

THE REVIVAL OF TATTING

By Alice S. Luka



KEEP a thing seven years, and you will find a use for it," says the old proverb, and those careful women who, when the fashion of tatting declined laid their shuttles aside for unearthing in that future which gives all things their rotation, will find that the time is now at

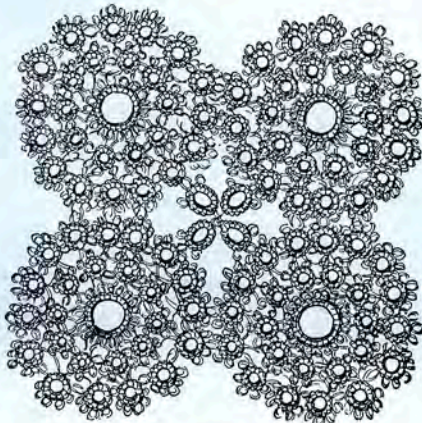
hand. This is the era of the revival of tatting, and the fashionable occupation of a decade ago is the fashionable occupation of to-day.

To paraphrase an ancient poet of dignified fame, tatting is popular because,

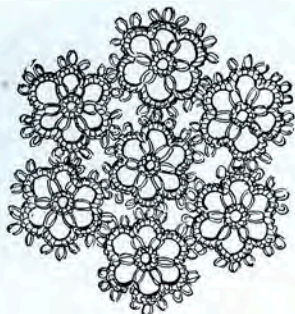
"Her hand alone her work can do,
And she can tat and tattle, too."

DIRECTIONS FOR TATTING

TATTING seems difficult to beginners, but a little practice will enable the worker to make the stitch without tying knots. All that is required is a tatting shuttle and a spool of thread. Use coarse thread to practice with. First insert the thread in the hole at the center of the shuttle and tie it around the part of the shuttle in which the hole is made. Wind the thread around this part until it is filled. Hold the shuttle in the right hand; take the end of the thread between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Pass the thread around all the fingers of the left hand, extending them so as to form a large loop, and cross it over the end which is held between the thumb and first finger, securing them both firmly with the thumb. You are now ready to begin the first single or half stitch. Now throw the thread loosely over the left hand, and slip the shuttle under the loop around the fingers between the second and third fingers, drawing the thread from the shuttle tightly, and allowing the thread around the fingers to form a loop on this thread. If it is right you can pull the shuttle thread back and forth through it, but if not made rightly the two threads will be in a knot so that neither can be slipped. Always remember that the left hand must be passive, with fingers partly closed, until the shuttle has been slipped through the loop, and the shuttle thread is drawn tight, then the fingers of the left hand are extended, causing the stitch to be pulled up, when it is held under the thumb and forefinger while the second stitch, or last half of the double stitch, is made. For the second loop the shuttle thread is passed in front of the fingers and the shuttle is slipped between it and the thread at the back of the fingers. The shuttle thread is then drawn tightly, the thread back of the fingers forming a loop on it; this loop, together with the one already made, forms one stitch. When both parts of this double stitch are learned the rest of the work may be mastered easily. The thread must always be thrown over the knuckles first, then over the palm of the hand, to form a double stitch. A picot is formed by



A LACE HANDKERCHIEF DESIGN



A CLUSTER OF CIRCLES

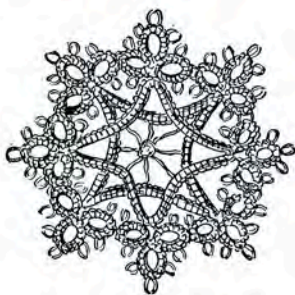
leaving a space of one-fourth to one-half an inch, according to size desired, between the double stitches. This space, when the knots are brought close together, forms the picot loop. Some tatting patterns need two shuttles to work with. In such cases tie the two threads together, pass the thread from one around the fingers of the left hand, and work with the other shuttle exactly as if you were working with but one.

CLUSTER OF CIRCLES

BEGIN in the center with one shuttle. 2 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot; repeat 3 d between each picot; there are 9 picots in number. 2d round—fasten thread in 1st picot. Make 9 d; a picot, 9 d; draw the loop up, pull the thread through the same picot started from, begin the next loop in the same manner. At end of round tie thread and cut off, then take thread and tie in picot of last round. Take the second shuttle and tie in the same picot. Make 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; catch in picot; repeat all around. Connect circles three times when joining one to the other.

STAR FOR HANDKERCHIEF CORNER

THESE stars are very pretty, and easily made. Two shuttles are used. One square over-laps the other, as shown in the design. The center of the star is filled in when finished with lace stitches. Tie the two shuttles together. Make 18 d; then use one



STAR FOR HANDKERCHIEF

shuttle alone for the three-leaved clover: * 4 d; a long picot, 3 d; a long picot, 3 d; a long picot, 4 d; make two more loops in the same manner, then use the two shuttles as before. 18 d; repeat the clover leaf from *; repeat twice more; four times by turns three clover leaves. Make the upper square in the same manner, but connect the clover leaves.

HANDKERCHIEF LACE

THIS pattern is made with one shuttle. Each rosette is made separate. Begin in the center. 2 d; a picot, 2 d; a picot. There are 20 picots in the round, each separated by

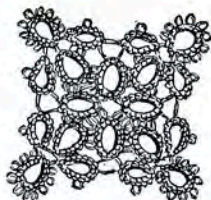
2 d. 2d round—2 d; a picot, 2 d; a picot, 2 d; a picot, 2 d; a picot, 2 d; a picot, 2 d; draw the loop up; miss 1 picot, repeat: the other loops in the same manner, but connect after 1st 2 d to the last picot of last loop. 3d round—there are 7 picots separated by 2 d. Connect the loops by the last picot. When working the loops in last round catch the 2 picots together, as shown in the design. Connect each rosette by the middle picot to the one before 3 times in turn. Fill in between the open spaces with a four-leaved clover. 2 d; a picot, 5 d; a picot,

2 d; catch in middle picot of loop around the rosette, then 2 d; a picot, 5 d; a picot, 2 d; draw the loop up and proceed to make another one exactly like the first. Connect the clover leaves together in the 1st picot.

This lace is very handsome made in white silk, and can also be nicely used for the trimming of dresses.

SQUARE FOR HANDKERCHIEF CORNER

ONE shuttle to be used in this design. Begin in the center of the four loops. 2 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a long picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 3 d; a picot, 2 d; this finishes the loop. Make the 2d, 3d, and 4th loops as the previous one, connecting twice by turns to the loop before. For the points, make as follows: 1st loop—5 d; a picot, 6 d; catch in long picot: 6 d; a picot, 5. 2d loop—5 d; connect to picot of last loop: 3 d; connect to 1st picot next to long picot: 2 d; connect to next picot: 2 d; catch in between the loops: 2 d; connect to next picot: 2 d; connect to next picot: 5 d; a picot, 5 d. 3d loop—5 d; connect to picot of the last loop: 6 d; catch in next long picot: 6 d; a picot, 5 d. 4th loop—This is called the picot loop. There are nine picots, each separated by 2d. All the remaining points are made in the same manner.



SQUARE FOR CORNER



A PRETTY FAIRY ROSETTE