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THE

WORK BOX AND NEEDLE

OR

RULES & DIRECTIONS,

FOR

Netting, Knitting, Tatting, Berlin and Lace Work.

BY A LEADING PATTERN MAKER.

NEW YORK:

COAST CITY PUBLISHING CO.

49 NASSAU STREET.

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PREFACE.

The construction and embellishment of tasteful drawing-room and other kinds of fancy articles is an employment peculiarly adapted to the genius and taste of the female character. Recently many branches of fancy needle-work have received a new impulse by the publication of books descriptive of the mode in which particular styles of work should be executed, such as Netting, Knitting, &c. These works of instruction have, in most instances, been ably got up; but as they have all been devoted to one peculiar style of needle employment, the inquirer for a work that may afford general information

on all the branches of lady's ornamental articles of taste, must have felt the want of such a publication as the one now for the first time published. Its object is not merely to instruct the tyro in drawing-room fancy work, but to assist those already partially informed on the subject, and, as has been the writer's aim, to furnish such a publication as may be considered a desirable addition to every lady's work-table.

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KNITTING, NETTING, ETC.

KNITTING.

DIRECTIONS FOR KNITTING.

The first term used in knitting is to cast on. This is done by making a loop and placing it on the pin, or knitting needle; then take a second pin and knit the stitch without removing the pin out of the first stitch. Having done this, pass the second stitch on the pin. Continue thus until the required number be knitted. In progressing, knit two plain stitches; take the first stitch over the second; then knit another, and take the second over the third. So proceed until the loops

are finished. This latter process is termed "cast off."

In knitting two stitches together, take two of the loops on the left hand pin, and knit them in one.

To increase a stitch.—Take one loop from the preceding row, which is termed "picking up."

To seam, or purl.—Take that part of the loop nearest to you, having the material with which you are working in front.

To slip a stitch.—Pass a stitch from the left hand needle to the right, without knitting it. A stitch can be increased in a knit row by bringing the silk or wool to the front of the needles.

A NEW STITCH FOR KNITTING.

First Row.—The thread to be brought forward, having slipped one stitch, take it in front, knit one, and pass the slipped stitch over, then knit two together, knit two, thread forward, then one, thread forward, knit two

then two together. Second row.—Purl nine stitches, thread round the needle, purl two together.

KNITTED LACE EDGINGS.

EYELET-HOLE EDGE.

Cast on eleven stitches. First row.—Slip one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together. Second row.—Knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Third row.—Slip one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit nine. Fourth row.—Cast off three, knit seven, turn over, knit two together, knit one.

VANDYKE BORDER.

Cast on eleven stitches. First row.—Slip one, knit one, turn over, knit two together, turn over, knit two together, turn over, knit two together, turn over, and knit the rest

plain. Second row.—Plain knitting, continue repeating these two rows until you get eighteen stitches on your pin, then knit two rows plain knitting. Next row.—Knit seven stitches plain; knit two together, turn over, knit two together to the end of the row, knitting the last stitch plain. A plain row, next row.—Knit six, knit two together, turn over, knit two together; continue thus to the end of the row. A plain row. Repeat these last rows until you reduce the number on your pin to eleven stitches; commence again by knitting two rows plain; always slip the first stitch. This makes a pretty trimming or cuff.

LEAF EDGE.

Cast on eleven stitches. First row.—Slip one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit one, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, knit one. Second row.—Knit three, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit three, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Third row.—Slip one, knit two together, knit three, turn

over twice, knit two together, knit one. Fourth row.—Knit three, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit five, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Fifth row.—Slip one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit five, turn over twice, knit two together, knit one. Sixth row.—Knit three, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit seven, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Seventh row.—Slip one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit seven, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, knit one. Eighth row.—Knit three, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit nine, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Ninth row.—Slip one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit nine, turn over twice, knit two together, knit one. Tenth row.—Knit three, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit eleven, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Eleventh row.—Slip one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit eleven, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, knit one. Twelfth row.—Knit three, purl

one, knit two, purl one, knit thirteen, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Thirteenth row.—Slip one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit eighteen. Fourteenth row.—Cast off until ten on one needle and one on the other; knit seven, turn over, knit two together, knit one.

LACE EDGING.

Cast on eleven stitches. First row.—Slip one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together. Second row.—Knit two purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Third row.—Slip one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, purl nine. Fourth row.—Cast off three, knit seven, turn over, knit two together, knit one.

VALENCIENNES LACE.

Cast on sixteen stitches. First row.—Knit three, turn over twice, purl two toge-

ther, knit two, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, knit five. Second row.—Knit seven, purl one, knit two, turn over twice, purl two together, knit three. Third row.—Knit three, turn over twice, purl two together, knit thirteen. Fourth row.—Knit thirteen, turn over twice, purl two together, knit three. Fifth row.—Knit three, turn over twice, purl two together, knit two, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, knit five. Sixth row.—Knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, turn over twice, purl two together, knit three. Seventh row.—Knit three, turn over twice, purl two together, knit sixteen. Eighth row.—Cast off five, knit ten, turn over twice, purl two together, knit three.

NARROW EDGE.

Cast on six stitches. First row.—Slip one, knit one, turn over, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together. Second

row.—Knit two, purl one, knit one, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Third row.—Slip one, knit one, turn over, knit two together, knit three. Fourth row.—Cast off one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit one; commence again.

A BROAD OPEN LACE.

Cast on fifteen stitches. First row—Slip one, knit one, turn over four times, knit two together, turn over, knit two together, repeat turn over, knit two together four times more, knit one. Second row.—Slip one, knit twelve, purl one, knit one, purl one, knit two. Third and fourth row.—Each plain knitting. Fifth row.—Slip one, knit one, turn over five times, knit two together, knit one, turn over, knit two together, repeat turn over, knit two together five times more, knit one. Sixth row.—Slip one, knit fifteen, purl one, knit one, purl one, knit three. Seventh and eighth row.—Plain knitting. Ninth row.—Cast off seven, begin at first row to knit one, turn over four times

POINT LACE PATTERN.

Cast on fifteen stitches. First row.—Knit three, turn over, slip one, knit two together, pull the slip stitch over, turn over, knit three, turn over, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together. Second row.—Knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit one, purl six, knit one, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Third row.—Knit three, turn over, knit two together, knit one, knit two together, turn over, knit eight. Fourth row.—Cast off three, knit four, purl six, knit one, turn over, knit two together, knit one, knit two together, knit eight. Fifth row.—Knit three, turn over, knit two together, knit one, turn over, slip one, knit two, pull the slip stitch over, turn over, knit two, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together. Sixth row.—Turn over, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit one, purl six, knit one, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Seventh row.— Knit

three, turn over, knit two together, turn over, knit one, turn over, knit two together, knit eight. Eighth row.—Cast off three, knit four, purl six, knit one, turn over, knit two together.

EDGING FOR COLLAR.

Commence with fourteen stitches. Plain knitting for the first row. Second row.—Slip one, knit one, make one, knit two together, make one, knit two together, make one, knit two together, make two, knit two together, make two, knit two together, make two, knit two together. Third row.—Make one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit one, make one, knit two together, knit three, make one, knit two together, knit one. Fourth row.—Slip one, knit one, make one, knit two together, make one, knit two together, make one, knit two together, the next plain. Fifth row.—Cast off four stitches, knit five, make one, knit two together, knit three, make one, knit two together, knit one. Commence again from

second row, having knitted the lace trimming and sewn it on, take up the loops at the neck, knit two together every twelfth stitch; knit eight plain rows, and cast off.

—

LACE COLLARS.

FIRST PATTERN.

Cast on nineteen stitches. First row.—Slip one, knit two, purl two, knit one, knit two together, purl four, knit two, purl two, make one, knit one, make one, knit two. Second row.—Slip one, knit one, purl three, knit two, purl two, knit three, purl two together, purl one, knit two, purl two, knit one. Third row.—Slip one, knit two, purl two, knit two, knit one, knit two together, purl two, knit two, purl two, knit one, make one, knit one, make one, knit three. Fourth row.—Slip one, knit one, purl five, knit two, purl two, knit one, purl two together, purl one, knit two, purl two, knit one. Fifth row.—Slip one, knit two, purl two, knit one, knit two together,

knit two, purl two, knit two, purl two, knit two, make one, knit one, make one, knit four. Sixth row.—Slip one, knit one, purl seven, knit two, purl one, purl two together, purl one, knit two, purl two, knit one. Seventh row.—Slip one, knit two, purl two, knit three, make one, knit one, make one, knit five. Eighth row.—Slip one, knit one, purl nine, knit two, purl two together, knit two, purl two, knit one. Ninth row.—Slip one, knit two, purl two, knit one, knit two together, purl one, knit seven. Tenth row.—Slip one, knit one, purl four, knit one, purl two together, purl one, knit two, purl three, knit two, purl two, knit one. Eleventh row.—Slip one, knit two, knit two, purl two, knit one, knit two together, purl one, knit five. Twelfth row.—Slip one, knit one, purl two together, purl one, knit two, purl five, knit two, purl two, knit one. Thirteenth row.—Slip one, knit two, purl two, knit two, knit one, make one, knit two, purl two, knit one, knit two together, knit four. Fourteenth row.—Slip one, knit one, purl one, purl two together, purl one, knit two, purl seven, knit

two, purl two, knit one. Fifteenth row.—Slip one, knit two, purl two, knit three, make one, knit one, make one, knit three, purl two, knit two, knit two together, knit two. Sixteenth row.—Slip one, knit one, purl two together, knit two, purl nine, knit two, purl two, knit one. Repeat from the first row. The length of cotton will require nineteen patterns.

SECOND PATTERN.

Treble the same cotton. Having cast on eighteen stitches, knit three rows plain. Fourth row.—Slip one, knit one, knit two together, knit three, make one, knit one, make one, slip one, knit two together, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, make one, knit one, make one, knit three, knit two together, knit one. Fifth row.—Slip one, knit one, purl fourteen, knit two. Sixth row.—Slip one, knit one, knit two together, knit two, make one, knit one, make one, knit one, slip one, knit two together, pass slipped stitch over, knit one, make one, knit one, make one, knit two,

knit two together, knit one. Seventh row.—The same as fifth. Eighth row.—Slip one, knit one, knit two together, knit one, make one, knit one, make one, knit two, slip one, knit two together, pass slipped stitch over, knit two, make one, knit one, make one, knit one, knit two together, knit one. Ninth row.—To be worked the same as fifth. Tenth row.—Slip one, knit one, knit two together, make one, knit one, make one, knit three, slip one, knit two together, slip stitch over, knit three, make one, knit one, make one, knit two together, knit one. Eleventh row.—As the fifth. Twelfth row.—Slip one, knit one, knit two together, knit one, make one, knit one, make one, knit two, slip one, knit two together, slipped stitch over, knit two, make one, knit one, make one, knit one, knit two together, knit one. Thirteenth row.—As the fifth. Fourteenth row.—Slip one, knit one, knit two together, knit two, make one, knit one, slip one, knit two together, slipped stitch over, knit one, make one, knit two, knit two together, knit one. Fif-

teenth row.--The same as fifth. Knit three plain rows, cast off three patterns, will complete the collar.

THIRD PATTERN.

Cast on nineteen stitches. First row.--Knit three, make one, knit two together, knit two, knit two together, make one, knit one, make one, slip one, knit one, pass over slipped stitch, knit three, make one, knit two together, knit two. Second row.--Knit three, make one, knit two together, purl nine, knit one, make one, knit two together, knit two. Third row.—Knit three, make one, knit two together, make one, knit three, make one, slip one, knit one, pass over slipped stitch, knit two, make one, knit two together, knit two. Fourth row.—The same as second Fifth row.—Knit three, make one, knit two together twice, make one, knit five, make one, slip one, knit one, pass slipped stitch over the knitted, knit one, make one, knit two together, knit two. Sixth row.—The same as second. Seventh row.—As

the fifth. Eighth row.—As the second. Ninth row.—Knit three, make one, knit two together, knit two, make one, slip one, knit one, pass slipped stitch over, knit one, knit two together, make one, knit three, make one, knit two together, knit two. Tenth row.—As the second. Eleventh row.—Knit three, make one, knit two together, knit two, make one, slip one, slipped stitch over, knit one, knit two together, make one, knit three, make one, knit two together, make one, knit three, make one, knit two together, knit two. Twelfth row.—As second. Thirteenth row.—As the third. Fourteenth row.—As the second. Fifteenth row.—Knit three, make one, knit two together twice, make one, knit one, make one, slip one, knit two together, pass slipped stitch over, make one, knit one, make one, slip one, knit one, pass over slipped stitch, knit one, make one, knit two together, knit two. Sixteenth row.—As the second. Seventeenth row.—As the fifteenth. Eighteenth row.—As the second. Nineteenth row.—The same as ninth. Twentieth row.

—As the second. Twenty-first row.—As the eleventh. Twenty-second row.—As the second; commence at the third row.

The collar will be completed in fourteen patterns, trimmed and made up as previously directed.

HONEYCOMB KNITTING.

Make the foundation with an equal number of stitches. First row.—Knit two stitches, bringing forward the thread. Knit two stitches together until you arrive at the last stitch; bring thread forward; knit one stitch two stitches together. Having passed the thread forward, knit one stitch—knit two; there will then be two extra stitches. Second row.—Knit one stitch; take two stitches together; seam the rest until the two last, which knit. Third row.—Repeat the one and two stitches; pass thread forward; knit two stitches together, pass thread forward, and continue to the last two stitches, and then knit. Fourth row.—Knit two

stitches, seam till you arrive at the last. Commence then as at the first; two stitches are added in the first row, diminishing one in the second and one in the third, making the number as at first.

BABY'S BONNET.

A BONNET shape is required, which is to be covered with honeycomb knitting. Berlin wool in half-ounce skeins, to avoid many joins. Quantity of wool, one ounce of white and one ounce of pale pink. Two needles pointed at each ends. Cast on twenty-two stitches in white wool for the crown. First row.—Fasten on the pink wool at the back; bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit, and repeat this to the end: this row is not repeated. Second row.—A back row with the white wool; begin at the same end of the pin as the last row, white wool forward; slip the loops and purl the stitches. Third row.—A front row, with white wool; knit all the stitches, bring it forward, and slip the loop

Fourth row.—A front row, with pink wool; bring it forward, and slip a stitch; wool round the needle, purl the loop, and stitch together. Fifth row.—A back row, with white wool; purl the stitches, and slip the loops. Sixth row.—White wool; front row, the same as the third row. Seventh row.—Pink wool; back row, wool forward, slip a stitch, knit the loop, and stitch together to the end of row. Repeat from second row, having the pattern knitted; several times increase one stitch at each end of the pin, in the third and sixth rows, by knitting twice in the same stitch until there are thirty-eight stitches, then decrease to the original number. The front will require to cast on 178 stitches; the pattern the same as the crown; the work one and a-half inch in depth. Cast off nine stitches at each end for back; knit four patterns, then increase as in the crown, until there are 120 stitches; then knit two patterns, without increase; decrease for three patterns. Take up about thirty-eight stitches at each side; knit ten rows with white wool, and cast off.

CURTAIN.

With pink wool cast on eighty-six stitches, increase at the beginning and end of every row; having knitted forty-seven rows, knit an edge to match the front with white wool, and cast off.

ANTI-MACASSAR.

One ounce double German wool, in each of five contrasting colours—scarlet, amber, blue, white, and green. Commence with blue. Cast on sixty-seven stitches, knitting one row thus:—Purl one, pass the wool round the pin, slip one, purlwise. Every following row is the same as the next:—Pattern row. —Purl two together, pass the wool round the pin, slip one, purlwise; repeat the whole to the end of the row. In every row the stitch to be slipped is the one made by passing the wool round the pin in the previous row. Four rows of each colour to be worked as before named, until the article is of a sufficient length. Fringe or edging will be an appropriate trimming.

BONNET CAP.

Cast on ninety stitches in blue Berlin wool; plain knit the first, second, and third rows. Fourth row.—Turn over and knit two together to the end of the row, join on white Berlin wool, knit three rows in plain knitting, repeat the same as fourth row, continue four rows seven times, and the blue border as before. This forms the head-piece. Draw it up at each end, and sew on strings, cast on forty stitches for the band behind, with the blue as before; knit the pattern over three times with the white wool, and join on blue border; this sew to the head-piece.

BRIOCHE STITCH.

Cast on any uneven number of stitches, bring the wool in front of the pin, slip one, and knit two together; every row is the same. This stitch is very useful, and suited for comforters. Knitted on large pins, with Ternawn wool.

KNITTED COMFORTER.

Cast on any number of stitches that can be divided by three, according to the width intended. First row.—Bring the wool or silk forward, slip a stitch, knit two together, wool forward, slip a stitch, knit two together; so continue (both rows being alike) until the length be completed. Tassel strip according to taste.

DOUBLE KNITTING FOR COMFORTERS.

Cast on any even number, bring the wool in front of the pin, slip a stitch, pass the wool back, and knit one; every row is the same. The stitch that is knitted in the one, becomes in the next the slip stitch.

INSERTION.

Cast on fourteen stitches; knit three, turn over, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two together, turn over twice, knit two

together, turn over twice, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Second row.—Knit three, turn over, knit two together, knit one, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Third row.—Knit three, turn over, knit two together, knit ten, turn over, knit two together, knit one. Fourth row.—Knit three, turn over, knit two together, repeat knitting two together four times more, knit two, turn over, knit two together, knit one.

FRENCH CUSHION.

Knitted with Ternawn wool. Cast on any uneven number of stitches; pass the wool round the pin to have it behind; knit two together, slip a stitch seamwise, which is taking the part of the loop nearest to you; pass the wool round the pin; knit two together; every row the same, always knitting the last stitch.

GIMP TRIMMING.

Cast on two stitches, turn over, knit two together, every row is the same. A watch-guard may be made which is pretty done in this manner with purse twist.

FRINGE.

Cast on six stitches, keep the cotton back, seam two stitches, pass the cotton round the pin, seam two together, cotton round, seam two together; so continue, observing to have the cotton at the back at the commencement of every row; having knitted the length required, take mesh one inch wider, knit three stitches in every loop on one of the edges of the knitting, place it on a piece of string as a foundation for a netting. If for a shawl, it will require a much larger mesh.

BORDER AND FRINGE.

Commence by making a stitch, lay the wool over the needle, put it through two loop-stitches; repeat to the end of the row continue thus until the length is completed; drop four stitches off the needle, and unravel it for the fringe. The colour as may suit the taste.

SHETLAND WOOL RUFFLE.

Four needles. Cast on thirty stitches on each of two needles, and thirty-two on the third. Purl and knit two stitches alternately until the ruffle is two inches deep. Purl three rounds.

Pass the wool under instead of over the needle, and purl one round. Knit one stitch wool over the needle, purl one with wool under; in these alternate stitches knit one stitch. Make a stitch by passing the wool round the needle; knit two together; repeat all round. For four rounds knit two stitches and purl two. Knit one round, increasing

two in the knitted stitches. Purl two rounds, and cast off. When the ruffle is completed, turn in the two inches preceding the three purled rounds.

GENTLEMAN'S SLIPPER.

HALF knit a stitch, the other half and next one together; colours to fancy. Cast on twenty-two stitches for shaping slipper, increase one stitch in the first and one in the last, every alternate row; increase up to fifty stitches, then knit four rows without increasing one, increase six rows without, one row with seven without. Again increase, knit seven rows, one row with increase, three without, leaving eighteen stitches at each end of row; knit the twenty-two stitches in the middle for six rows, and cast them off; knit the eighteen stitches on one side, sloping the side near the sole; this is done by increasing one stitch every eighth row, until the quarter is the length required. Finish the other side to correspond.

GENTLEMAN'S SLIPPER.

Two needles. Various colours of three-ply fleecy; the colours varied according to taste.

Stitch for slipper.—Half knit a stitch, the other half knit with the next stitch, both together, taking them at the back. Colours—Two rows black, eight rows clouded crimson, two black, two green, four gray, two green.

Cast on twenty-two stitches; increase one stitch in the first stitch, and one stitch in the last stitch, of every alternate row, having one increased stitch at the beginning, the same at the end, of a row. This is necessary for shaping the slipper.

QUILT.

One pound of cotton, two needles. Cast on 244 stitches, knit seventeen plain rows for a border, knit fifteen stitches, purl six.

knit ten, knit sixteen plain, the last fifteen stitches for the border. Second row.—Knit thirteen, decrease by knitting two together, knit three, take up a loop, knit it, cotton forward, knit three, decrease, knit six, decrease, repeat from first, knit three. Third row.—Knit fourteen, purl three, then two, purl three, knit eight, repeat sixteen stitches. Fourth row.—Knit twelve, decrease, knit three, pick up, knit two, pick up, knit three, decrease, knit four, decrease, repeat from first. Fifth row.—Knit thirteen, purl three, knit six, repeat from first, purl three. Sixth row.—Knit eleven, decrease, purl three, pick up, knit four, pick up, knit three, decrease, knit two, decrease from the first, knit three. Seventh row.—Knit twelve, purl three, knit six, purl three, knit four, repeat from first, purl five. Eighth row.—Knit ten, decrease, knit eight, pick up, knit six, pick up, knit three, decrease twice, repeat from first, knit three. Ninth row.—Knit eleven, purl three, knit eight, purl three. Tenth row.—Knit nine, decrease, knit three, pick up, knit eight,

pick up, knit two, slip a stitch, knit one, pull slip stitch over, decrease, knit two, pick up, repeat from knit eight. Eleventh row.—Knit ten, purl three; knit ten, purl three, repeat as before. Twelfth row.—Knit the row. Thirteenth row.—Knit ten, purl three, knit ten, purl three, repeat the last sixteen stitches. The two next rows the same as the two preceding. Sixteenth row.—Knit ten, pick up, knit three, decrease, knit six, decrease, knit three, pick up, cotton forward, repeat from the first, knit three. Seventeenth row. Knit eleven, purl three, knit eight, purl three, repeat as before. Eighteenth row.—Knit eleven, pick up, knit three, decrease, knit three, pick up, knit four, decrease, knit three, pick up, repeat from first part. Increase and decrease until there are fifteen stitches in the row for the border; six purled and ten knitted stitches for pattern; repeat two rows, and begin again plain rows knitted to correspond with the commencement.

SPANISH BAG.

These are made on a square frame, or of an octagon shape, prepared in the same manner as for handkerchiefs. The material either chenille or purse twist, of any colour. Work the same as for the handkerchief, but at every knot fasten either one or four gold beads, which have a pretty effect. Line the bag with satin, and gold tassels at the corners.

TURKISH BAG.

Set on sixty-six stitches, German wool; knit a plain row, commence pattern stitch; diminish, by leaving three stitches on each end of pin without knitting them, till the number in the centre is reduced to twelve; then knit to the end of row: this forms the point Put on the next colour, say fawn, four rows; white, four rows; fawn, four rows. The colour as at first, one perfec row, and diminish three at each end. Colour

four the centre, three, alternately. Twelve divisions form the bag.

BRESAGE SHAWL

Commence with the required number of stitches; knit plain. Second row.—Knit three stitches, bringing the wool forward; knit three together, taking them off at the back, wool forward; knit three. Third row.—Pearled. Fourth row.—The same as the second, only beginning by knitting three together. Fifth row.—The same as the third. Continue thus until the size required.

ZEPHYR HANDKERCHIEF.

Cast 130 loops. Knit in French or honey comb stitch, selecting a delicate colour. A fringe may be added.

NETTING.

REMARKS ON NETTING.

Net-work looks better by being netted the contrary way it is intended to hang. For window-curtains all the stitches to be cast on at once. Make a stitch to work two stitches in one loop. To take in or diminish, take two stitches on the needle, instead of one.

BEAD STITCH.

In working beads in netting, use a long triple darning-needle to net with, thread on a bead to the thread you are netting with bring it in front of the mesh, then make the knot, bring the needle and thread down at the back of the mesh, pass the point of the

needle up through the bead in front of the mesh, draw up and thread through it. This pulls up the beads to the front of the knot, by which method the beads are prevented moving on the thread.

NETTING WITH SHADED SILK.

Ascertain the number of yards it will take to complete one row. Thread the netting-needle with the quantity required to work the rows intended to be netted; when that is exhausted, measure the quantity as before; thread on the needle that end of the shaded silk that has been just cut off from the reel, otherwise the shades will not join correctly. If the first ended in blue, of course the first stitch must be blue.

PURSES.

STRONG NETTING FOR PURSES.

STRONG purse twist; form the loop and stitch in the usual manner; pass the needle through the loop at the back, bringing the silk again in front. This mode of netting is most simple, and for plain strong purses very appropriate.

FIRST PATTERN.

FOUNDATION seventy-two stitches for width; first row, net one stitch; form a loop stitch; net seven plain stitches; repeat loop stitch and seven plain; in every row a loop after and before those made in the last row; net six plain rows, and recommence.

SECOND PATTERN.

FOUNDATION sixty-four; net three rows with silk twist once round the pin; net four rows; silk twice round the pin; net one row; next row an additional stitch must be

netted in every stitch; thus the original number is restored.

NETTED SOVEREIGN PURSE.—ALBERT BLUE TWIST AND GOLD BEADS.

MAKE a foundation of twenty-eight stitches. First row.—Plain. Second row.—Beads on every stitch. Third row.—Beads on every other stitch. Repeat the rows till four and a half inches are done; close it all but three stitches, and cut down three stitches exactly in the half; sew on a small sovereign clasp, and draw it up at the other end, with a small tassel.

SPLENDID PURSE NETTED.

A WAVE pattern of steel beads, with stars of gold; pattern of open work in shaded silk; chain 170 stitches for foundation; stripe for beads, imperial blue or white; open work, with shaded scarlet, with one reel of blue and a skein of white silk, very fine. Thread reels for the waves, and stars of gold; commence wave. First row.— Three steel and

five gold beads, alternately; so proceed with reference to plate. Work it first on blue ground, a plain row previous to commencing pattern, and after this continue shades and tassels to correspond.

LADY'S NETTED PLAIN PURSE.

NET ten stitches on the foundation; nine inches is the required length; mesh number ten; netting silk, two colours; five rows with one, and four with the other.

SEAM PURSE, WITH BEADS.

FOUR skeins of netting silk is sufficient; commence on foundation 100 stitches. First row.—Net plain. Second row.—One plain stitch and one bead stitch, alternately. Third row.—Plain netting. Fourth row.—The same as the second, plain stitch, and bead stitch; the bead, gold; silk, purple, or green.

NETTED PURSE IN SQUARES, BEADS IN THE CENTRE OF EACH SQUARE.

THE square consists of nine stitches; two colours of fine purse twist, two skeins of

each; steel beads, one bunch, number five foundation, ninety-nine stitches; colours, scarlet and brown; join the brown on the tenth loop of foundation; work three plain rows of nine stitches. Fourth row.—In the three centre stitches work a bead. Fifth row.—Two plain stitches, five stitches with beads, and the plain stitches. Sixth row.—Three plain stitches, three with beads, and three plain ditto; the three next rows plain; this completes a square of brown; pattern on each of beads is the same. Commence with the red, fasten it to the tenth loop of foundation, from the brown; net a row and pass the needle through the loop, formed by ending of the first two rows. In brown square unite the square in this way: put the beads as in the brown, make eleven squares, six brown, five red; next row of squares, work the red over the brown, brown over red; ten rows of squares form the purse; make it up with steel tassel and slides.

THE BEST METHOD OF CLOSING A PURSE.

Hold the sides of the purse together, having joined the silk to the side nearest to you. Net a stitch on the other side; draw this up, leaving sufficient silk to form the width of the row. Net a stitch on the side nearest to you, and continue in this manner until the third part be closed: the other side to be performed in the same way. The opening of purse to be worked round in crochet.

STITCH ADAPTED FOR CURTAIN.

First Row.—Net a row with cotton twice round the mesh. Second row.—Draw the first stitch through the second before netting it; draw the second through the middle of the first, net it without twisting; continue this to the end of the row; do thus until the pattern is completed.

NETTED TOILET COVER.

TAKE two meshes, one rather smaller than the other; shades of Berlin wool and white; net on the small mesh ten rows of white wool with two rows of each shade in coloured wool; continue thus in stripes until the cover is sufficiently large. Form the border with the large mesh, in shades to correspond with the centre. Fringe or edge it according to taste.

NETTED SOFA GUARD.

FOUNDATION sixty stitches. Berlin wool, ten shades. Net one row. Second row.—Pass the wool twice over the pin, and net one row. Third row.—Wool once round the pin; first stitch to be drawn through the second before it is netted; the second through the middle of the first; continue thus to the last stitch; half turn and net. Fourth row —Same as second. Fifth row.—The same as third, with this difference; net the turned

stitch at the beginning of the row instead of the end. Having completed the centre, commence the border, increasing one stitch at each corner.

PUFF NETTING.

Any number of stitches that will divide by four. First round.—Net three stitches; net three in the fourth; continue all round. Second row.—Every stitch to be netted. Third row.—Decrease by netting three stitches in one between the increased places; commence with the first round, increasing in the decreased part. This is extremely pretty for a shaded bag.

BAGS.

NETTED BAG IN SHADED SILK.

Seven shades of purse silk is necessary two skeins of each shade. The foundation round.—Number of stitches, eighty. Com

mence with light shade, and net two rounds. Net another round, putting the silk twice round the mesh. Net another round; net five stitches, and net five in the sixth: this to be repeated all round. Net two rounds, after which decrease five stitches, as one between the increased part. Net two rounds, and then commence with next shade. The rounds the same, decreasing in that part that was previously increased, until the bag is completed. Line the bag with satin, with appropriate cord and tassels.

NETTED BAG.

Berlin wool, seven shades, of each one skein; mesh, quarter of an inch wide; foundation, seventy-two stitches with the lightest wool. Net two rounds, net one round with the wool twice round the mesh, net one round, net five stitches, net five in the sixth, repeat this all round, net two rounds, decrease in the next by taking five stitches as one between the places increased, net two rounds. Commence pattern with the next

shade. First round.—Net one stitch, net three as one, repeat the same all round. Second round.—Net plain, taking each stitch separately. Third round.—As the first, decreasing at the increase. Fourth round.—Plain, net six rounds with each shade, net at the bottom of the bag with a fringe, and line it with satin.

HONEYCOMB NETTING.

An even number of stitches on foundation mesh. Put the silk twice round the mesh.

Second row.—Silk once round the mesh; bring in front, by drawing the first stitch through the second from the back, then net it; the second stitch through the middle of the first, net it; the third through the fourth, and repeat as before; the fourth through the third.

Third row.—Silk twice round the mesh, in plain netting.

Fourth row.—Performed as the second row.

Fifth row. - Precisely the same as first and third.

Sixth row.—The same as second and fourth Continue in this manner until the length be completed.

MITTENS.

FIRST PATTERN.

Round foundation of sixty-three inches. First row.—Net one stitch, make a loop, stitch, net seven plain, repeat the loop, and seven stitches. In every succeeding row make a loop after and before those made in the last row. The pattern will end in a loop after every seven stitches. Net six plain rows, and begin again.

SECOND PATTERN.

For a mitten, fifty-four stitches; for a purse, sixty-four. Net three rows with the silk once round the pin; the next four rows are netted in the following manner, with the silk twice round the pin:—Net one row in

the following net, net two stitches together; this reduces the number to one-half; net one row in the next net, an extra stitch in in every stitch, which produces the original number.

THIRD PATTERN.

FOUNDATION, sixty stitches. Net two rows. Third row.—Net one stitch, make one loop, net three, repeat loop and three stitches to the end. Fourth row.—Net a stitch, in netting the next stitch pass needle through loop and through the stitch, net them together, pass through the other side of loop and stitch, repeat the last two stitches to the end of row. Fifth row.—Net an additional stitch in the first and every alternate stitch; commence again at the third row.

MAT.

SIX shades, of two colours well contrasted, of German wool, one skein of each colour. Set on fifteen stitches. Net twelve rows on the quarter inch mesh, and three rows on

mesh No. 14. These rows successively done from the lightest to the darkest shade, continue in the same manner with the other shades. Having completed two sets of each colour, proceed to complete the mat. Take two circular cards, one three inches, the other seven, in diameter; cover the smallest with satin or embroidery, the larger one with lining; sew the selvage of the netting strip round the small card, distributing the fulness in equal proportions; fix the small card precisely in the centre of the larger one, having done which, sew the other selvage round the circumference of the large card, which will produce a pretty puffing by the two sewed nettings, the larger size producing the puffs.

SHAWL.

Two meshes, one three-fourths of an inch round, the one for fringe five inches. Two netting-needles. Pink and white Berlin wool. Foundation, 120 stitches, netting alternate stripes of twenty rows with the pink

and white wool, until there are six stripes of each colour. This finishes the centre of the shawl. Double the shawl corner to corner, net the two edges together, taking one stitch of each edge as one in the first stitch of each row. Net twice, increasing two stitches in the back corner every other row, one on each side of the centre stitch. When the border is complete, thread the netting-needle with treble wool for the fringe, for which use the large mesh. It will be necessary to stretch for some hours damped the centre part of the shawl, previously to putting on the border, in order to render it perfectly square. Small handkerchiefs may be made in the same manner.

SHAWL IN STRIPES.

Sixteen skeins of six shades, and twenty four of the darkest, for the border; one ounce of white, half an ounce of coloured German wool, for the stripe in the centre. Commence in the centre on a foundation of nine

stitches, with mesh this size. Increase one stitch at the beginning, one at the middle, and one last stitch; one at every row, which makes three increased stitches in each row. Net four rows of white and six coloured, alternately, until there are nine stripes of coloured and four white. Commence the border with double wool, with a much larger sized mesh; a plain row of the lightest shade. Second row.—Two stitches together in every loop. Third row.—Second shade, three stitches together. Fourth row.—Narrow mesh. Plain row.—Fifth plain, third shade, wide mesh. Sixth row.—Fourth shade, wide mesh; two stitches in one on every loop. Seventh row.—Three stitches in one in every loop. Eighth row.—Narrow mesh, plain row. Ninth row.—Wide mesh, fifth shade. Tenth row.—Net two together in each loop. Eleventh row.—Two in together, in each loop. Eleventh row.—Three in every loop. Twelfth row.—Plain narrow mesh. Thirteenth row.—Plain wide mesh. Fourteenth row.—Plain narrow mesh. Fifteenth row.—Plain. This completes it.

VASE STAND

Form the foundation with twenty stitches; mesh this well. Net one row of the darkest shade of the colour preferred.

Second row.—Increase one stitch in every other loop.

Third row.—Increase one stitch in every third stitch; mesh rather smaller. Net four rows of each shade from the dark to the light; one row in each shade in the eighth thread, on double German wool, from dark to light, which makes a half of the mat. The netting must now be reversed, returning with the shade next to the light, and decreasing at the former increased part.

TATTING.

TATTING FOR TRIMMINGS.

THREAD the tatting-needle with cotton, tie a knot at the end, place the knot on the forefinger of the left hand, then extend the second, third, and fourth fingers so as to form a loop around them by passing the cotton round the back of them and bringing it round to the forefinger again over the knot; hold it tightly down with the forefinger and thumb between the second and third fingers. When the scollop is forming, bring the tatting-needle and thread towards you, straight across from the forefinger and thumb, between the second and third fingers, observing to have the thread on the needle between the worker and the needle; after having drawn it through, hold the needle and thread tightly extended from the right hand to the left, and the loop

round the finger loose, as the stitch is made with the loop round the fingers, and not with the thread nearest the needle, then withdraw the second finger, so as to admit the loop round the fingers; insert the finger, and with the second form the stitch by drawing it up to its place, which is close to the thumb; this finishes one stitch, twenty more form the scollop, draw the thread attached to the needle tightly, so as to pull up the scollop, commence another scollop in the same way. Tatting stitches are all formed by the loop round the fingers.

OPEN STITCH WITH FINE BOBBIN.

This is done with peculiarly fine bobbin, and is a pretty trimming for the bottom of petticoats. Form the loop round the finger, as before directed, also the first stitch; the next stitch throw the bobbin over the back of the hand, instead of bringing it towards you, as in the first stitch; insert the needle down through the finger loop, between the

first and second fingers; draw it up through between the two bobbins over the back of the fingers, and with the second finger form the stitch as before. The next stitch the same as first, leave it long to form a long loop; then, as before, over the back of the hand, repeat the long loop and the one over the back of the hand alternately, until the seven loops are formed; then draw the bobbin up to form the scollop. Plain tatting may be done in the same manner as the se- stitch is described.

STAR TATTING.

A PRETTY trimming can be formed b working six scollops of tatting drawn closely up to form a star. When a sufficient number is worked, sew them together lengthwise. Another star may be added below between every other star already worked. This makes a pretty vandyke trimming, suited for curtains, or toilet covers and petticoats.

BERLIN WORK.

THE FRAME AND STITCHES.

A SUITABLE frame is requisite, adapted to the size of the subject. An upright one is better suited for a large subject, rendering the working less difficult. The parts of which it is composed are,—a stretcher, across two rollers at the top, and two stretching swords; holes are placed evenly on each side, with keys inserted for the purpose of tightening the canvas, when needful. Great care should be observed in placing the canvas in the frame, which, if not performed with accuracy, the work will be rendered uneven. Divide the canvas, and sew the centre part of it to the middle of the list; having ascertained that it is evenly placed,

lace up the sides with strong twine, place in the pegs at each corner, and it is ready for working upon the frame. The principal and most useful stitches for Berlin work are cross-stitch and petit point, or tent-stitch. These must lie in the same direction, otherwise the beauty of the work will be destroyed. The easiest method is working one half of the stitch to the end of the row, and proceed back in completing it. This is much less troublesome than perfecting the stitch at once. Insert the needle from the under part to the surface. The cross-stitch is a square formed of two threads on each of the sides. Tent-stitch, or petit point, may be termed half of a cross-stitch, all of which are to lie in the same way, taking only one thread in a slanting direction.

The tent-stitch is useful for small objects, and is preferable to the cross-stitch in the formation of flowers, as a greater degree of softness can be produced in the shadowing, the perfection of the work materially depends on the study of tinting with accuracy.

WORKING FIGURES.

The votaries of fancy needle-work will find this a more difficult task than any other subject, as on the shadowing of the features depends the perfection of the work. The principal difficulty rests in obtaining the correct tints in representing the flesh, which must be worked in tent-stitch, and the shades are to be extremely close. In working the drapery, it is required that the shades should be perfectly distinct, more especially the lighter ones in the folds; the back-ground to be subdued as much as may be rendered practicable, in order to give a prominence to the figure. The best effect is produced by using wool; and the lighter shades to be worked in silk; cross-stitch is better suited for the drapery and hair.

It is no very easy task to attain a perfection in the working of colours, which can only be acquired by close application and practice.

VELVET STITCH.

This stitch is considered very ornamental, and suitable for many purposes. Commence with three rows of plain cross-stitch; leave three threads, and work three more rows the same as before. Continue thus until the canvas is covered.

Work in French stitch, across the rows, with double wool, over strips of cardboard. This method will render it more easy to cut. The squares are formed of seventeen stitches, placing each the contrary way.

GERMAN DIAMOND.

Commence with two threads, and increase to fourteen; this to be done across the canvas. Increase one thread each way. Decrease to two. Proceed thus until the row is perfected.

Second row.—Begin two threads, the length way of the canvas.

In the centre of each diamond work a gold

or steel bead, finishing the border with gold twist.

RUSSIAN PATTERN

This pattern has a splendid appearance, provided the colours and shades are judiciously worked, which is to be done across the canvas in irregular lengths. The first stitch to be formed of sixteen even threads; second, over twelve; third, sixteen. Proceed to the seventh row, which forms the centre. Next row, pass over eighteen threads, commencing the same as first. The following row formed in the same manner, leaving four threads between the longest stitches in each row. Fill in the spaces with a diamond in the same way, composed of beads and gold thread alternately. Commence and finish with a half-diamond.

ALGERINE WORK.

This style of work is appropriated principally for mats, or for various purposes of

utility, requiring a substantial foundation, which is produced by working the wool over cotton piping. The rows are done in a similar manner to the raised Berlin, with the difference of leaving the piping in the work.

For this work small patterns are preferable; and it does not require any embellishment of gold, &c., being only designed for useful purposes.

GOBELIN STITCH

Bring the needle to the surface up two threads, and insert it down over twenty-one threads; up three, down twenty-two; up four, down twenty-three. Continue in this manner to the end of the row. The stitches may be regulated in height to accord with the subject.

This stitch is adapted for large patterns

VICTORIA PATTERN

Pass the wool over six threads for the centre, then over five; thus proceed until the

point is reached, which will be one thread. This half of the diamond is worked with shaded wool, and the other half of a different colour; the shades of each turned alternately the opposite way. Corner-stitch of a brilliant colour.

BASKET STITCH.

Work three over two threads, called short stitch. The longest stitches are formed by working three over six threads; this to be done alternately until the row is finished. Second row.—The long stitch to be placed under the short. Continue thus to diversify until the rows are all worked. Run under the long stitch, and over the short, a film of wool, for the purpose of producing the finish.

THE END.

THE

WORK BOX AND NEEDLE

OR

RULES & DIRECTIONS,

FOR

Netting, Knitting, Tatting, Berlin and Lace Work.

BY A LEADING PATTERN MAKER.

NEW YORK:

COAST CITY PUBLISHING CO.

49 NASSAU STREET.

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