

them. You next double the three back breadths, and hollow them so as to fit the shoulder pieces; into which the whole is afterward to be set in as full and even as possible, the two front breadths reaching to the shoulder, and all the rest being set on to the back. At the distance of four nails from the shoulder pieces, plait in the back so as to fit the waist; and a band, of a sufficient length to encircle the person, is laid upon the folds behind, and drawn to the inside through two apertures cut on each side, and worked as button-holes; this band is fastened by buttons or hooks in front. Sometimes a riband-case is made on the inside, and strings run through it, which answers the same end. You next make the collar in the same manner as you prepared the shoulder-pieces, and set it on to the neck. These cloaks are trimmed in various ways. The arm-holes, when not in use, are concealed by pieces of the silk, three and a quarter nails in length, and half a nail in breadth, which are lined and set on to one side. They must have a row of piping set on all round. You may trim the fronts with a hem, one nail and three quarters deep, of velvet, cut crosswise; or, if you prefer it, you can substitute an edging of fur; but we think that velvet looks the most handsome and becoming. The cloak is sewed round the neck with silk cord of the same colour, and finished with tassels, or an ornamental clasp is adopted; either is suitable, and may be used at pleasure.

These cloaks are very elegant, when properly made. Sometimes they are furnished with capes of the same material, which are generally loose, and are found very convenient. They may be worn

as mantelets, without the cloak, and are made as follows :

Take a sheet of paper as large as you intend half the cape to be, and round off the corners so as to form it into a perfect circle ; double this, and from the straight side cut a small half round for the neck ; open the pattern, and from the front of the inner half circle double one side in a slanting direction, for the opening in front. No precise rule can be given ; but the paper must be so fitted to the person that the fronts may meet when the cape is worn. Having got your pattern correct, cut out the lining by it, and lastly the silk for the cape ; both, but especially the outside, must be cut crosswise. The lining and silk are to be neatly run together and then turned, and the back seam seamed up. The trimming of the cape must be the same as that of the cloak.

A BOY'S CAPE OR CLOAK.—This may be made of Scotch plaid or any other suitable material. You cut an entire circle, as large as you design the cloak to be ; in the centre of this, cut a small aperture, about twice the size of that required for the neck, and cut thence to the edge on one side ; this makes the opening for the front. Gather the neck into a band, hem the fronts on the outer edge, and the cloak is complete.

---

DRESSING TABLE COVERS.—These may be made of any material that is proper for the purpose. Fine diaper generally, but sometimes dimity and muslin are employed, or the table is covered with a kind of Marseilles quilting, which is prepared expressly

for the purpose. Sometimes the covers are merely hemmed round, but they look much neater if fringed, or bordered with a moderately full frill. Sometimes a worked border is set on. All depends upon taste and fancy. A neat and genteel appearance, in accordance with the furniture of the apartment, should be especially regarded.

**PINCUSHION COVERS.**—A large pincushion, having two covers belonging to it, should belong to each toilet table. The covers are merely a bag into which the cushion is slipped. They may be either worked or plain, and should have small tassels at each corner, and a frill or fringe all round.

**DINNER NAPKINS.**—These are of various materials: if cut from the piece, they must be hemmed at the ends the same as table-cloths. Large and small tray napkins, and knife-box cloths, are made in the same manner. The hemming of all these should be extremely neat. It is a pretty and light employment for very young ladies; and in this way habits of neatness and usefulness may be formed, which will be found very beneficial in after life.

KNITTING, NETTING, AND CROCHET WORK.

---

A

WINTER GIFT  
For Ladies;

BEING

INSTRUCTIONS IN KNITTING, NETTING,  
AND CROCHET WORK;

CONTAINING THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE

PATTERNS.

*FROM THE LATEST LONDON EDITION.*

REVISED AND ENLARGED

BY AN AMERICAN LADY.

---

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY J. & J. L. GIHON.

No. 98 Chestnut Street.

1850.



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## TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA.

It is customary amongst the German ladies to have at hand some light piece of work, with which they can at any time be employed. When passing the evening in one another's society, even when passing a morning visit, or after dinner at a dinner party, or while sipping coffee, or taking ices at the public gardens, they consider their *knitting or netting needles* an indispensable accompaniment. And there appears to be a charm in the occupation that promotes rather than impedes conversation.

Our American ladies will doubtless find the custom one worthy of imitation. Many an hour which would pass tediously if they were *forced* to find topics of conversation, may be whiled pleasantly and profitably away, by the assistance of some agreeable employment, which interests without engrossing the attention. The facility of carrying about almost all species of knitting and netting render them peculiarly well adapted to this purpose.

In the following little work, all the different species of knitting, netting, and crotchet, are so carefully explained, that a person totally unacquainted with their mysteries, may become a proficient with very slight pains. The most useful kinds of knitting, as well as the more fanciful, have been carefully inserted, and many new stitches are now offered to the ladies of America, with which we flatter ourselves, they have never before been acquainted.



### Explanation of the Terms used in Knitting.

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*, sometimes called *making a stitch*, sometimes *lapping over the thread*, 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 lap 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, or slip and bind*, 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 or narrow*, 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.

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

# A WINTER GIFT

FOR LADIES.

---

## KNITTING, NETTING, AND CROCHET WORK.

---

FOUR BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS

### *Of Lace Edgings for Collars, Dresses, &c.*

By means of the following directions every lady can provide herself with lace edgings of the most durable kinds, and without either much expense or trouble. These laces, when knit with fine *thread* and small needles, are exceedingly pretty. When they are intended for common wear, or to trim the bottom of petticoats, they should be knit with needles of the ordinary size, and coarse cotton. They wash well, and wear a long time. After a little practice, a great facility in knitting them is acquired, and the work progresses with a rapidity which young beginners are apt to despair of obtaining.

Cast on 8 stitches.—1st row,—take off the first stitch without knitting it, knit plain the 2 next, lap in the thread once, take off 1 stitch, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, lap in the thread twice, knit 1, lap in the thread twice, knit 1.

2nd row—knit plain 2 stitches, seam 1 and put



back your thread, knit 2, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 2, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 3.

3rd row,—take off the first stitch, knit 2, lap in the thread, take off 1, knit 1, slip and bind, knit the rest.

4th row—knit the two first, slip and bind, knit and slip and bind until only 7 stitches are on the left hand needle and 1 on the other, knit 3, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit the rest.

Cast on 11 stitches.—1st row,—take off the first stitch, knit 2, lap in the thread, take off 1, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, lap in the thread, take off 1, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, lap in thread twice, knit 1, lap in the thread twice, knit 1.

2nd row,—knit 2, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 2, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 2, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 2, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 3.

3rd row,—take off 1, knit 2, lap in the thread, take off 1, knit 1, slip and bind, knit 1, lap in the thread, take off 1, knit 1, slip and bind, knit the rest.

4th row,—knit 2, slip and bind, knit and slip and bind until only 10 stitches are on the left hand needle and 1 on the other, knit 3, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 2, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit the rest.

Cast on 11 stitches.—1st row,—knit 3, make 1, narrow 1, knit 1, make 1, narrow 1, make 2, narrow 1, knit 1.

2nd row,—knit 3, seam 1, and put back your



thread, knit 2, make 1, narrow 1, knit 1, make 1, narrow 1, knit 1.

3rd row,—knit 3, make 1, narrow 1, knit 1, make 1, narrow 1, knit 4.

4th row,—knit 2, slip and bind, knit 4, make 1, narrow 1, knit 1, make 1, narrow 1, knit 1.

Cast on 7 stitches.—1st row,—take off 1 stitch, knit 2, lap in the thread once, narrow 1, lap in the thread twice, narrow 1.

2nd row,—make 1 stitch, knit 2, seam 1, put back your thread, knit 1, lap in the thread once, narrow 1, knit 2.

3rd row,—take off 1, knit 2, lap in the thread once, narrow 1, lap in the thread twice, narrow 1, lap in the thread twice, narrow 1.

4th row—make 1, knit 2, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 2, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 1, lap in the thread once, narrow 1, knit 2.

5th row,—take off 1, knit 2, lap in the thread once, narrow 1, knit 7.

6th row,—knit 8, lap in the thread once, narrow 1, knit 2.

7th row,—take off 1, knit 2, lap in the thread once, narrow 1, lap in the thread twice, narrow 1, lap in the thread twice, narrow 1, lap in the thread twice, narrow 1, knit 1.

8th row,—knit 3, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 2, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 2, seam 1 and put back your thread, knit 1, lap in the thread once, narrow 1, knit 2.

9th row,—take off 1, knit 2, lap in the thread once, narrow 1, knit 10.

10th row,—knit and slip and bind 8, leaving 6 on the other needle, then knit 2, lap in the thread once, narrow 1, knit 2.

---

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 for-

ward, 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.

---

BABY'S 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.

---

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



neel, 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 two 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 two 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 two brown slipped stitches are to be over the centre of the four blue ones ; this you must be careful to observe, so that four 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 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> stitch between two stitches; knit a plain round; take up a stitch before the stitch you made, and another after it; continue making two 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 sit 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.



## 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.

---

 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 skeins of German lambs'-wool are used for each muffatee; the two first and two last skeins 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.

## 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 two 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 1 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 to-

gether, 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 four.

---

#### 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 skeins 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.



## 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.

## 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 long-

er, 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.

## D'OYLEYS.

*Two needles are required.*

Cast on 86 stitches, knit a row of two stitches plain and two 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 four 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 ten stitches on each side form the border, and are always the same pattern knit the next three rows plain, except the border; then repeat the first row of this pattern; knit 3 rows; the border as before. 3rd row, begin with the cotton forward, knit two in one, 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 two 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.



## 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 one plain round; then knit one 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 two 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 first 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. Two large wooden pins are required. It takes 2 pounds and a half 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 skeins 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 one stitch in five, 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 one 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 knit-

ting throughout; with the other stitches begin double knitting, 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.

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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.

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PINCUSHION COVER. LEAF PATTERN.

*This pattern is 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 one, taking it at the back, purl 2, pass the cotton back, slip one stitch, knit one, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one; knit 6; bring the cotton forward, knit one, this increases two loop-stitches; repeat this all round. You will find you have increased one stitch in every 15. 2nd round; begin with the cotton forward, purl 2 stitches, knit one, taking it at the back, purl 2, slip one, knit one, 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) one stitch sooner each time, *i. e.* knitting 5, then 4, then 3, then 2, then one, instead of six stitches as mentioned in the first round. You will then have six 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 pincushion.

---

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 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 careful 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.

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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. R. 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 the last row, and the next stitch long too, 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.

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

## SINGLE DIAMOND NETTING.

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

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## 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.

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## NIGHT STOCKING.

*Four needles required.*

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

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## 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.

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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.

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## 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 1. 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.

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## 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.

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## DOUBLE NETTING FOR A MITTEN.

Begin on the 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 one stitch with the pink, put the needle down with 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 silk twice 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 three 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 two 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 half 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.

\* 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.



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 3d 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 HANDKERCHIEF.

*The middle should be one color, the border plain or shaded; Two ounces of white wool, and half an 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.

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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.

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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 half 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 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.

## 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.

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

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 between 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.

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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 first 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.

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## 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, 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.

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#### 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.

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#### 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.

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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.

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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 three-fourths 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.

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#### 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.

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#### 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 crotchet work depends on its being done evenly, and the loops not drawn too tight.

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DOUBLE CROCHET STITCH.

Begin as in single crotchet; 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.



## PLAIN DOUBLE CROCHET STITCH PURSE.

Begin with a chain of 8 loops; crotchet round, increasing 1 stitch by making a chain stitch after each stitch; crotchet 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 crotchet 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.

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 OPEN CROCHET PURSE.

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

Make a chain of 8 stitches, and crotchet round, making a chain stitch after each stitch, until you have 32 stitches; crotchet 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, crotchet it in double crotchet 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 crotchet stitch.*

*This cap may be made either with German lambs'-wool or 3-ply fleecy. A coarse ivory crotchet 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 crotchet, stitch and crotchet 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, crotchet one 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.

Crotchet 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.

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#### SHOE AND STOCKING SOCKS.

For holes, set up sixty-six stitches, (for the figure below 65). The ancles 36 rows deep (either ribbed like a stocking, or with the figure below), of which 5 rows of holes, 2 plain rows being between each row of holes. After the ancle commence 2 stripes of the figure for the instep, leaving the rest of the stitches on the other needle, without working. Work the instep the length of 9 complete figures, then leave that needle, and work the back of the sock with zephyr worsted, making 12 stitches at each end of the needle, for the straps. First 2 plain rows the whole breadth, then 2 rows inverted, then two plain rows, then a row of holes, then 2 plain rows, then 2 inverted, taking off 12 stitches at each end for the straps by slipping and binding. Then make the heel by 4 plain rows and 2 inverted alternately till the fourth plain stripe, when there should be 37 stitches; at the first row of the stripe narrow 3 stitches each side of the centre stitch, then three more plain rows, then an inverted stripe, then narrow 2 stitches each side of the centre stitch, then 3 more plain rows, then put the stitches on 2 needles and slip and bind them together for the heel. Then take 50 stitches (or more) along the heel for

the sole, then 2 plain rows, then narrow 1 stitch each side, and afterwards narrow every other row till each side 30 stitches remain. The first plain stripe 6 rows, all the others 4, and 2 inverted between each. After the fourth inverted stripe commence knitting plain rows from the instep for the toe, knitting all around plain and inverted stripes alternately, till the first row of the fourth plain stripe of the toe, then at that first row narrow 1 every seventh stitch. At the next first row of the plain stripe, narrow 1 every sixth stitch—in the next every fifth—so on, 1 less each time, till there are 5 inverted stripes, then narrow every other row, at 1 stitch less between each time, till only 16 stitches remain, then divide on two needles, and slip and bind them together, finishing the sock. And sew up the sock each side on the wrong side.

*The Figure.*

1st row—seam 2 stitches, slip one and bind, make 7 stitches, narrow 1.

2nd row—seam 2, knit 14, narrow 1.

3rd row—seam 2, slip and bind, knit 11, narrow 1.

4th row—seam 2, slip and bind, knit 9, narrow 1.

Then commence again the same.

ANOTHER TOP OF SOCKS.

Knit 3 stitches, make 1, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, narrow.



## SOCKS WITHOUT SHOE AND STOCKING.

Set up 60 stitches.

6 white rows increasing 1 stitch on the right side forming at the sixth white row 63 stitches. The beginning at the toe 1 red stitch, 5 white, 3 red, 3 white, 4 red, 2 white, 5 red, 1 white, making the first red stitch straight down. Then 4 rows of plain red working right on both the right and wrong side and narrowing 1 stitch on each wrong side. Then four white the same. Then again 4 red the same. Then plain white row, without narrowing and on wrong side as if on right. Then the holes without narrowing. White one row taking 2 stitches and passing the third in front, then plain row on the right side, then another row of holes the same as above. Then one row plain red on the right side. Then a row plain red on the wrong as if on the right side, taking up a stitch in the middle of the red and knitting it at the toe. Then a plain row of red on the right side. Then on the wrong side as if on the right 26 stitches on 1 needle, then leave it at the heel side and with third needle the rest, and take up a row at the toe a second stitch red close on the white. Then a plain row white on the right side, then back again to the toe on the wrong side as if on the right, and take up third stitch white at the white close to the red nearest to the needle. Then another plain row white on the right side, then back again to the toe on the wrong side as if on the right and take up a stitch white next to the red row furthest from the needle. Then a plain row on the

right side, then back again on wrong as if on right side and take up a stitch red next to white. Then another plain row, then back again as if on right side, and take up another red stitch. Then a row on the right side 5 red 1 white. Then on the wrong side 4 red 2 white. Then a row 3 red and 3 white. Then a row on red 5 white. Then 4 rows white right and wrong alternately. Then 4 rows on the right and wrong sides as if on the right. Then on the right side 1 row plain. Then a row of holes on the wrong side. Then 4 rows on right and wrong sides as if on the right. Then 4 rows right and wrong alternately. Then a row 1 stitch red 5 white beginning at the toe. Then 3 white, 3 red, then 4 red, 2 white, then 1 white and 5 red. Then 4 red rows right and wrong as if on the right side, second and fourth rows narrowing at the toe. Then 4 rows white exactly the same. Then on the right side from the toe 1 row, red increasing at the heel 26 stitches. Then on the wrong side knit as if on the right and narrow at the toe. Then 2 rows as if on the right side and narrow at the toe. Then on the right 1 plain white row. Then holes on the wrong side, then a plain row on the right side, then a row of holes on the wrong side, then red on the right side, then on the wrong as if on the right and taking up a stitch at the toe in the middle of the red, then red on the right side, then on wrong as if right taking up a stitch. The same with white, second row taking up a stitch on white close to the red, and fourth take up 1 white close to the other red, then red as before and taking up red stitch just under beginning of points. Then 5 red 1 white, then 4 red, 2 white,

then 3 red, 3 white, 1 red, 5 white, then six plain rows white taking up at the heel one stitch each time. Then slip and bind. Then for the ankle take up all the stitches on a line with those on the needle, put them all on 1 needle, making in all 72 stitches. Then work two plain rows white. Then on the right side as if on the wrong 1 row, then on the wrong as if on the right 1 row. Then 2 plain rows. Then on the right as if on the wrong, then on the wrong as if on the right. Then on the right side a row of holes. Then on the wrong side as if on the right, then on the right as if on the wrong. Then 3 plain rows, then on the right as if on the wrong, then on the wrong as if on the right. Then on the right side begin holes 2 plain stitches, 3 holes, then go back plain on the wrong, and so on till ten rows of holes, then a plain row. Then red on the wrong side as if on the right, then on the right as if on the wrong, then a double row of holes as in the foot. Then slip and bind. Then slip and bind the 2 sides of the sole together. Then sew up the back and the toe.

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MITTS WITH THE FIGURE ON THE BACK OF THE HAND,  
AND HOLES INSIDE AND IN THE THUMB.

*Left Hand.* Set up 72 stitches (or for a very small hand 66). 3 plain and 3 seam stitches for the wrist about 30 deep. In the thumb, first 3 increasing rows every other row, then every fifth, (that is 4 rows alike) till widened 25 rows. Take off 27 including seams. Make 11 stitches afterwards



Then next row plain. Narrow twice, a plain row between. First row of holes in the hand after 1 plain row. First hole in the thumb at the plain row after the thumb is widened 5 stitches. Then 3 plain rows between each row of the holes. On the left hand 1 plain stitch between thumb and beginning of figure on the back of the hand.

*On the Right Hand* corresponding stitch. After taking up thumb stitches, narrow thumb every time till 28 stitches remain. Length of thumb about 22 rows of holes. Length of mitt from the thumb to the end 12 rows of holes.

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PLAIN MITT.

Set up 80 stitches. Between seams on the backs 9 stitches and 8 stitches, and 2 stitches for each seam except the seams for thumb. The rest as above except narrow thumb every other row and till 30 stitches remain.

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A PAIR OF GLOVES LARGE MEN'S SIZE.

*Purse Silk—21 Skeins.*

*Left Hand.* Set up 104 stitches. The wrist with the figure as above. Depth of wrist, 8 complete figures. Width the same. Afterwards 1 plain row. Then 4 plain stitches, 1 inverted, widen 1, another inverted (for thumb), 14 plain, 2 inverted for seam stitches, 11 plain, 2 inverted, 10 plain, 2

inverted, 12 plain, 2 inverted. Then plain till back again to the thumb. The first 6 increasing rows of the thumb every other row. Then increase only every fifth row till thumb increased 37 stitches wide. (The increasing made by making a stitch through the stitch next to the 2 inverted ones, widening between the 2 inverted ones; though the first increasing is by making a stitch of the loop each side of the plain stitch which is at the commencement of the thumb between the two inverted.) Then take off on a thread the 37 stitches with the 2 inverted, instead of increasing again. When the thumb is 29 wide, knit the 4 stitches before the inverted and take the 39 off on a thread which tie. Then make 13 stitches next to the 4, then knit 4 more stitches on that needle. Then continue the round as before. Then knit another row. Then knit the 4 stitches before the thumb, then narrow 1 stitch, then knit the other stitches, narrow the one before the 4 after the thumb. Continue the row. Next row without narrowing. The next row narrow as before. Then about 23 rows without narrowing. Then for the little finger, after knitting the 2 inverted before the last seam take off 26 stitches on a thread (there being 12 each side of the last 2 inverted) then make 13 stitches, put 2 stitches on that needle, continue the row and leave off inverting there. Make 1 row plain. Then the first of the 13, and at the last of the narrow 13. The next row without narrowing. The next row narrow as before. Then 2 plain rows. Then after making second seam take off 31 stitches on a thread and make 13 stitches. 1 row plain. The next narrow between the fingers.

Then plain row. Then narrow again. Next row plain. Then after the half of first seam take off 33 stitches (one of which being one of the inverted stitches). Then make 13. 1 row plain. Then at the 13 narrow as before. Then 1 row plain, then narrow again, then plain and so on till the finger is only 39 stitches, which divide equally on three needles. Then knit till nearly right length. Then at the second stitch of each needle narrow every other row till 8 stitches remain on each needle. Then narrow every row till 3 stitches on each needle, then finish it off by sewing them together, running the silk through each loop. \* Then the thumb—Take the stitches off the thread, and of those between the finger and thumb take up 18. Then begin to knit at back seam, put 2 stitches on needle after each seam—2 rows plain—then narrow between the fingers next to the 2 stitches each side of the needle—next row plain—next narrow and so on till 42 stitches remain. When of right length finish off as before. For the other fingers—1 plain row, then narrow between the fingers in the same way; making second finger 38 stitches wide. Third finger 36 wide, and little finger 33 stitches wide.

*For the Right Hand.* The same, except after the wrist, commence the seam at the side of the hand *first* instead of those for the thumb, which will make it thus: after the 4 plain stitches, 2 inverted, then 12 plain, then 2 inverted, then 10 plain, 2 inverted, then 11 plain, then 2 inverted, then 14 plain, then 1 inverted, then widen 1, 1 plain, widen another, 1 inverted to form the thumb. Then plain till the side seam again, and so on.



N. B. Do not forget to continue the side seam all through the little fingers.

After setting up, knit first 6 stitches with both ends of silk. For smaller hand set up 91 stitches.

THE END.