

MISS WATTS' SELECTIONS OF



KNITTING NETTING AND CROCHET

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SELECTIONS
OF
KNITTING, NETTING, & CROCHET WORK.

BY MISS WATTS.

*Taken chiefly from the 1st and 2nd Series of "The Ladies'
Knitting and Netting Book."*

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

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J. MILAND, 35, CHAPEL STREET, BELGRAVE SQUARE.

1844.

Recently Published,
AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK
ON
KNITTING, NETTING, AND CROCHET,
BEING A THIRD SERIES OF

Miss Watts' LADIES' KNITTING AND NETTING BOOK.



J. MILAND, CHAPEL STREET, BELGRAVE SQUARE.

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SELECTIONS

OF

KNITTING, NETTING, AND CROCHET WORK.

A BABY'S SOCK.

*With 2 colors done in stripes and double
German lambs'-wool.*

CAST on 26 stitches, knit a plain row with the first color: fasten on the second, knit a row, adding a stitch at the end for the heel, and back again; then take the first color, knit a row adding another stitch and back again; continue the same alternately, but without adding any more stitches for the heel until

there are 6 ridges of each color, then with the first knit a row, and in coming back cast off 15 stitches, beginning from the end at which you added two stitches, knit the 13 that are left; with the second color knit a row and back again, then knit a row and back again with the first, and continue the same until you have four ridges of the second and three of the first color: then with the first color knit the 13 stitches, add 15 and knit back again. Finish this side like the other, only decreasing for the heel. It is then sewed up in the shape of a shoe. Take four needles, pick up the 36 stitches round the instep, putting 12 on each of three needles, and knit two rounds plain, then pass the lambs'-wool forward (so as to form a stitch), slip a stitch and knit 2 plain,

then pull the slipped stitch over the 2 knitted ones, pass the lambs'-wool forward, and repeat this for one round, continue plain knitting for an inch: after that rib 4 rows, knit 4, rib 4, knit 2, and cast off.

N.B.—The top is all one color.

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BABIES' SOCKS. 1st size.

*Two ivory needles, No. 12, and 3-ply fleecy are required.*

Cast on 24 stitches; knit 2 plain rows, add one stitch; knit 2 more rows and add another stitch which forms the heel; then continue knitting until you can count 10 ridges; cast off 14 stitches beginning from where you added on for the heel: knit 6 more ridges, add on 14 stitches, and make this side to match

with the other, decreasing for the heel. Pick up the 14 loops on each side and the six in the middle and put them all on one needle: knit a plain row, then a row of holes for the ribbon to pass through, which is done in this manner:—begin with the lambs'-wool forward, slip a stitch, knit the next and pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one; after this row is finished knit 8 ridges.

For further patterns of babies' socks see 1st and 2nd series of Ladies' Knitting and Netting Book by Miss Watts.

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BABY'S MUFFLERS.

In German Wool, with four needles No. 19.

Cast on 53 stitches (the width round). Knit 32 rounds in ribs of one stitch; the seam is

made by ribbing the middle stitch of one needle every other round. Knit 3 rounds plain knitting, and begin the thumb by increasing one stitch in the middle *opposite* the seam. Make a seam-stitch on each side of it. Every third row, increase 2 stitches *within* the seam-stitches of the thumb, until it has 21 stitches; knit the thumb round, making a seam up from where it leaves the hand; knit 14 rounds, then decrease every 3rd stitch in every 3rd round until only 6 stitches are left, cast them off together. To finish the hand, take up 3 stitches at the bottom of the thumb, to prevent a hole, and knit round; make a seam to correspond with that which is on the other side; and every 3rd round, decrease one stitch on each side the seam where the

thumb joins until only 48 are left. Knit 12 rounds; then decrease one stitch on each side of *each* seam, twice, every 3rd round, twice, every 2nd, afterwards decrease every round until 16 stitches are left, which cast off together.



CHILD'S SOCK, TO BE WORN WITH SHOES.

In German Wool, with four needles No. 21.

Cast on 65 stitches, 22 on two needles and 21 on the third (turn the 11th on this needle every other round for the seam); when you have done 60 turned stitches (that is 120 rounds), divide 33 stitches for the heel (the middle stitch is the seam stitch), and 32 for the instep; knit the stitches for the heel until you have 20 turns (the back

rows are ribbed) for the length of the heel ; divide the stitches and join it up. Take up 20 stitches on each side of the heel, make a seam on each side of the instep, and take up a stitch in the loop before the first and after the last stitch on the instep needle (this is to prevent there being holes in the corners). Then narrow every second round on the heel side of the seams, until you have the same number of stitches as on the instep. Knit 20 rounds and narrow for the toe, which is done by taking two stitches together on *each side* the seams : repeat this twice, knitting 3 rounds between ; again, knitting 2 rounds between ; then twice, knitting one round ; then in every round until you have 14 stitches, which divide and cast off.

KNEE CAPS IN LAMBS'-WOOL.

Very coarse needles.

Begin with 36 stitches; knit 8 or 12 rows, according to the size wished for; knit 15 stitches, make a stitch, knit 6, make a stitch, knit the rest. Add 2 in the same manner every other row until you have 52 on the needle. Knit 12 or 16 rows, and decrease in the same proportion in which you augmented. Sew the ends together.

EVENING CARRIAGE SHOES.

They should be made in 2 colors, for instance, brown and blue. Two needles only are required.

Cast on 60 stitches of the brown lambs'-

wool ; knit a plain row ; begin the next row with knitting 4 stitches of blue, slip 2 brown stitches, knit 4 blue, and so on to the end of the row, which will end with 2 slipped stitches ; slip them again next row, rib the blue and slip the brown stitches to the end of the row : the next row is plain knitting, still slipping the brown stitches ; the 4th row is ribbed back, slipping the brown stitches as before. Now knit 2 plain rows with the brown lambs'-wool, knitting the *slipped* stitches ; then rib 2 rows still with the brown. Knit 1 blue stitch, slip 2 brown, knit 4 blue, and so on to the end of the row. This is the same as the 2nd row, except that the 2 brown slipped stitches are to be over the centre of the four blue ones ; this you

must be careful to observe, so that 4 of the blue squares form a diamond. All the slipped stitches are taken *under*, so as not to twist them.

When you think the shoe is long enough, cast off. Double it lengthways, and sew up the ends: put a bit of fringe round it, run in a string, and although it will look like an oblong square, if you put it on you will find it fit very well.

This pattern is pretty for sofa cushions, quilts, tidies, &c.



PLAIN MITTENS.

Needles No. 17, six needles required.

Cast 24 stitches on each of 3 needles,

with the 4th knit 3 stitches and rib 3 alternately until you have done about an inch in depth (or, if you prefer it, you can rib the mitten all through); knit plain rather more than another inch, and begin increasing for the thumb by making a stitch in the middle of a row; this stitch is made by taking up a stitch between 2 stitches; knit a plain round; take up a stitch before the stitch you made and another after it; continue making 2 stitches every other round until you have 25 stitches for the thumb; knit round until you come to the thumb; take the 12 stitches on each side of the thumb on the other 2 needles, and with two additional needles divide the stitches for the thumb into three; join up the thumb by knitting

round, and cast off when it is sufficiently long: then begin knitting the mitten again, taking up a few stitches (about 7) at the bottom of the thumb to prevent there being a hole there, it likewise makes the mitten set better; decrease these stitches until you have the original number left; knit about 10 rounds, and begin ribbing in threes again: when the mitten is long enough, cast off.

These mittens made in fine lambs'-wool are very warm to wear over gloves in winter.

It may be observed, that all mittens are made on the same plan, except that in fancy knitting it is generally necessary to make *double* stitches for the increase, instead of taking them up between the stitches.

Many patterns for mittens, both knitted

and netted, will be found in Miss Watts' other works.

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NETTED MITTENS.

*A quarter of an ounce of silk is required: it should be even and free from knots.*

Net 60 stitches on a *round* foundation; net 24 rounds: at the 25th round net 22 stitches, net 2 in the 22nd stitch, net 6 plain stitches, and at the 7th add a second stitch.

The next round is plain netting. Add 2 stitches every other round, until you have 72 rounds; then separate the stitches you have added with the 6 in the middle (32 in number) for the thumb; net the first and last together, and diminish gradually until you

think it small enough ; make it as long as you please, and cut off your silk : tie the silk on neatly at the join of the thumb to continue your mitten, add 4 stitches, 2 on each side of the join, and make it as long as you think necessary. To finish it, either work an edge, or sew on a narrow lace the color of the mitten, and work the back by darning in the diamonds formed by the netting, for the finger marks.

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LAMBS'-WOOL MUFFATEES.

*Four needles are required, No. 14.*

Cast on each of 3 needles 18 or 24 stitches, according to the size you want your muffatee,



and with the fourth needle knit 3 and rib 3 stitches alternately, until your muffatee is long enough.



## DRIVING MUFFATEES.

Begin as for the preceding muffatees, only with coarser needles and fleecy. Knit 3 or 4 inches, then begin double knitting on much coarser needles; knit about 6 inches, and cast off. Sew up the opening at the side. This makes a very warm muffatee for driving in cold weather.

## CORKSCREW MUFFATEES.

*Four needles No. 16 are required. Five sheins of German lambs'-wool are used for each muffatee; the two first and two last sheins should be alike, and the middle one white.*

Cast 24 stitches on each of 3 needles ; knit 2 rounds of 3 stitches plain, and 3 ribbed alternately ; knit 3 rounds, knitting on every needle the *first* two stitches and the *last one* plain, the intervening stitches being knitted 3 ribbed and 3 plain alternately. When you come to the next 3 rounds, knit the *first* and *two last* stitches plain ; after that knit 3 rounds of 3 stitches ribbed, and 3 plain alternately ; then 3 rounds, the first 2 and the last 1 stitches ribbed, and between knit 3

plain and 3 ribbed; then rib the 1st and 2 last stitches for 3 rounds: begin the whole pattern again, only knitting 3 rounds instead of 2, of 3 stitches plain and 3 ribbed.

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FRINGE.

No. 1.

A skein of knitting cotton must be cut into 8 lengths for the fringe; or if you wish your fringe to be very deep, cut your skein into 4 or 6. The most convenient way is to divide these lengths into sets containing 3 threads in each, and lay them before you: then with a ball of the same cotton, and 2 steel needles, which should be rather coarse, cast on 8 stitches, and knit 1 row plain: begin the next


row by knitting the 2 first stitches plain, bring the cotton forward, knit 2 stitches taken together, by this means you make a loop-stitch; take one of the sets of cotton, put the ends even, double it in half and loop it over the needle you are knitting with, forward; knit 1 stitch, pass the set back between the needles, knit 2 stitches, bring the set forward again, and knit the last stitch. The back rows are plain knitting; you must be careful to take the whole head of the set with the 4th stitch, which leaves 4 to be knitted plain, and you have 8 as at the beginning; after finishing this row, give the set or tuft a pull down, which puts it in its right place, before beginning another.

## FRINGE.

## No. 2.

Cast on 9 stitches. Slip the 1st stitch, knit the 2nd and 3rd, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit the last. When you have the length you want, cast off 5 stitches, and unravel the 4 others, which form the fringe.

This fringe may be made wider by casting on 12 or 15 stitches.

  
HERRINGBONE PURSE.

*Two needles only are required for this knitting.*

Cast on 88 stitches, begin with the silk

forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pass the 1st over the 2nd, knit a stitch, bring the silk forward and rib the next. When this is done, the silk will be forward; begin again. If the purse be required to be longer, cast on as many stitches as are necessary, observing that it *must* be a number which can be divided by 4.

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#### A STRONG PURSE.

With 2 steel needles and coarse netting silk cast on 60 stitches, knit the first, bring the silk forward, slip a stitch, knit the next, and pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, bring the silk forward and begin again. The second row is simple knitting.

## PORCUPINE KNITTING FOR A PURSE.

*Four fine needles, nearly 3 sheins of netting silk, and one string of gold beads are required. Thread some of the beads on the silk before you begin.*

Cast 36 stitches on each of 3 needles, knit a plain round ; knit 4 stitches, bring the silk forward, knit a stitch—this is the centre stitch of the pattern—bring the silk forward, knit 4 stitches, slip a stitch, taking it under, knit 2 taken together, pull the slipped stitch over it, then begin knitting the 4 stitches, &c. ; it is better at the end of each needle to knit a stitch off the next one, as it prepares for the next round. Continue thus for 6 rounds, increasing *before* and *after* every centre stitch,

and knitting till within 1 of where you decreased, which stitch slip, knit the next 2 together, and pull the slipped stitch over it. Knit a plain round. Knit another round plain, excepting over the centre stitches, where you are to knit a bead, bringing it through the stitch. Knit a plain round, keeping the beads on the outside of the purse. (This purse is knitted wrong side outwards.) Knit to within one stitch of the bead stitch, which slip; knit 2 together : these 6 rounds, increase each side of the stitch you decreased with in the last pattern, which makes that the centre stitch for the bead.

It is easy to count the number of rounds you have done, at the place where you decreased.



This pattern is very pretty for a boa, knitted with German lambs'-wool and needles No. 15.

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SPOTTED PURSE.

Cast on 69 stitches; take off the 1st stitch, bring the silk forward, slip a stitch, knit 2, pass the slipped stitch over the 2 last, repeat this to the end of the row. The back rows are ribbed.

This pattern is very pretty in two colors, changing them every 2 rows.

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ANOTHER PURSE.

First row: slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pass the first stitch over the second; repeat this

to the end of the row. Second row: bring the silk forward every time.

This is a very pretty stitch for d'oyleys with a plain border. Any *even* number of stitches may be set up.



#### A NET PURSE IN POINTS.

Fifty stitches long and 80 rows wide, of a middle-sized silk and mesh. Net 31 stitches with one color, and back again; then 28, 25, 22, 19, and back again to each; then with the other color begin at the distance of 19 stitches, and net until you meet the side already done: pass the needle through the stitch to connect them. Half a point is now done, you reverse the number of stitches to complete it.

It is also very pretty if the points are made longer, say 45 stitches, decreasing by four stitches every other row, until you leave only 5 for the other point.

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CORKSCREW NETTING FOR A PURSE.

Two different colored silks are required, for instance, brown and blue; 1 mesh, and 2 needles; thread each of the needles with one color. A round foundation, consisting of 60 stitches, should be used.

Join both needles on together, net with the brown 30 stitches, then begin with the blue and net *the other* 30 stitches; net the blue silk *back* and continue it over 6 stitches of the brown; now take the needle with brown, pass it through the blue stitch, and net till

you meet the needle with blue, turn back (still with the brown silk), and net round till you have gone over 6 blue stitches; net with the blue again, passing the needle through the brown stitch: continue thus advancing each color 6 stitches at one side and receding at the other, till the purse is one-third long enough, then begin the opening, which is made by omitting to pass the silk through the stitch at one place; the pattern you must carry on as before, for which you will be obliged to fasten on your silk to fill up where you recede.

Many very beautiful patterns for bead and other purses will be found in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd series of "The Ladies' Knitting and Netting Book," by the same authoress.

D'OYLEYS.

Two needles are required.

Cast on 86 stitches, knit a row of 2 stitches plain and 2 ribbed. In the 2nd row, rib the stitches that were plain in the first row and knit plain those that were ribbed. In the 3rd row, rib the stitches that were ribbed in the last row, and knit plain those that were knitted plain. 4th row, rib the plain stitches and knit the ribbed ones. Repeat these 4 rows five times. 2nd pattern in the d'oyley, continue the first pattern for 10 stitches, then knit, putting the cotton twice round the needle every stitch until you have only 10 left on the needle, knit them like the 10 first; these 10 stitches on each side form the border

and are always the same pattern ; knit the next 3 rows plain, except the border ; then repeat the 1st row of this pattern ; knit 3 rows ; the border as before. 3rd row, begin with the cotton forward, knit 2 in 1, bring the cotton forward, &c. until you come to the border again ; knit 3 plain rows, repeat these 4 rows 3 times, and begin the 2nd pattern again ; continue these 2 patterns alternately, until the d'oyley is nearly square, then finish with the same width of border as at the top.

For this knitting your cotton and needles should be rather fine.

N.B. Many of the patterns given as purse stitches are very pretty for d'oyleys, with a border either of plain or fancy knitting.

Many entirely new stitches for d'oyleys will be found in the 3rd series of "The Ladies' Knitting, Netting, and Crochet Book."



SAVE-ALL BAG.

Four coarse needles are required. This bag is so called because it may be made with odds and ends of netting silk, or all of one color at pleasure.

Cast 40 stitches on each of 3 needles; knit 1 plain round; then knit 1 stitch, bring the silk forward, knit a stitch, thus forming a loop-stitch in addition to the original number, knit a stitch, bring the silk forward and continue as before for the whole round. Next

round, knit a stitch, bring the silk forward, knit 2 stitches (the loop and that next it) together; knit a stitch, bring the silk forward, and knit two together until the bag is long enough.

This bag looks well with a clasp, and a tassel at the bottom.



MOSS-STITCH TO MAKE A THICK BAG.

Two needles are required.

Moss-stitch can be done with any *even* number of stitches. Take off the 1st stitch, pass the cotton forward, rib a stitch, pass the cotton back and knit one plain, pass it forward, rib a stitch, pass it back, and so on to the end of the row. In the second row

rib and knit alternate stitches. It may be knitted either with four or two needles.



DOUBLE KNITTING.

For double knitting you may cast on any *even* number of stitches; bring the thread forward, slip a stitch, pass the thread back, knit a stitch, putting the thread twice round the needle. This repeated forms the pattern.

You will find in the next row you take off the knitted stitch. Should you prefer beginning with a knitted stitch, pass the thread but once round the needle in every first stitch, as this will form a firmer edge.

DOUBLE BLANKET.

This blanket is very light and warm, 2 large wooden pins are required. It takes 2 pounds and $\frac{1}{2}$ of lambs'-wool to make one 4 feet wide and 5 long.

Put on 250 stitches, knit 10 simple rows; then begin and end each row with 6 stitches in plain knitting; the rest of the row is double knitting, putting the wool twice round the pin. The border is frequently made of a different color from the middle; in this case the two balls of wool are passed once round each other, so as to loop the wool every time.

A GENTLEMAN'S COMFORTER. DOUBLE
KNITTING.

*Two coarse steel needles are necessary, and
5 sheins of fine knitting yarn.*

Cast on 72 stitches; knit the first stitch putting the yarn only once round your needle, bring the yarn forward, slip a stitch, pass the yarn back again, knit a stitch, passing the yarn twice round the needle: continue knitting in double knitting with the yarn twice round the needle until the comforter is long enough. In the last row, before you cast off, the yarn should be passed round the needle only once. Small comforters to cover the chest in riding are made in the same way.

A COMFORTABLE COMFORTER.

Cast on 50 stitches ; knit 44 turns plain knitting, decrease 1 stitch in 5 until you have only 40 in the row ; knit 6 turns, then decrease again 10 stitches in the row ; knit 18 turns, increase 10 stitches in the row ; knit 6 turns, increase 10 stitches in the row ; knit 44 turns and cast off.



DOUBLE KNITTED SHAWL.

Begin with 1 stitch, increase a stitch every other row, which will make one side slant ; knit plain knitting until you have 9 stitches, 7 of which are for the border ; these are knitted in plain knitting throughout : with the

other stitches begin double knitting, increasing as before. When your shawl is nearly large enough, knit a few rows of plain knitting to correspond with the border on the other side.



DOUBLE KNITTED SHAWL, WITH COLORED
BORDER.

This shawl is knitted in precisely the same way as the one above, except that you begin with the color you mean to have for the border: when you have 7 stitches, you must pass the white round it and knit in the end. Every time you come to the border you pass the colored and white lambs'-wool round each other, thus looping them together.

PINCUSHION COVER. LEAF PATTERN.

*This pattern is to be knitted with 4 needles
No. 18.*

Cast 45 stitches on each of 3 needles (15 being required for each stripe). First round, begin with the cotton forward, purl 2 stitches, pass the cotton back, knit 1, taking it at the back, purl 2, pass the cotton back, slip 1 stitch, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one; knit 6; bring the cotton forward, knit 1, bring the cotton forward, knit 1, this increases 2 loop-stitches; repeat this all round. You will find you have increased 1 stitch in every 15. 2nd round; begin with the cotton forward, purl 2 stitches, knit 1, taking it at the back, purl 2, slip 1, knit 1,

pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit plain until you come to the next purled stitches, and continue as before. In this and every alternate round, no loop-stitches are to be made, but the purled stripes and the decrease to be done as before, which will reduce the stitches to the original number. Knit these rounds alternately, making the 2 holes (which occur in every alternate round) 1 stitch sooner each time, *i. e.* knitting 5, then 4, then 3, then 2, then 1, instead of 6 stitches as mentioned in the first round. You will then have 6 rows of holes, which completes the leaf, and you will find the holes brought to the side of the stripe opposite to that on which they began; you must then begin again as at first.

Nine rounds of leaves complete a pin-cushion.

KNITTED KETTLE HOLDER.

In two colors; for instance, red and blue.

Cast on 36 stitches with the red yarn, knit a row, then knit 6 stitches with the red and 6 with the blue alternately; when you change the color, pull the yarn rather tight at the back of the other color, which will make the stitches stand up in a round when finished; in the next row, every time you change the color of the yarn, you must bring that you have done with forward, and pass the other back. When you can count 4 ridges of blue on the right side, make the red stitches to

come over the blue and the blue ones over the red: the side squares should be kept *flat*; when big enough knit a red row, cast off and line it.



NETTED CURTAIN.

Two meshes are required, one rather more than a quarter of an inch wide, the other rather more than three-quarters of an inch; your netting needles must be large, and your cotton rather coarse.

Begin with 350 stitches; net 20 rows with the small mesh; then thread your needle with double cotton, and net a row with the wide mesh, netting 2 stitches in every stitch. Net a row with the small mesh, being care-

ful to take the double stitch as only one, net another row with the small mesh, repeat the double stitch row with the large mesh, and begin again.

N. B. One of the knitted fringes looks well with this curtain.

NETTED SCARF.

Three hundred and sixty stitches wide on a large mesh, net 12 rows; then net 5 rows on a smaller mesh; then 12 on the large, and so on until it is wide enough. Sew it up and put tassels to it.

N. B. It is three yards long.

TREBLE DIAMOND NETTING.

*Is pretty lined with silk as a quilt, or to cover a table. The number of stitches depends on the size of the mesh, and the quantity required. It is also very pretty for a purse, d'oyley, or fish napkin.**

Begin with netting 3 stitches once round the pin or mesh, 1 twice round the pin, 3 once, 1 twice, and so on to the end of the row; observing to end with 3 once round the pin.

Second row : 1 twice round the pin, 2 once round, slip them off the pin, and take the first stitch at full length; net the long stitch you made last row, and the next stitch long too,

* If made for a fish napkin or d'oyley, a fringe should be netted round.

then 2 short stitches, slip them off your pin, and so on to the end of the row. 3rd row: 1 stitch twice round the pin, 1 stitch once; slip them off and take the first at its full length on again; net the 2 next, then net 1 long, 1 short, slip it off; net the 2 next, then 1 long, 1 short, slip off, and so on to the end of the row. 4th row: 1 short stitch, 2 long, 2 short, to the end of the row. 5th row: 1 short, 1 twice round, 3 once round the pin; 1 twice, 3 once to the end of the row. 6th row: 1 short, 2 long, 2 short to the end. 7th row: 1 long, 1 short, 1 long, 1 short, slip it off, 1 long, 1 short, 1 long, 1 short, slip it off (the other short stitches are close to the pin). 8th row: 3 close to the pin, 1 long to the end; then begin with the first row again.

SINGLE DIAMOND NETTING.

First row : every other stitch twice round the pin. 2nd row : every alternate stitch is a loop-stitch.



TUFT NETTING.

In every other row in each alternate stitch net 3 or 4 additional stitches, which are to be left loose, not being caught up with the stitch they are netted in, in netting the next row.



NIGHT STOCKING.

Four needles required.

Fifty-four stitches on large pins, turning every other stitch, and lessening a little gradually towards the end.

ANOTHER NIGHT STOCKING.

Cast 18 stitches on each of three needles, and rib in threes as for a stocking, for about an inch. Then begin double knitting, by knitting the first stitch, pass the wool forward, and take off a stitch from the opposite needle, pass the wool back again, knit a stitch, putting your wool twice round the needle; continue in the same way until you have got all your stitches on one needle and continue common double knitting: cast off when the stocking is long enough.

N.B. It is less troublesome if before you begin the double knitting you get all your stitches on two pins.

The yarn and needles should be coarse.

TO KNIT A QUILT IN STRIPES.

If a border be wished for, each stripe should be begun with the same number of rows, first of simple knitting, then of simple and ribbed knitting alternately; the two side stripes should have a border to correspond with that at the bottom.

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TWISTED COLUMN QUILT.

Care must be taken in casting on the stitches to have a number which can be divided by 8, without leaving any remainder. 3 needles are required (steel are best). After knitting the rows for the border, begin by knitting 8 purled and 8 plain stitches to the end of the row: every alternate row is plain

knitting. Repeat these rows 7 times, ending with a purled and plain row. The next row forms the twist; knit the 8 plain stitches, then take off 4 on the third pin; knit the 4 following stitches, and then those you have taken off; knit the 8 plain stitches; take off 4 on the third pin, knit the 4 following, then those you have taken off, and repeat the same to the end of the row. Begin again. In joining the stripes together care must be taken that the patterns join well, and as cotton frequently shrinks in washing, it is advisable to make your quilt rather larger than you wish it to be when finished.

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MOSS-STITCH FOR A QUILT.

May be made any width. Take off the



first stitch, pass the cotton forward, rib a stitch, pass the cotton back and knit 1 plain, pass it forward, rib a stitch, &c. to the end of the row. Every row is exactly the same. The same stitches you knit plain and rib in one row, you knit plain and rib in the next.

For other quilt patterns, refer to the authoress's other works.

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#### IMITATION CORAL.

*Two steel needles No. 14 are required, and a skein of coral-colored narrow worsted braid.*

Cast on 3 stitches ; take off the first, and knit the other 2 in each row. Every row is exactly the same.

## INSERTION.

Cast on 9 stitches, take off a stitch, knit 2, cast over and knit 2 together; knit 1, cast over and knit 2 together; purl one. Every row is the same.



## GARTERS.

*Two needles No. 14, and German lambs'-wool.*

Cast on 18 stitches. Knit in double knitting backwards and forwards until the garter is long enough. End with a point.



## RIBBED CEPHALINE.

*Two needles No. 10, 8 skeins of scarlet German lambs'-wool and 5 of white.*

Cast on 100 stitches. Knit 1 row; rib 1

row, and continue to knit and rib one row alternately until you have done 9 rows without the casting on. Cut off the colored and fasten on the white wool. Knit and rib one row alternately for 7 rows; thus ending with one plain knitted row. Purl 2 rows with the colored wool. (These rows are both done with the colored wool to make the joining of the two colors neat on the right side.) Knit and rib alternate rows until you have 9 rows of the colored. Repeat these stripes of colored and white wool until you have 6 of colored and 5 of white. Cast off.

Draw the ribs together and sew on a string of satin ribbon at each end to tie under the chin.

## DOUBLE NETTING FOR A MITTEN.

Begin on a round foundation of 72 or 74 stitches. Mesh No.13, and 2 netting needles threaded with different colors, for instance, pink and black ; the silk should be very fine. Fasten on both needles at once. Leave the black silk on your left hand and net 1 stitch with the pink, put the needle down on your left hand,\*net 1 stitch with the black. Continue this alternate netting throughout the mitten, always netting the pink stitches with pink and the black with black. When you have netted 4 rounds, net 1 round putting the

\* Be very careful not to twist the two silks together : this you may avoid if you always observe to lay the needle you did the last stitch with *beyond* that you are to take up.

silk twice round the mesh, then net 3 rounds once round the mesh. Net 12 stitches and begin to increase for the thumb by netting 2 stitches in the 13th and 14th stitches, that is, first a pink, then a black in each; net 6 stitches, increase as before, finish the round and continue to increase in the same manner *over* the last increase stitches every 4th round for 5 times. Net 3 rounds and join up the thumb stitches by netting round; decrease by taking 2 stitches as 1, if necessary. Finish the thumb with two rounds of the black silk on a rather finer mesh. In the 1st round take 2 stitches as one.

Join on at the bottom of the thumb: net till the mitten is nearly long enough, and finish it like the thumb.

A round netted on at the top with double silk and a mesh about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch wide makes a pretty finish.

Double netting is very pretty for a purse: a mesh of the same size as that for the mitten may be used, but the foundation should only be 60 stitches round.



PATTERNS FOR D'OYLEYS, BASKET, OR FISH  
NAPKINS, AND PURSES.

No. 1.

Begin with any even number of stitches. Net 2 rows as in single diamond netting, beginning with a stitch with the silk once round the mesh. 3rd row: 1st stitch, put the silk twice round the mesh, and, after passing

the needle quite through the finger loop (as in simple netting), draw the stitch you are going to net on through the loop-stitch of the last row but one, net it; you will find the second stitch is also through the loop, net that too—putting the silk once round the mesh: repeat these stitches to the end of the row. 4th row: 1st stitch twice round the mesh, take it at full length, net the row, every other stitch is a loop-stitch. 5th row is like the 3rd with this exception, the 1st stitch is once round the mesh.

#### No. 2.

Any even number of stitches. Net 2 plain rows. 3rd row: pass the silk twice round the mesh every stitch, or take a mesh as large again as the first for this row: net the 1st

stitch, miss a stitch, net 3 additional stitches in the next, miss a stitch, net 3 additional stitches in the next; miss a stitch and net additional stitches to the end. 4th row: silk once round the mesh. Net the additional stitches as a stitch to make up for the stitch you missed last row. 5th row, plain netting. Begin again with the 3rd row, taking care to place the added stitches over the missed stitch.

### No. 3.

Each repetition of the pattern requires 5 stitches: add as many as you please for the border, which is always netted plain. Net 3 stitches, increase 4 in each of the 2 next stitches (this makes the 5), begin again. 2nd row: net all the additional stitches with the



stitch between them, the other stitches are plain netting. 3rd row: plain netting. 4th row: 2 plain stitches, 2 tufted stitches, 1 plain. 5th row like the 2nd. 6th plain. Begin again with the 1st.



NETTED LAMBS'-WOOL SHAWL OR HAND-  
KERCHIEF.

*The middle should be one color, the border plain or shaded; 2 ounces of white wool, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of colored, are required. Mesh No. 9 or 10.*

Begin with 8 stitches on a round foundation, or it looks rather neater if no foundation be used. Increase a stitch in every other stitch (these increased stitches form

the corners) for the 1st round; afterwards increase 1 stitch in every corner stitch every round. When the shawl is large enough net the border, still increasing in the corner stitches. Finish the shawl by netting a fringe round it, the color of the centre.



#### NETTED SOFA TIDY.

Begin on a foundation of 107 stitches on a mesh No. 8, and moderately coarse cotton. Net 1 row: in the next row, instead of netting the *first* stitch as usual, draw out the mesh, and pull the cotton tight to the *side* of the stitch you are netting on. Every row is alike, and, as you diminish one stitch in

each row, of course you end in a single stitch. Cut it off the foundation, and (to make it square) fasten the cotton on at the 107 stitches: diminish as before, and when the square is completed, net a fringe round it.



#### TO WORK THE BACKS OF NETTED MITTENS.

Pass the silk under the knot in the last row but one, either once or twice, as you prefer: in the next row net the 2 loops as 1 stitch.

## FEATHER MITS.

*These mits are very nice and warm to draw over long gloves in going to evening parties. Four needles No. 13, and German lambs'-wool are required; the wool should be knitted in shades of either half or a whole skein of wool.*

Cast 38 stitches on one, and 19 on each of the 2 other needles. Knit a plain round. Bring the wool forward, knit 1 stitch, repeat this twice; decrease, taking 2 stitches together three times; knit 1 stitch, this is the centre stitch of the pattern, and is always plain knitting; decrease 3 times; increase 3 times; repeat these 19 stitches

all round. Plain knit 3 rounds. These 4 rounds repeated form the pattern.

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## CUFFS, PEACOCK STITCH.

*Four needles No. 20, and lace thread or very fine cotton are required.*

Cast 32 stitches on each of 3 needles. Purl 3 stitches, knit 3 stitches, bring the thread forward, knit 8 stitches, bringing the thread forward between each, knit 2 stitches, repeat these stitches round. 2nd round: Purl 3 stitches, pass the thread back, slip 1 stitch, knit 1 and pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit plain until within 2 stitches of the purl, knit them taken together, repeat

all round. Repeat this last round until you have only 15 stitches between the purled stitches. Purl 3 stitches, pass the thread back, slip 1 stitch, knit 1 and pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 2 stitches, bring the thread forward, and knit 8 stitches bringing the thread forward between each, knit 1 stitch, knit 2 taken together, repeat this for the round; then begin again at the 2nd round. When the cuff is long enough cast off and sew a bit of lace at each edge.

## NETTED CUFFS.

*Four skeins of colored lambs'-wool and 6 of white; a steel pin No. 14, a flat wooden mesh  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch wide, and a foundation of 120 stitches, are required.*

Net 2 rows of colored lambs'-wool with the steel pin; 1 row with white lambs'-wool and the large mesh; then 1 row with the colored, netting 2 white stitches in one, which reduces the stitches to half the number; net another row of colored wool,\* 1 of white, 2 of colored, &c., until there are 7 rows of white, beside the first, with 2 rows of colored between each. Net 2 rows of

\* The white rows are netted on the wide mesh, the colored on the small mesh.

colored, 1 of white, netting 2 stitches in every colored one, and finish with 2 rows of colored.

Sew it up, double it and run in a ribbon. This forms a very warm and pretty cuff to wear over the sleeve.

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GENTLEMEN'S MUFFATEES.

*Two needles No. 14, 4 skeins of colored German lambs'-wool and 4 of white.*

Cast on 54 stitches; bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, and knit 2 stitches taken together; repeat the same to the end of the row; every row is the same; knit up 1 skein of colored wool, 2 of white, and finish the muffatee with 1 skein of colored wool; sew it up.



These muffatees are also very nice for ladies, to be worn outside the sleeve in very cold weather: they are then knitted with 3 ply fleecy, the first part done on large needles, the centre on smaller, and the remainder on the large needles again.

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A PENCE PURSE, OR JUG.

*Five needles No. 17, and 2 skeins of German lambs'-wool of different colors are required.*

Begin with the handle; cast on 4 stitches, and knit backwards and forwards, in common knitting, until it is an inch and a half long; loop 6 stitches on the same needle, 26 on the second, and 10 on the third (the 5th needle is not required yet). Knit off the

1st needle, knitting 2 and ribbing 2 stitches alternately; with the 2nd needle rib 2, knit 2, rib 2, pass the wool back, slip a stitch, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit the succeeding stitches plain until within 7 of the end; then knit 2 taken together, knit 1, rib 2, knit 2; on the next needle rib 2 and knit 2 alternately; continue to repeat this round until you have only 12 stitches on the 2nd needle, and you will find you have made the spout. Knit 3 rounds, ribbing 2 and knitting 2 alternately; take the other color and knit 5 rounds in the same manner, then 3 rounds with the first color, 5 with the second; 1 round of plain knitting with the first color, 3 rounds ribbed, 1 plain round, making a stitch be-

tween every 2 stitches; 3 rounds ribbed with the second color; knit a plain round; in the next 2 rounds bring the wool forward and knit 2 stitches together. With the first color, knit 1 plain round and 3 ribbed; repeat the last 7 rounds. Now divide the stitches on 4 needles (there should be 12 on each), begin plain knitting, decreasing 1 stitch on each needle; continue the same for 5 rounds, decreasing alternately at the beginning, middle, and end of each needle; knit 3 rounds, decreasing as you think necessary to keep it a good round shape; divide the stitches on 3 needles, knit a plain round, rib 3 rounds without decreasing. Begin again to decrease, and continue to do so, until you have only 3 stitches on each needle;

fasten off with a worsted needle, and sew down the handle.



LADDER STITCH BAG.

*Two needles No. 12.*

Cast on 50 stitches. Second row, knit and rib 2 stitches alternately; and in the 3rd row, knit and rib the same stitches: in the two following rows reverse the knitting and ribbing; continue this pattern for 12 rows, and also for 10 stitches at the beginning and end of each row, to form a border all round. Plain knit 1 row (between the borders). In the next row (after the 10 stitches), knit the 2nd stitch, pulling it over the 1st; knit the 1st; knit the 4th and 3rd,

6th and 5th; continue the same to the end of the row: every row is alike. Continue this pattern until the bag is nearly long enough. Add a border as at first, and make the other side to correspond. Knit or sew up the sides, and run a ribbon round the top.



## NETTED BAG.

*To hold the ball when knitting.*

These bags are plain netted, and the size of the foundation must of course vary according to the size you wish to have your bag. They are very pretty netted with very narrow ribbon in different colors. The mesh should be rather wide; when the bag is half deep enough, net in a ring (either brass or

whalebone); then net on until the bag is sufficiently long.



STRIPED PURSE.

*Mesh No. 17; foundation 72 stitches wide.*

Net 4 plain rows; net 1 row, putting the silk twice round the mesh; in the next row net the 2nd stitch first (in netting it half turn it); then net the 1st in the same way; repeat these stitches to the end of the row. Net 3 plain rows. Net 1 row, putting the silk twice round the mesh; then a row, netting the 2nd stitch first; and so on until the purse is wide enough.

N.B. This purse is very pretty with only 2 small rows instead of 4, and netted in shades of different colors.

## PURSE STITCH.

Knit the 1st row (except the 1st and last stitches which are knitted plain in every row) taking 2 stitches together. Knit a plain row. 3rd row, slip a stitch, bring the silk forward, pick up the thread which is across the hole, taking care not to twist it, and knit it with the next stitch, continue the same to the end of the row; the 4th row is plain knitting. Begin again at the 1st row.



## BEAD NETTING.

Net a plain row on a foundation the desired length. 2nd row: net to where you wish to place a bead, slip a bead close up

to the last knot and net a stitch; repeat the same wherever you wish to place a bead, and the next row will fix these in their places.



#### BEAD NETTING.

*With the bead on the knot.*

Thread a bead needle with some of your netting silk; net a plain row; net to where you wish to place a bead, thread 1 bead and slip it close to the mesh, net the next stitch, slip the bead under the mesh close up to the last knot, and pass your needle and netting silk through the bead, which fixes it on the knot; repeat the same wherever you wish to place a bead. This netting may be done either round or open.



## DIAMOND KNITTING.

*For a Quilt Border.*

Cast on 57 stitches, 10 on each side are for the border, and are always plain knitting. Knit the border, knit 1 stitch, bring the cotton forward, slip 1 stitch, knit 1, and pull the slipped stitch over it, knit 7, knit 2 taken together, bring the cotton forward, and repeat from the border: your number of stitches should always be the same. Back row, knit the border stitches, and rib the rest; *every* back row is the same. Knit to where you decreased last, bring the cotton forward, slip 1 stitch, knit 1, and pull the slipped stitch over it, knit 5 stitches, decrease by taking 2 stitches in 1, bring the cotton forward, knit 3, repeat

the last 12 stitches to the border. Back row. You are to continue increasing and decreasing in the same manner until you have only 3 stitches between the increases, then decrease at the sides of the diamond which you have made by increasing, and increase on each side before and after the decrease. You will now have enough of the pattern done to see how to proceed.

Observe, that when you have only 3 stitches at the top of the diamond you have been decreasing, and the back row is done, you begin to decrease the other diamond. Also, that after the 1st diamond is done, your greatest number of plain stitches between the decrease will be 5.

## BORDER FOR A TABLE COVER.

Cast on 90 stitches. Knit the 1st stitch, bring the thread forward, slip a stitch, knit 2 taken together, bring the thread forward, slip a stitch, &c. to the end of the row, where you will find but one stitch to knit after the last slipped stitch. Continue the pattern (observing to begin every row with one plain knitted stitch) until you have enough in length, then cast off.

This border, in crimson cotton or German lambs'-wool, is a nice finish to a dark cloth cover.

## BORDER AND FRINGE.

*In 2 colors; for a Table Cover or Shawl.*

Cast on 28 stitches with the first color. Knit 2 stitches with the 2nd color, knit 2 stitches with the 1st color, 2 with the 2nd, 2 with the 1st, and continue the same to the end of the row, which will be 2 stitches of the 1st color. Begin the next row by knitting 2 stitches of the 1st color, pass the thread forward, place it under the thumb of the left hand, pass the 2nd color back and knit 2 stitches, continue the same to the end of the row, and then begin again at the 2nd row, only observing to knit the 2nd color over the 1st and the 1st over the 2nd. After 2 more rows, reverse the colors again.

When you have a sufficient length, cast off 20 stitches, and unravel 8 for the Fringe.



## LEGGINGS.

*Two ivory needles and rather fine lambs'-wool are required.*

Cast on 44 stitches, knit 7 rows, then knit 2 inches, knitting and ribbing 2 stitches alternately; knit 8 rows, continue plain knitting and increase at the beginning and ending of every 4th row; when you have 60 stitches knit 4 rows, then decrease in the same proportion as you increased, until you have but 52 stitches; knit 6 rows, and finish to match the top. Sew them up.

## NIGHT-CAP.

*French Pattern.*

Cast 2 stitches on each of 4 needles, knit round increasing them to 4, next round increase 1 on each needle and make seams of the centre stitches. Knit round increasing 1 stitch on each side of the seam (leaving 3 stitches between the 2 that are increased) on each needle. When your cap is large enough round, leave off seaming and knit round until the cap is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a yard long : make the end like the beginning.

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LAMBS'-WOOL SLEEVE.

Cast on each of 3 needles 18 or 24 stitches according to the size of the sleeve wished for ;

knit and rib 3 stitches alternately until the sleeve is about 3 inches long: Then take coarser needles and coarser lambs'-wool and knit plain until the sleeve is nearly long enough, and finish by ribbing it again for about an inch and a half.

BABY'S LAMBS'-WOOL CAP.

Cast on 60 stitches. Knit 3 or 4 rows plain. Knit about 20 turns in double knitting; this will make it 14 inches in length and 7 inches in depth. Knit 12 turns plain and 10 turns double knitting. Knit 2 or 3 turns plain knitting, reducing the number of stitches so as to form the crown. Fasten it up a little way behind, turn back the first

part of double knitting, and run a ribbon through it.

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BRIOCHE OR MOORISH CUSHION.

*Choose any number of colored wools, or if preferred, two that contrast well. Two needles No. 12.*

Cast on 60 stitches, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit 1 (by this you increase by a loop-stitch), bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit 1; repeat these stitches to the end of the row. 2nd row: bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit the loop made last row with the next stitch, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit the loop and stitch together; repeat these stitches to the end of the row. Knit



6 more rows in the same manner, the stitch is the same throughout. Fasten on the 2nd color, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit 1, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit 1. Now instead of continuing the row, turn back. Bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit 1, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit 1. Continue to increase the number you slip and knit by 4 every time, until all the 60 have been knitted. Knit 8 rows of the 1st color, and proceed as before. Twelve of these divisions will make the cushion large enough. The following succession of colors with dark stripes between is very pretty; green, lilac, yellow, blue, white, and scarlet.

Sew it up at the side. Net a fringe with

double coarse lambs'-wool to the narrow part, and run in a string to tie it tightly together under the fringe. Make a round cushion, and cover it with the knitting.



#### SINGLE CROCHET STITCH.

*Shades of German wool are the prettiest.*

With a good-sized ivory crochet-needle, make a chain of 50 loops, place the first stitch behind the last, pass your needle through it, put your wool round your needle and pull it through both stitches; this will join the two ends together, then pass your needle through the next stitch, catch the wool on your needle, pull it through the stitch and through the loop on your needle;

continue the same round and round, varying the shades, until your muffatee is two inches deep, then begin the following pattern:—

*Muffatee stitch.*

The only difference between this stitch and the previous one is, that instead of passing your needle through the upper edge or side of the stitch, you pass it through the under one. This is the stitch generally used for mittens, baby's shoes, gaiters, gloves, &c.

Finish your muffatee with an equal depth of the first pattern.

The beauty of crochet work depends on its being done evenly, and the loops not drawn too tight.

## DOUBLE CROCHET STITCH.

Begin as in single crochet; when you have pulled the silk or wool through the foundation stitch, keep it on your needle so as to have two stitches, catch the silk at the back (without passing your needle through any loop or stitch), and pull the silk through both the stitches on your needle; by this, you do two rounds at once.

This stitch is very pretty for bags: the foundation should be a chain of from 80 to 120 stitches.

For directions to work with different colors, see "Gentleman's Cap."

## PLAIN DOUBLE CROCHET STITCH PURSE.

Begin with a chain of 8 loops; crochet round, increasing 1 stitch by making a chain stitch after each stitch; crochet 1 round without increasing; continue to increase 8 stitches in every other round until you have 80 or 100 stitches according to the size of the netting silk; no further increase will be required.

If the purse is intended to be a long one, when you come to the opening you must crochet backwards and forwards in *rows* instead of *rounds*. To avoid losing 1 stitch in every row, you must make a chain stitch before beginning the row.

The opposite end may be finished either

square or round; if square, it should have a fringe; if round, you must decrease (which is done by missing a loop) in the same proportion as you increased.



#### OPEN CROCHET PURSE.

*A steel needle and middling-sized silk are required.*

Make a chain of 8 stitches, and crochet round, making a chain stitch after each stitch, until you have 32 stitches; crochet 1 round without increase, then begin the open pattern as follows: Make 3 chain stitches, pass the needle through the next stitch of the foundation, crochet it in double crochet stitch; repeat this all round. In the future

rounds make 5 chain stitches, and pass the needle through the centre stitch of the festoon.



#### GENTLEMAN'S CAP.

##### *Double crochet stitch.*

*This cap may be made either with German lambs'-wool or 3 ply fleecy. A coarse ivory crochet needle is required; the colors may be varied at the pleasure of the worker; for brevity's sake only three are named: viz. dark brown, scarlet, and light green.*

Make a chain, rather longer than the circumference of the cap required, with brown wool, join the ends together as directed

in double crochet stitch, and crochet 3 rounds.

Prepare for working with the scarlet wool by fastening it on a few stitches before you want to use it in the following manner:— Place the wool along the first finger of the left hand, crochet 1 brown stitch, passing the needle *over* the scarlet wool, in the next stitch pass it *under*, and proceed in this manner until you want it; then keep the brown out of sight in a similar way. Whenever you work with more than one color, this must be strictly attended to, or the color you are not using will hang in loops at the back of your work.

Crochet 3 brown and 2 scarlet stitches alternately for 3 rounds. Crochet 3 rounds



of brown: fasten on the scarlet again for another stripe and make the spots green. Continue thus to vary the colors until the cap is about 6 inches long; then begin to decrease for the top of the cap by passing the needle through 2 stitches at once after every 6 stitches for one round: then after every 5 stitches; and so on until you have very few stitches left. Fasten off with a cross stitch needle and sew on a tassel.

Crochet work may be done from any Berlin pattern. Pines are particularly pretty; and clouded wools and silks work in very nicely.

## TERMS USED IN KNITTING.

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*A turn* means two rows.

*To turn* means to change from plain to purl, or the reverse.

*A ridge* is formed by two rows when knitting with only two pins.

*A loop stitch* is formed by passing the thread before the needle, and, in *knitting* the next stitch, letting it take its usual place.

*To increase in knitting a Quilt*, care should always be taken to increase by knitting twice through the last stitch, which is done by knitting a stitch, and then, without taking out the needle, knitting a second at the back.

*To fasten on in knitting*. It is a secure fastening to lay the two ends contrary-wise to each other, and knit a few stitches with them both.

*To narrow or decrease* is to make small, to lessen, as in shaping a stocking.

*Ribbed stitch, purl stitch, turned, or seam stitch*, are all terms having the same meaning. A turned stitch is

made by bringing the cotton before the needle, and instead of putting the needle over the upper cotton, it is put under.

*To slip, take off, or pass a stitch*, is to change it from one needle to another without knitting it.

*To take under*, means to pass the right-hand needle through the stitch on the left-hand one, so as still to keep the same side of the stitch towards you.

*Welts* are the rounds of ribbed stitches done at the top of stockings, to prevent their rolling up.

*Cast off* means to end your work in the following manner : knit 2 stitches, pass the first over the second, and continue the same until you have but one left, which is finished by passing your cotton through it.

*To decrease* is to lessen the number of stitches by knitting 2 taken together.

*To increase, or make a double stitch*, is to knit one stitch in the usual way, then, without slipping out the left-hand needle, to pass the thread forward and knit a second stitch, putting the needle under the stitch. The thread must be put back when the stitch is finished.

*Hang on* means cast on.

*Bring the thread forward* means to pass it between the needles towards you.

*Cast over* is a term I believe sometimes used by knitters to signify, bring the cotton forward. I have only used it to express, bring the cotton over the needle, quite round.

*Round the needle* means the same as the last term.

*Reversed* means quite round the needle, the cotton being passed *over* the needle, and then carried back to its place.

*Together* means knit 2 stitches in 1.

*Set*, or *Tuft*, the bunches of cotton used in making some of the Fringes.

*To widen* means to increase.

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The netting meshes are numbered from the knitting needle gauge, as I am not aware there is any other rule for them.











