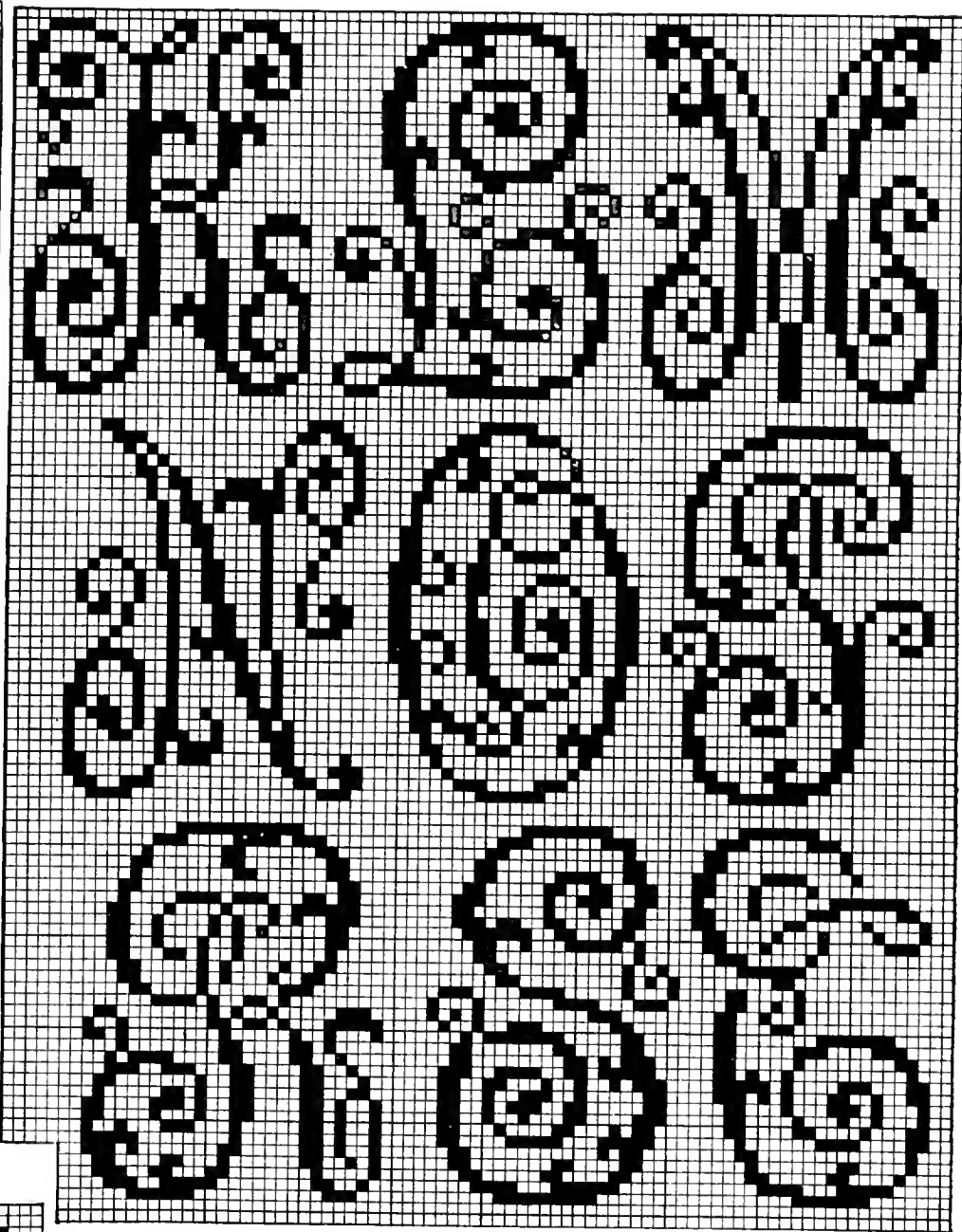


FIG. 98—Continued. (See page 40) 33 meshes high

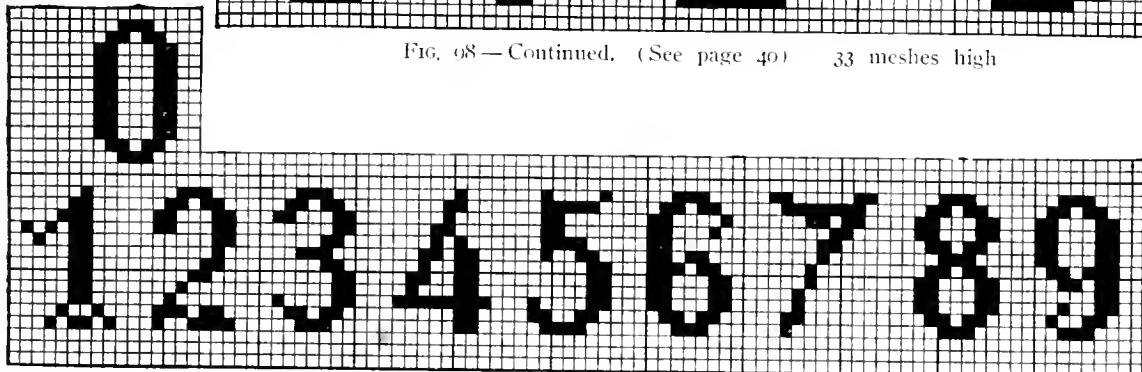


FIG. 101

12 meshes high

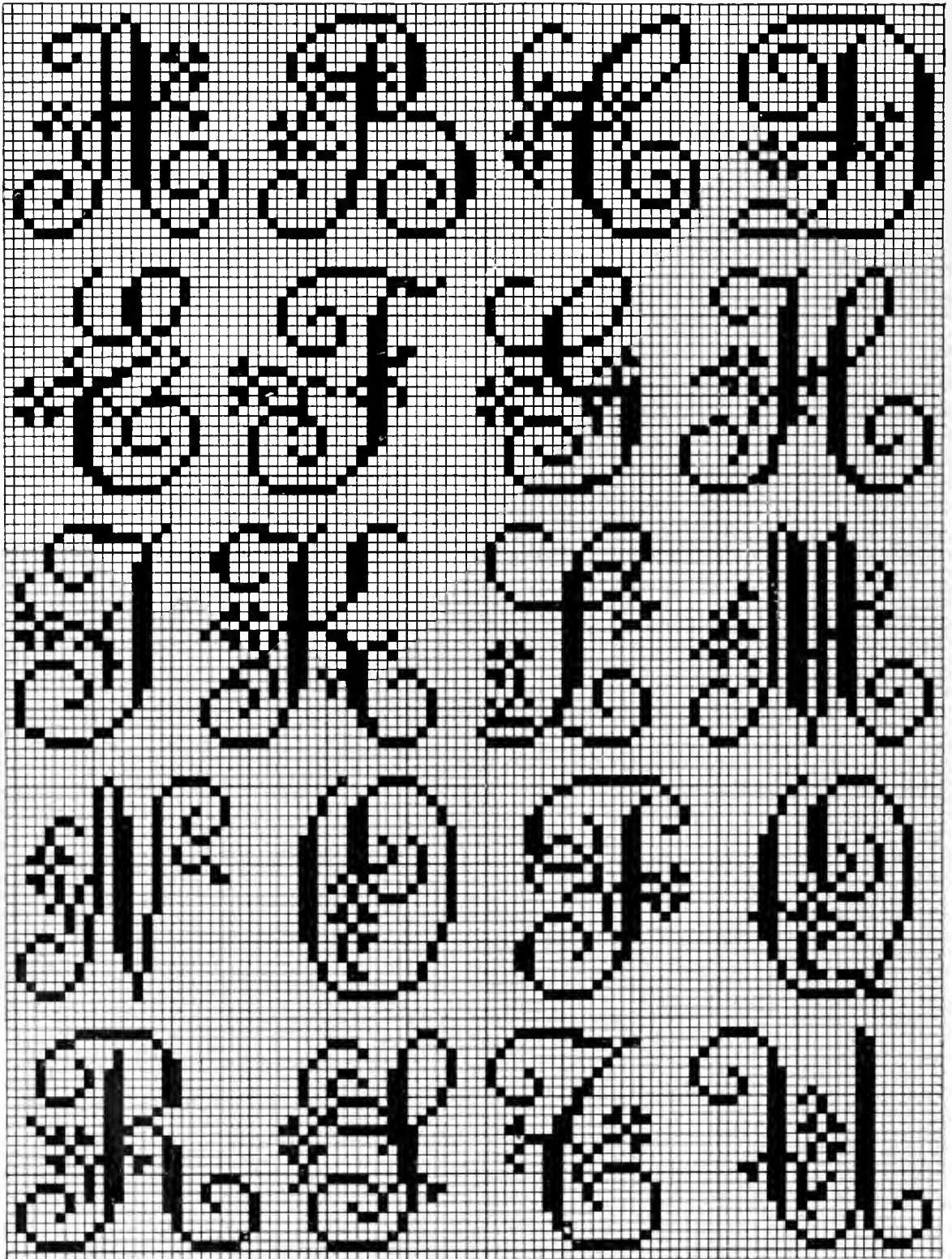


FIG. 102. (See page 47)

23 meshes high

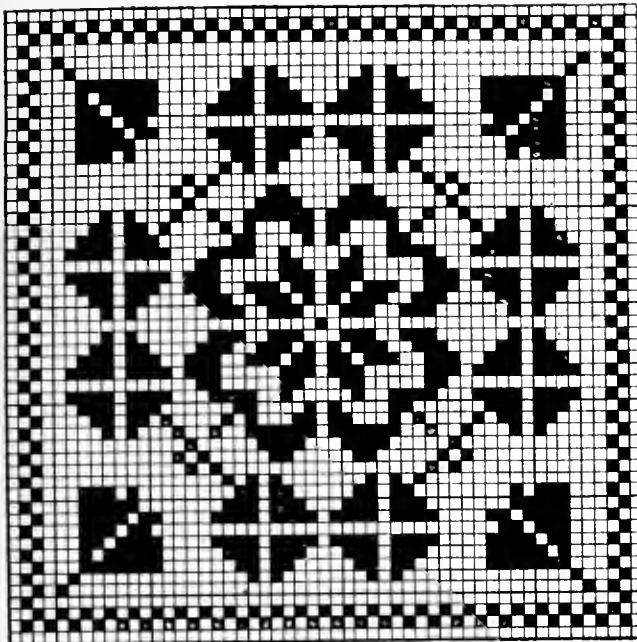


FIG. 103. (See No. 605, page 13) 53 meshes



FIG. 106 41 meshes

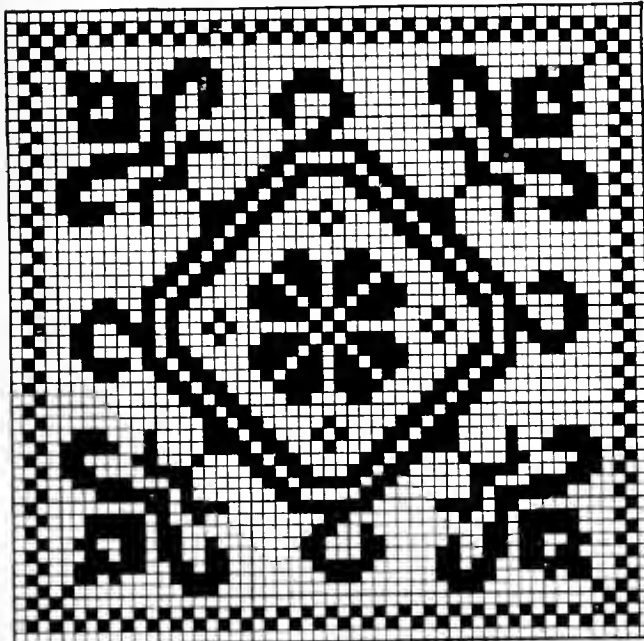


FIG. 104. (See No. 605, page 13) 53 meshes

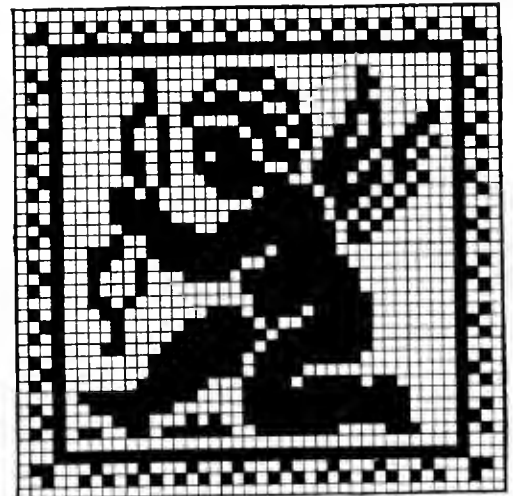


FIG. 107 41 meshes

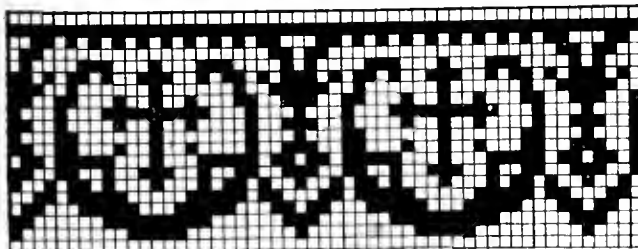


FIG. 105 19 meshes wide

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37]

mesh-stick, net plain. *7th row*—Over medium, net plain. *8th row*—Over medium, make one row of puffs in this way: Net 1, make the puff in the second stitch by passing the thread 3 times over the mesh-stick and up through the stitch last worked into, then pass the thread around the fingers as usual and insert the needle between the first and second loops of the last row, draw the knot as usual. Net plain in the next stitch and puff in the second. *9th row*—Over medium, net plain in the long loops. *10th row*—Like 8th, having the puffs come between the puffs above. *11th row*—Over medium, net plain into the long loops. *12th row*—Over medium, net 2 in each loop. *13th row*—Like 3d row. *14th and 15th rows*—Like 7th row. *16th row*—Over medium, net into every other loop, holding thread on the mesh-stick, slanting to make longer loops.

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 48]

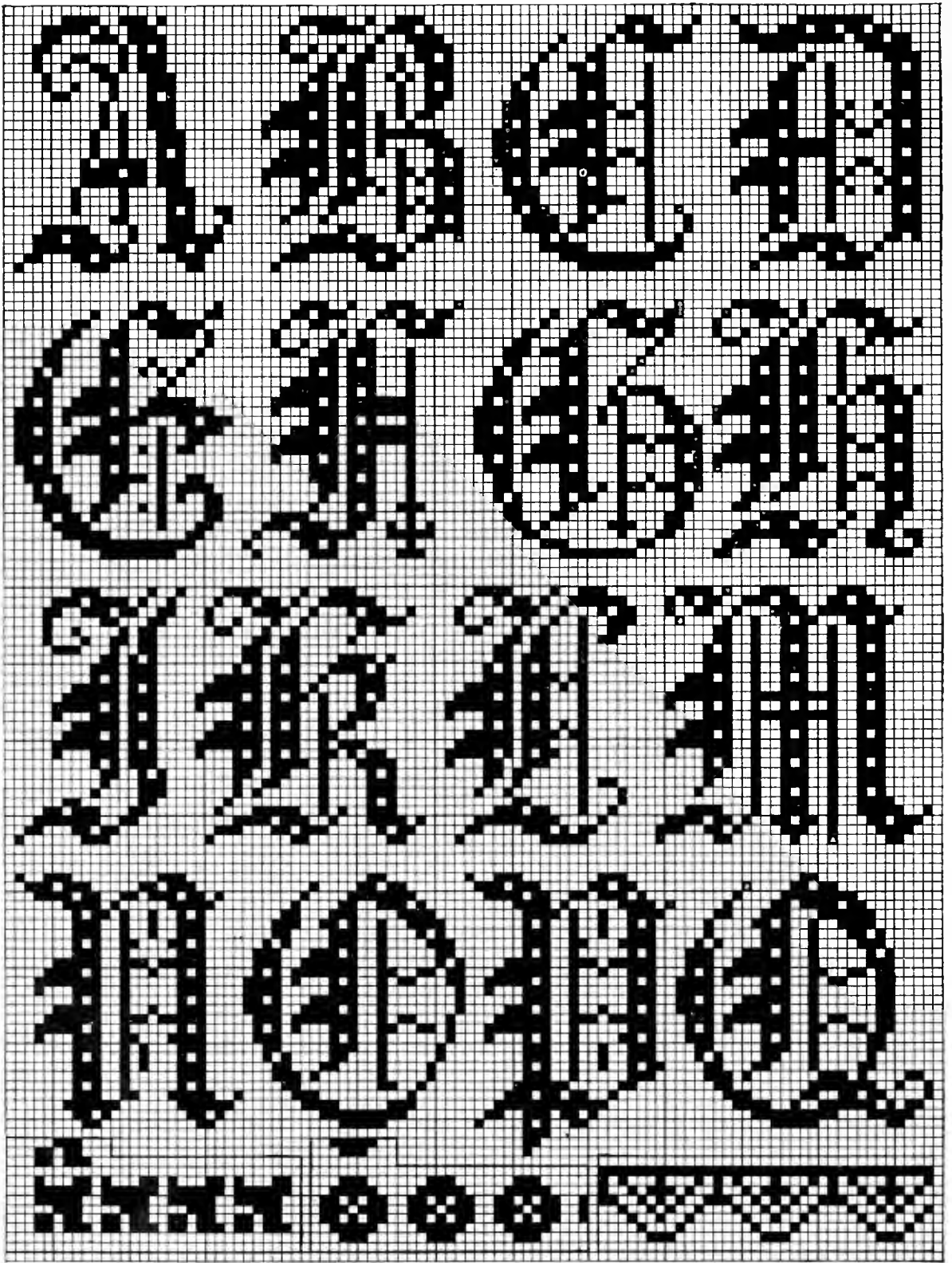


FIG. 108. ALPHABET. 27 meshes high. (See page 47)

FIG. 109 10 meshes

FIG. 110 9 meshes

FIG. 111 9 meshes

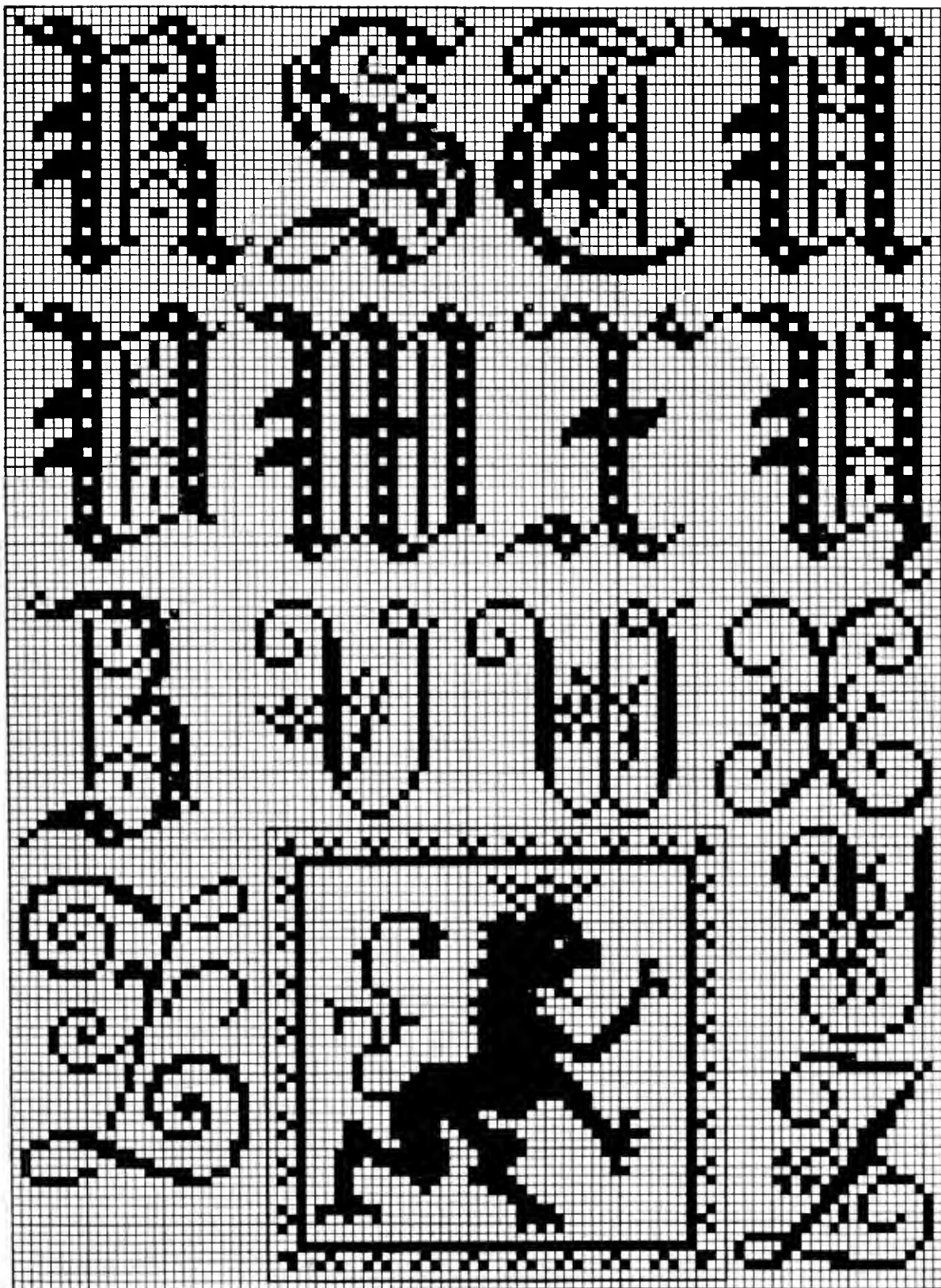


FIG. 108—Continued
27 meshes high
FIG. 98. Z. (See page 42)

FIG. 112. (See No. 606, page 14). 48 meshes

FIG. 102—Continued
23 meshes high

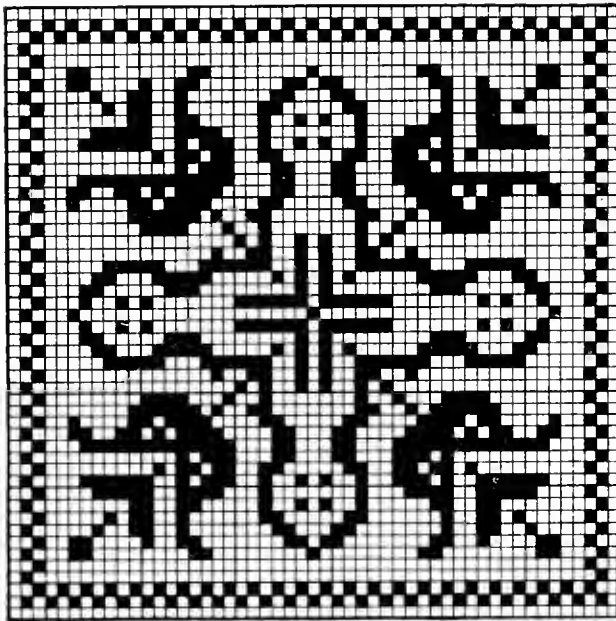


FIG. 113. (See No. 605, page 13)

51 meshes

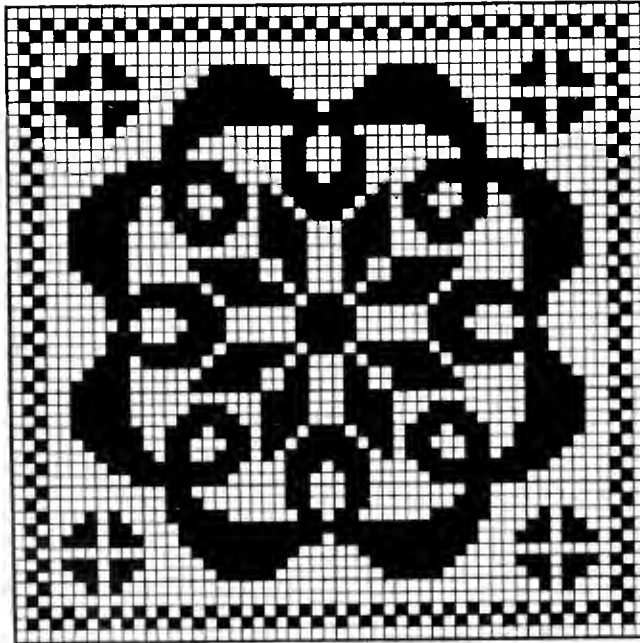


FIG. 114. (See No. 605, page 13)

53 meshes

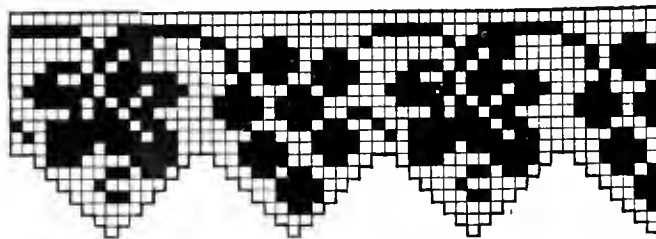


FIG. 115

19 meshes wide

Figure 64. Insertion.—Net 3 rows plain over small ($\frac{3}{8}$ -inch) mesh-stick. 4th row—Over medium ($\frac{5}{8}$ -inch) mesh-stick, net plain. 5th row—Over small mesh-stick, Rose netting (see page 15). 6th, 7th, and 8th rows—Over small mesh-stick, net plain.

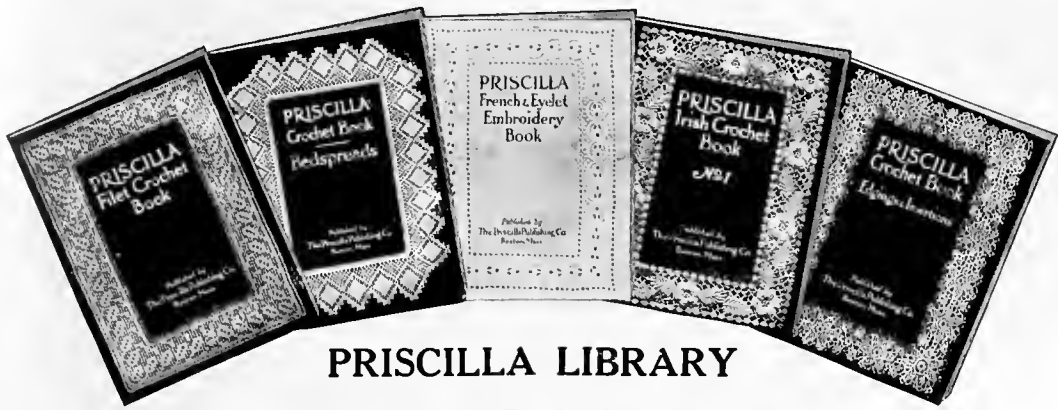
Figure 65. Insertion.—Over small mesh-stick ($\frac{3}{8}$ -inch), net 4 rows plain. 5th row—Over large mesh-stick ($\frac{7}{8}$ -inch), net plain. 6th row—Over small mesh-stick, Rose netting. 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th rows—Over small mesh-stick, net plain. For the crochet edge make 2 double crochet stitches into each loop.

Figure 66. Insertion.—Over small mesh-stick ($\frac{3}{8}$ -inch), net 2 rows plain. 3d row—Over medium mesh-stick ($\frac{5}{8}$ -inch), net plain. 4th row—Over small mesh-stick, Rose netting. 5th and 6th rows—Like 1st row. 7th row—Like 3d row. 8th row—Rose netting, like 4th row. 9th and 10th rows—Like 1st row. 11th row—Like 3d row. 12th row—Rose netting, like 4th row. 13th row—Like 1st row.

Figure 67. Insertion. 1st row—Over small mesh-stick ($\frac{3}{8}$ -inch), net plain. 2d row—Over medium mesh-stick ($\frac{5}{8}$ -inch), net plain. 3d row—Over small, Rose netting. 4th row—Like 2d row. 5th row—Over small, Rose netting. 6th row—Like 2d row. 7th row—Over small, Rose netting. 8th row—Like 2d row. 9th row—Over small, Rose netting. 10th row—Like 2d row. 11th row—Over small, Rose netting. 12th and 13th rows—Like 1st row.

Figure 68. Edging. 1st row—Over small mesh-stick ($\frac{3}{8}$ -inch), net plain on a long foundation thread. 2d row—Over large mesh-stick ($\frac{7}{8}$ -inch), net plain. 3d, 4th, and 5th rows—Over small mesh-stick, net plain. 6th row—Over small, net 4 stitches plain, net 3 in fifth stitch. 7th row—Over small, net the 3 stitches as 1, together with the loop at the right, net the rest plain. 8th, 9th, and 10th rows—Like 1st row. 11th row—Like 2d row. 12th, 13th, and 14th rows—Like 1st row. 15th row—Over large mesh-stick, * net 4 times into one loop, skip 2, net 1, skip 2 *, repeat from * to *. 16th and 17th rows—Over small mesh-stick, net plain.

Number 632. Netted Scallop.—On a foundation loop, over medium mesh-stick ($\frac{5}{8}$ -inch), net 12 stitches. Turn. 2d row—Over same, net plain. Turn at each row. 3d row—Over medium, net 2 in each. 4th row—Over medium, net plain. 5th row—Over small mesh-stick wrap the thread once around the mesh-stick and net 2 into the next loop: this will make one long and two short stitches. 6th row—Like 5th row, netting into long loops and leaving the short ones free. 7th row—Net into long loops, over small mesh-stick. 8th row—Plain, over small mesh-stick. Draw up foundation thread and tie to form a scallop.



PRISCILLA LIBRARY

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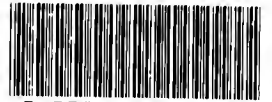
Priscilla Hardanger Book—In the opening chapters will be found the various foundation stitches and their many combinations. Following these will be found many attractive designs with details and copious descriptive text, making their reproduction an easy matter. **Price, 25 cents**

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Priscilla Wool Crochet Book—This book consists of articles in wool for men, women, and children. The section for babies and children deserves special mention. Fully illustrated. **Price, 25 cents**

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No. 2. This book also has four (4) full pages in color, illustrating 40 designs. Facing each plate is a full page of text matter, giving a wealth of suggestions for the worker. **Price, 25 cents each**

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The Most Helpful Magazine For Women

There are many magazines devoted to *stories*, many others filled with miscellaneous matter of more or less value and general interest; but there is just *one* magazine that specializes in the two subjects most closely associated with the average woman's daily life — "*Fancy-Work*" and "*Housekeeping*" — with just enough clever, wholesome fiction added to give zest. That magazine is **The Modern Priscilla.**

WHAT "FANCY-WORK" MEANS

When they see or hear the word "*Fancy-Work*," many people think only of *Art Needlework*. But as used by THE MODERN PRISCILLA, the expression "*Fancy-Work*" has a much broader meaning. It includes not only *Embroidery*, in all its manifold varieties, but it includes as well such feminine handicrafts and occupations as *Knitting, Crochet, Lace-making, Weaving, Netting, Tatting, Basketry, Bead-work, Oil, Water-color, and China Painting, Stenciling, Art Brass Work, Art Leather Work, Pyrography*, and the like.

In THE MODERN PRISCILLA space is devoted to *all* these subjects from time to time, and no other magazine covers them half so thoroughly.

WHAT PRISCILLA GIVES

In connection with what is broadly termed "*Fancy-Work*," THE MODERN PRISCILLA gives a three-fold service. 1. It supplies designs in infinite variety and of rare beauty (from 50 to 100 each month), with patterns for those who desire them. 2. It gives detailed and explicit instruction, so clear and complete that any woman of average intelligence can gain proficiency in the work that most appeals to her. 3. It provides a wealth of suggestions for the practical use and application of the knowledge thus gained.

HOW FASHIONS FIT IN

This last service is especially noticeable in the *Fashion Department*, where in addition to sane and sensible adaptations of the latest modes, the use of the most appropriate embroidery is pictured and described in connection with each costume illustrated.

HOW PRISCILLA SAVES ITS COST

"*Fancy-Work*," it will now be seen, at least the "*Fancy-Work*" that THE MODERN PRISCILLA stands for, is no frivolous occupation for idle hours, but a decidedly *useful* occupation, that will supply at small cost many a dainty bit of wearing apparel or household decoration that could otherwise be had only at considerable expense, or perhaps could not be afforded at all.

Many a subscriber has gratefully acknowledged this debt to Priscilla, more than a few asserting that *each copy* has often suggested economies amounting to more than the year's subscription price.

HOW A GOOD MAGAZINE WAS MADE BETTER

Much as can truthfully be said about the "*Fancy-Work*" value of THE MODERN PRISCILLA, scarcely half the story has been told.

In 1911 the publishers of THE MODERN PRISCILLA purchased the well known domestic science magazine called "*Everyday Housekeeping*," and in due season merged it with their older publication, making what has well been called a "*Double Value Magazine*."

THE MISSION OF "EVERYDAY HOUSEKEEPING"

"*Everyday Housekeeping*" is now a distinct and separate section of THE MODERN PRISCILLA, and it is the aim of the editors to make it of the greatest possible helpfulness to Priscilla readers.

Its recipes are economical, appetizing and nourishing, its special articles are authoritative and deal with practical subjects, its hints, helps and suggestions are gleaned from the experience of housekeepers the country over.

THE PRICE SMALL — THE VALUE UNUSUAL

When all the foregoing is considered, even the most critical must admit that at \$1.00 a year THE MODERN PRISCILLA is an exceptional value (Canadian subscription price, \$1.25) and that its steady growth in circulation from a few hundred copies 17 years ago to nearly 400,000 to-day is but the natural outcome of its policy of helpfulness.

The news-stand price of THE MODERN PRISCILLA is 10 cents a copy (orders for subscription should be sent to *The Priscilla Publishing Company, 87 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.*)