

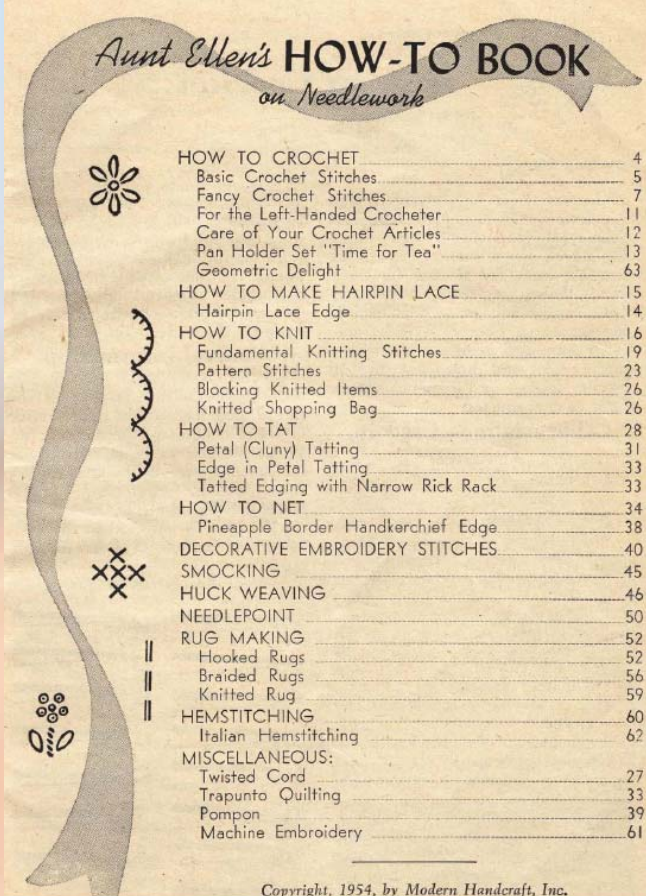


Tatting via Workbasket

A look at tatting over time

Why Workbasket?

- An American original craft magazine with a 61-year track history: 671 issues, over 700 tatting patterns.
- Feb/Mar 1996 (last Workbasket), sold to KC Publishing Inc. who changed the magazine to Flower and Garden Crafts.
- Workbasket Magazine was originally 'Aunt Martha's Workbasket, Home and Needlecraft for Pleasure and Profit' 1st published in Oct 1935, just after the Great Depression (Aug 1929–Mar 1933).
- Workbasket supplied people with the patterns to make things for themselves which was just what was needed at that time.
- Catered to all the crafts, each month had patterns for crochet, knitting, quilting, embroidery, tatting, etc.
- Content focus changed over time, but the way they wrote the patterns stayed the same. We have so many ways now to notate stitches (see [Georgia's 2004 article](#)).
- Tatting pattern publications seemed to peak in the 1960s.

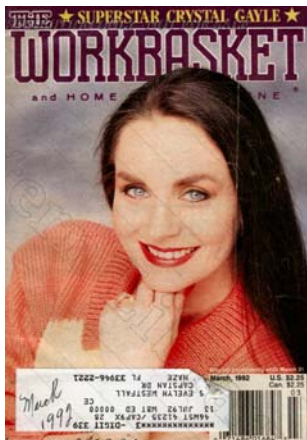
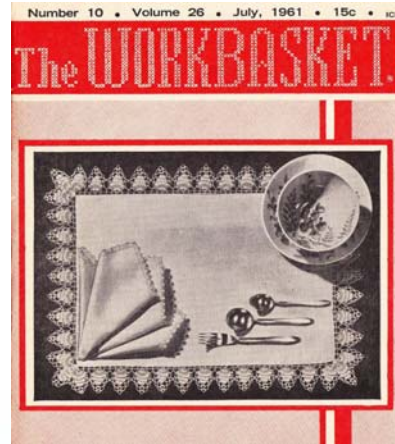


Aunt Ellen's **HOW-TO BOOK**
on Needlework

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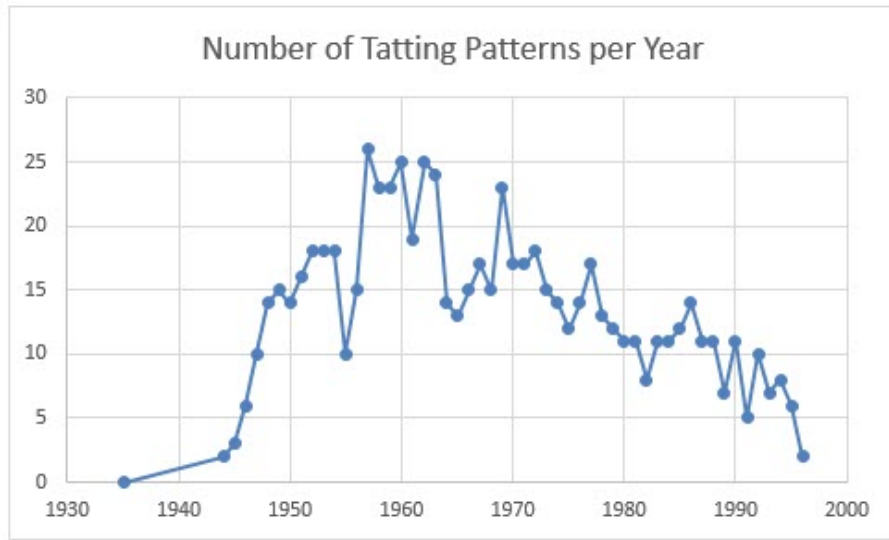
Copyright, 1954, by Modern Handcraft, Inc.

Samples: 1935, 1955, 1961, 1968, 1972, 1976, & 1992



- Covers – Changed from project focus to women sporting projects.
- Price changes for above years+ - \$0.15 (1935), \$0.25 (1968), \$0.50 (1976), \$0.60 – \$0.75 (1981), \$1.00 (1984), \$1.50 (Jan 1990), \$1.95 (Oct 1990), \$2.25 (Jul 1991, Mar 1992), \$2.95 (Aug 1992, Feb/Mar 1996).
- Page style – 2 color until sometime in 1964.
- Page count for some above years - 1935 (16 pages), 1955 (64 pages), 1968 (121 pages), 1972 (45 pages), 1976 (45 pages), 1992 (87 pages).

Tatting in the Workbasket



*Graph is strictly the number of patterns.

This chart seems to suggest a decline in tatting, however, because the number of pages per issue or publication rate were not taken into account, this can only be a presumption.

1944 – First issues with tatting:

- Jan – How to tat, Lesson 1.
- Feb – Lesson 2 on How To Tat.
- Apr – Tatted Edgings, five different one-shuttle designs.
- Sep – Third installment of a lesson on two-color tatting (frivolite).

The data used was copied off the Internet (06/14/2011 n2 Imagination Design). It may be from this 1993 publication by Rebecca Hollenbaugh Workbasket: 45 years of tatting patterns "A list of tatting patterns in Workbasket magazine from its beginning through December 1990, arranged by subject."

See also: <http://www.bellaonline.com/articles/art31198.asp>

Tatting Instructions - 1944 Jan & Feb

HOW TO TAT Lesson I

Tatting, like knitting, is an ancient needlecraft practiced in Europe and the Far East for centuries. It is made with one or more shuttles, or a shuttle and ball. The shuttle with a sharp, blade-like "pick" at one end is the most practical type. This pick is used to draw the thread through a picot when joinings are made. If you use a shuttle without a pick, it will be necessary to use a pin each time, thus slowing up your work. The ends of the shuttle should be tight enough that the thread will not unwind if the shuttle is dropped.

In the center of the shuttle, between the blades, is a bobbin. Tie thread into the bobbin hole and fill the bobbin by wrapping smoothly and evenly with thread until the bobbin is filled. Do not fill it so full that thread projects beyond the blades of the shuttle. For practice work any coarse mercerized crochet cotton, No. 20 or No. 30, may be used. This size thread would make tatting of a good weight for a linen guest towel. Use finer thread for daintier work. It should be a thread which is tightly twisted and without knots or rough spots. Tatting consists of a series of "running knots," or stitches, which are usually drawn into rings, therefore the thread must be one which will slip readily through the knots.

Refer to the diagrams for the correct hand positions. Unwind about 15" of thread from the shuttle. Hold the shuttle between thumb and 1st finger of right hand (Fig. 1); grasp thread end between thumb and 1st finger of left hand as shown in Fig. 1.

Spread out the middle and little fingers of the left hand and bring the thread over the middle finger, around the little finger, and back between the thumb and 1st finger, as shown in Fig. 2. This forms the ring upon which the stitches are worked. Another view of this ring is given in Fig. 3.

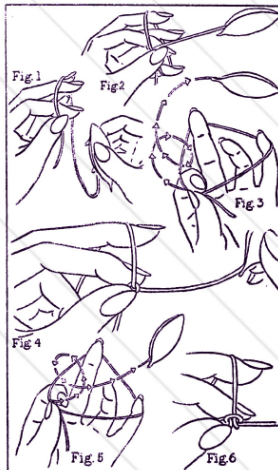
Each tatting stitch is really made up of two stitches, one purled to the right and one to the left. These two stitches form what is called a double (d). Fig. 4 shows the 1st half of a double and Fig. 6 the 1st and 2nd halves; that is, the complete double. If directions read

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued from Page 3)

"3 ds," it would mean three stitches like the one shown in Fig. 6.

To make the 1st half of a double, refer to Fig. 3. With the shuttle, follow the path of the arrows; that is, throw the thread to the LEFT of the ring, thrust the shuttle DOWN through the center of the ring and up between the ring and thread on the left.



The next step is very important for if you do it correctly you will have a slip knot; if not, a hard knot which will not slip on the ring will result.

Bunch the fingers of the left hand together, allowing the ring to collapse, and pull the shuttle out towards the right until the thread is taut. Holding the shuttle thread taut, slowly raise the middle finger of the left hand (Fig. 4). This will expand the ring and also draw the slip knot into position against the left thumb nail. The knot should lie along the top of the shuttle thread as shown in Fig. 4. Test to see if it is a slip knot by drawing the shuttle thread tightly back and forth through it.

For the 2nd part of the double, refer to Fig. 5. Hold the 1st half of double in place at end of thumb nail. With the shuttle, follow the path of the arrows; that is, bring the thread to the RIGHT, thrust the shuttle UP through the ring from the outside (left side of ring) going between the left side of ring and thread. Throw a slip knot in the same way as given before; bunch the fingers of the left hand together, allowing the ring to collapse, draw the shuttle to the right until the thread is taut, then slowly raise the middle finger of the left hand, thus expanding the ring and throwing the slip knot in place beside the 1st one (Fig. 6). This completes a double. Test it by pulling the shuttle thread back and forth.

Practice making doubles, drawing each stitch against the previous one. When you can make doubles easily you may experiment a little. Make 12 or more doubles, then pull the shuttle thread tight to form a ring. Lesson II will appear in the next issue of The WORKBASKET.

Cook liver first over high temperature to sear. This keeps in the juices. Then lower heat.

VICTORY STRIPE AFGHAN OR BABY ROBE

To augment general knitting directions, we will explain some of the terms used in lacework to help you in knitting laces and fancy stitches.

To slip a stitch knitwise (sl 1 st knitwise), insert the right-hand needle in the stitch as though it were to be knitted and slip the stitch onto the right-hand needle. If a stitch is to be slipped purlwise (sl 1 st purlwise), insert the right-hand needle in the stitch as if it were to be purled and slip the stitch onto the right-hand needle.

To make an over (o) before a knitted stitch, bring the yarn to the front of the work, over the right-hand needle, and knit the next stitch in the usual way. If the stitch following the over is to be purled, bring the yarn to the front, over the needle, and under the needle to the front again; then purl the next stitch. The over forms a loop on the needle and will be knitted or purled as a stitch in

(Continued on Page 7)

HOW TO TAT Lesson II

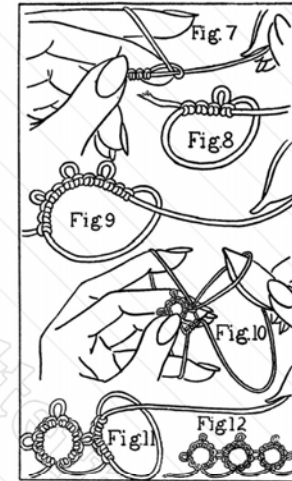
In your last WORKBASKET, instructions were given for making the tatting stitches which are called doubles. If you can make doubles you are ready to proceed with Lesson II.

The dainty effect of tatting depends on the lacy loops called picots. A picot (p) is the 1st half of a double which, instead of being drawn up against the preceding stitch, is held by the thumb nail on the shuttle thread at a distance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the preceding stitch. The thumb has been moved back in Fig. 7 to show 3 doubles, and a picot just made. In working, the thumb would actually cover the 3 ds and open part of picot until the 2nd half of double has been made. By drawing shuttle thread after completing this double, the doubles will meet and a picot loop will appear on the ring as in Fig. 8. The double made in forming the picot is considered part of the next group of doubles. If directions say, "3 ds, picot, 3 ds," make 3 ds, make a picot (this will require 1 d), and then make 2 more ds to complete the second group of 3 ds.

Practice doubles and picots until you can make them readily. Then make a ring. Keep thread to back of shuttle for ease in working. Work 3 ds, picot (p), 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds (Fig. 9). Keeping thumb nail on last double worked, draw gently on shuttle until the ring is completely closed and the last double made touches the first double of ring. Fig. 9 shows a ring partly closed.

*About $\frac{1}{4}$ " from ring just made, begin a new ring. Make 3 ds, then join this ring to the preceding ring. With the pick, draw ring thread up through last picot of preceding ring (Fig. 10), slip the shuttle through the loop, pull work up close to picot with fingers of left hand (Fig. 11), work 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, and draw up to form a second ring. Continue from * for length desired. Your edging will look like Fig. 12.

When it becomes necessary to join a new thread, tie it to the old thread at the base of last ring made. Use a



square knot and leave ends long enough that they will not pull loose.

A future WORKBASKET will give an explanation of terms used in tatting directions, and directions for four lacy edges with an insertion to match any of them. The insertion may also be used as an edging. All of these are made with one shuttle. In a later issue there will be instructions for tatting with a shuttle and ball and two shuttles, and further directions for tatted articles.

NEXT MONTH

The next transfer brings a quaint picture to be embroidered, and cross-stitch Dutch motifs for panholders and luncheon sets.

For baby there will be a crocheted set of jacket, hood and booties; also in crochet there will be a dainty medallion for table cloth, bedspread and many small items.

The quilt is an all-over pieced and applique design.

Patterns: Apr 1944

For a sandwich filler, mix peanut butter with ground fruits, honey, jam, marmalade or shredded carrots.

To decorate the tops of cakes, place a cutout paper doily on top and sift confectioner's sugar over it. Remove the doily, leaving a lovely design.

Use a discarded table cloth for aprons to wear while doing the laundry.

Keep matches, eggs, salt, fruit juice, and rubber away from silver as they will tarnish it.

Try cooking scrambled eggs in a double boiler. They cook more uniformly than in a frying pan.

Store knives in a rack to preserve the cutting edge and to make them easy to find.

A straight pin punched through the side of a cork in novelty salt and pepper shakers will prevent it from being pressed in too far.

For hard-to-clean bean pots, try a pinch of soda in the pot, fill with hot water, and put into the oven for an hour or two.

For a stopper that will not stick in a glue bottle, use a piece of candle.

A little vinegar added to the water in which table glasses are rinsed will make them shine.

For cleaning artificial flowers, place them in a paper bag with a tablespoon of salt and shake.

To keep silk or other slippery material from sliding to the floor when sewing on it, pin troweling over the extension of the sewing machine.

To keep baked apples from falling apart, place them in muffin tins to bake.

TATTED EDGINGS

All of these edgings and the insertion are made with one shuttle. Use mercerized crochet cotton in white or colors or use variegated thread.

No. 30 is suggested for linen towel edgings. Use finer thread for daintier work.

Edge No. 1: R of 3 ds, 3 ps sep by 3 ds, 3 ds, cl r. * Leave $\frac{1}{4}$ " of thread. R of 3 ds, join to last picot of previous r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. Repeat from * for desired length.

Edge No. 2: R of 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 1 d, lp (long picot), 1 d, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. * Leave $\frac{1}{4}$ " of thread. R of 3 ds, join to last p of previous r, 2 ds, p, 1 d, lp, 1 d, p, 2 ds, cl r. Repeat from * for desired length.

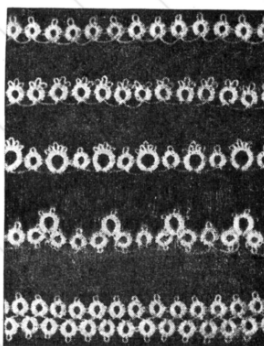
Edge No. 3: R of 5 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 1 d, p, 1 d, lp, 1 d, p, 1 d, p, 2 ds, p, 5 ds, cl r. * Leave $\frac{5}{16}$ " of thread. R of 3 ds, join to last p of previous r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. Leave $\frac{5}{16}$ " of thread. R of 5 ds, join to last p of previous r, 2 ds, p, 1 d, p, 1 d, lp, 1 d, p, 1 d, p, 2 ds, p, 5 ds, cl r. Repeat from * for desired length.

Edge No. 4: R of 3 ds, 3 ps sep by 3 ds, 3 ds, cl r. * R (drawing 1st stitch of r against previous r) of 3 ds, join to last p of previous r, 3 ds, 4 ps sep by 3 ds, 3 ds, cl r. R (drawing 1st stitch of r against previous r) of 3 ds, join to last p of previous r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. * Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ " of thread. R of 3 ds, join to 2nd (center) p of previous r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ " of thread. R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join to last p of previous r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. Repeat from * for desired length.

Insertion (No. 5): R of 3 ds, 3 ps sep by 3 ds, 3 ds, cl r. R. (Turn work over so lower edge is up and ring just made is turned down.) Leave $\frac{1}{4}$ " of thread. R of 3 ds, 3 ps sep by 3 ds, 3 ds, cl r. * R. (Leave $\frac{1}{4}$ " of thread. R of 3 ds, join to last p of r on left, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. Repeat from * for desired length.

Tatting does not ravel so you may make quite a length of edging and then cut it at the picot joinings into the lengths you wish to use. To apply it, whip the thread which lies along the lower edge to the finished edge of the article. In the case of an edging or insertion where there are picots along the edge instead of a thread, the picots are caught to the

edge, the needle being run within the hem from picot to picot.



ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TATTING

- D.....double or double stitch
- Ds.....doubles or double stitches
- P.....picot
- Ps.....picots
- Sp.....small picot
- Lp.....long picot
- R.....ring
- Sr.....small ring
- Lr.....large ring
- Cl r.....close ring (Draw on shuttle thread until last stitch made touches first stitch, thus forming a ring)
- Sep.....separated (The number of picots in a ring is sometimes given, together with the number of doubles by which they are separated)
- Rw.....reverse work (Turn work over so that the lower edge of work lies at the top)
- Ch.....chain (A series of stitches worked on the ball thread and which are not drawn into a ring. Lesson III will explain the method of using the ball)

Nov 1955 Jul 1961

Tatting Edge Combined With Crochet

If made of number 20 mercerized crochet cotton, this edge measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Use ball and shuttle.

Abbreviations: Sts (stitches); ds (double stitch); cl r (close ring); p (picot); r (ring); tr (treble)—thread over twice and work off 2 lps at a time; rw (reverse work); tr cluster—retain last lp of each tr on hook, thread over and pull through all lps at once; sc (single crochet).

5 sc) over each ch 7 lp. Join and fasten off.

If you have a wood-burning fireplace, save the ashes and put them on your garden next spring. They are a good source of potash.

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NOVEMBER, 1955

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Scallops of Rings Tatted Edge

THIS LOVELY, easy to make tatted edge has another good point in the lack of picots to become tangled around edge after washing. You will need a ball of tatting cotton in the color of your choice and a tatting shuttle.



Abbreviations:

- r (ring)
- cl r (close ring)
- ds (double stitch)
- p (picot)
- sep (separated)

Row 1: Make a cloverleaf with a r of 4 ds, 3 p sep by 4 ds, 4 ds, cl r. (R of 4 ds, join to last p of last r, 4 ds, 2 p sep by 4 ds, 4 ds, cl r) twice. Tie and cut threads. * Make a second cloverleaf with a r of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to center p of last r of last cloverleaf, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r. (R of 4 ds, join to last p of last r, 4 ds, 2 p sep by 4 ds, 4 ds, cl r) twice. Tie and cut threads. Repeat from * for length desired.

Row 2: R of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to center p of center r of next cloverleaf, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r. R of 4 ds, join to last p of last r, 4 ds, join to p joining between cloverleaves, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r. R of 4 ds, join to last p of last r, 4 ds, join to center p of center r of next cloverleaf, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r. R of 4 ds, join to last p of last r, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to free p of first r, 4 ds, cl r. Cut and tie threads. Leave one joining free between cloverleaves and repeat from row 2 across.

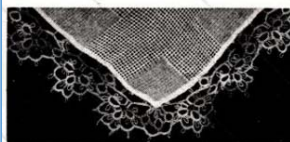
Feb 1968

Jun 1972

Jun 1976

Creative Commons 4.0 NC SA BY FREE D Colorful Tatted Handkerchief Edge

When made with tatting cotton this dainty edge measures approximately one inch wide. Number 50 crochet cotton gives an edging which is especially attractive for pillow slips, napkins or towels. To make edging you will need a ball of tatting cotton in variegated colors or color of your choice and a tatting shuttle.



Abbreviations:

r (ring) p (picot)
cl r (close ring) sep (separated)
ds (double stitch) rw (reverse work)
ch (chain) sk (skip)

Row 1: R of 4 ds, 7 p sep by 2 ds, 4 ds, cl r. (R of 4 ds, join to last p of previous r, 2 ds, 6 p sep by 2 ds, 4 ds, cl r) twice, rw. This completes a cloverleaf. Tie ball thread to shuttle thread, ch 5 ds, 3 p sep by 5 ds, 5 ds, rw. * R of 5 ds, sk 2 p on last r, join in next p, 5 ds, 2 p sep by 5 ds, 5 ds, cl r, rw. R of 5 ds, join to last p of last ch, 5 ds, 2 p sep by 5 ds, 5 ds, cl r, rw. Ch 5 ds, join to same p where last ch was joined, 5 ds, rw. R of 5 ds, join to last p of last r, 5 ds, 2 p sep by 5 ds, 5 ds, cl r, rw. Ch 5 ds, join to same p as before, 5 ds, 2 p sep by 5 ds, 5 ds, rw. You are now ready to work in same manner as before to next corner. Work each corner in same manner. Join last corner to first cloverleaf. Tie and cut threads.

Row 2: Tie ball and shuttle threads together and join to p of a center corner r. Ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to next p of next r, * ch 5 ds, sk 1 p of next cloverleaf, join to next p, ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join in next free p of center cloverleaf r, ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, sk 1 p of same r, join to next p, ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, sk 1 p of same r, join to next p, ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, sk 1 p of next r of cloverleaf, join to next p, ch 5 ds, join to middle p of next r. Repeat from * to next corner, after joining last ch to last r of last cloverleaf along side ch 5 ds, join to p of first r at corner, ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join to next p of next (center) r. Work in this manner around handkerchief edging, join last ch at base of first ch. Tie and cut threads.

Sew free p at inside edge to handkerchief edge.

www.antiquepattern.com

Fan Bookmark

Tat this design in desired colors. Use number 30 crochet cotton, ball and shuttle and size 13 steel crochet hook.



Abbreviations:

ch (chain) cl r (close ring)
ds (double stitch) rw (reverse work)
p (picot) r (ring)

In white, using ball and shuttle, make r of (10 ds, p) twice, (2 ds, p) 4 times, draw thread through last p. * Ch 9 ds, p, (8 ds, p) twice, 9 ds, join in same p, ch 1 ds, join in next p, repeat from * 4 more times, joining each first p of ch to each last p of previous ch.

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Tie and cut threads.

Join in center p of first ch, * (8 ds, p) 3 times, 8 ds, join in same p, ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join in center p of next ch, repeat from * twice. Ch (8 ds, p) 3 times, 8 ds, join in same p. Tie and cut threads.

* Join in center p of ch, ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, rw, r of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r, rw, ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, repeat from * 3 times. Tie and cut threads.

With lavender on shuttle and ball join where chs join (in center p), ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join in p, * (2 ds, p) 3 times, 2 ds, join in p, repeat from * 6 times, ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join in last p, ** ch (2 ds, p) 3 times, 2 ds, repeat from ** from center p to center p across. Make 2 more rows just like previous. After last row, ch 8 ds from p to p along sides. Tie and cut threads.

Take 9 strands of both colors (10 inches long) draw through end. Divide strands and braid making small tassel at end.

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Refer to Georgia's article on reading, writing, and diagraming tatting patterns:

<http://www.bellaonline.com/articles/art171040.asp> and <http://www.georgiaseitz.com/ptgtatterms.pdf>

Tatted Napkin Ring

To make one tatted napkin ring you need approximately 160 yards number 20 white crochet cotton; 15 yards yellow and 6 yards brown number 30 crochet cotton; a number 12 crochet hook and a tatting shuttle.

Abbreviations:

r (ring) cl r (close ring)
ds (double stitch) p (picot)
sep (separate) ch (chain)
rw (reverse work) rnd (round)

Rnd 1: With white, r of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r. R of 3 ds, join in p of last r, 6 ds, 2 p sep by 6 ds, 3 ds, cl r. * R of 4 ds, join in last p of last r, 4 ds, cl r, rw. Tie ball thread to shuttle thread, ch 5 ds, 3 p sep by 2 ds, 5 ds, rw. R of 4 ds, join in p of last r, 4 ds, cl r. A second r of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r, rw. Ch 5 ds, 3 p sep by 2 ds, 5 ds, rw. R of 4 ds, join in p of last r, 4 ds, cl r. R of 3 ds, join in p of last r, 6 ds, 2 p sep by 6 ds, 3 ds, cl r, repeat from * 10 times, end to correspond. Tie and cut threads.

Rnd 2: Work in same manner as for rnd 1, join each of 3 p on each ch to corresponding ps on chs in rnd 1. Tie and cut threads.

Rnd 3: * R of 3 ds, 3 p sep by 3 ds, 3 ds, cl r. R of 3 ds, join in last p of last r, 6 ds, join between 2 small rs in previous rnd, 6 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. R of 3 ds, join in last p of last r, 3 ds, 2 p sep by 3 ds, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join in p of next large r, ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds, rw, repeat from * around, join last ch in base of first r. Tie and cut threads.

Rnd 4: Repeat rnd 3 on opposite side.

Rnd 5: Join ball and shuttle threads in a p of previous rnd, * ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, join in next p, repeat from * around, join last ch at base of first ch. Tie and cut threads.

Rnd 6: Work in same manner as for rnd 5 on opposite side of napkin ring.

Flower—Jonquil Petal: With yellow on ball and shuttle, r of 3 ds, 6 p sep by

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3 ds, cl r. Draw thread through last p, * make a small p, ch 6 ds, join in next p of r, turn work (simply turn work in order to work back and forth to form petal—not rw in usual manner), a small p, ch 7 ds, join in next small p, turn, make a small p, ch 7 ds, join in next small p, turn. Make a small p, ch 8 ds, join in next small p, turn, make a small p, ch 9 ds, join in next small p, turn. Continue working in this manner, reduce ch each time as follows: Ch 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3. After ch 3 is completed tie and cut threads, repeat from * 5 times.

Stand up Center: With brown on ball and shuttle, join in p of center r where petals are joined, (ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join in next p) 6 times, slip thread to first p as to join, (ch 6 ds, join in next p) 6 times. (Ch 7 ds, join between chs) 6 times. (Ch 8 ds, join between chs) 6 times. Tie and cut threads.

Sugar Starch Recipe

Boil 1 cup sugar and ½ cup water until spins a thread. Dampen napkin ring, immerse in starch. Squeeze lightly. Fit onto mold and allow to dry.

Apr/May 1992

Feb/Mar 1996

TAT A DOILY

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Tat a number of these lovely motifs to make doily size, a place mat, table runner or tablecloth.

For doily size shown you will need one 20-gram ball size 20 DMC "Cordonnet Special" in white or ecru, a tatting shuttle and a small crochet hook for joining picots. Each motif measures approximately 2-3/4 inches along the side. A rectangular doily made with 12 motifs measures about 11-1/2x8-1/2 inches.

Abbreviations: p is about 1/16 inch, lp is about 3/16 inch.

r (ring)	p (picot)	ch (chain)
cl r (close ring)	lp (long picot)	sep (separate)
ds (double stitch)	rw (reverse work)	

First Motif: Rnd 1: With shuttle thread only, r of 8 lp sep by 3 ds, cl r. Tie and cut threads, weaving in ends.

Rnd 2: Tie ball and shuttle threads tog. R of 4 ds, lp, 4 ds, join in top of any lp of center r, 4 ds, lp, 4 ds, cl r, rw. Ch of (4 ds, p) 5 times, 4 ds, rw. R of 4 ds, join in last lp of previous r, 4 ds, join in next lp of center r, 4 ds, lp, 4 ds, cl r, rw. Ch of (4 ds, p) 5 times, 4 ds, rw. Continue in pattern around, ending by joining in first lp of first r. Tie and cut threads, weaving in ends.

Rnd 3: Tie ball and shuttle threads tog. *R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join in center p of any ch of previous rnd, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch of 7 ds, p, 7 ds, rw. R of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join in 5th p of same ch, 2 ds, join in first p of next ch, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r, rw. Ch of 7 ds, p, 7 ds, rw. R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join in center p of same ch, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r, rw.

Beginning Corner: Ch of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, rw. R of (3 ds, p) 3 times, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch of (6 ds, p) 3 times, 6 ds, rw. R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join in top p of previous r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, rw. * Repeat from * to * 3 times. Tie and cut threads, weaving in ends.

Second Motif: Work as for first motif for Rnds 1 and 2.

Rnd 3: Follow instructions as before to corner. Ch of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, rw. R of (3 ds, p) 3 times, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch of 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to 2nd p of any corner ch of first motif, 6 ds, join to 3rd p of corner ch of first motif, 6 ds, rw. R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join in top p of previous r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, rw. R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join in center p of next ch of Rnd 2, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch of 7 ds, join in p of corresponding ch in first motif, 7 ds, rw. R of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join in 5th p of ch, 2 ds, join in first p of next ch, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r, rw. Ch of 7 ds, join in next corresponding ch of first motif, 7 ds, rw. R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join in center p of ch, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Continue corner, joining as before, continue in pattern around. (Note: When joining 4 corners tog as doily is formed, all 4 motifs will be joined in top p of one motif corner.) Join desired number of motifs until size desired is complete.

Dampen doily, pin in place with rust-proof pins and spray lightly with spray starch. ★

WITH OLD WORLD CHARM

Wheel-in-a-square motifs create an unusual rectangular shape

By Charlene Fintello

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APRIL-MAY, 1992 • 21

Tiny Tatted Olympic Rings

By Cindy Polfer

First Ring: Wind 1 yd of blue thread onto shuttle. *Leaving a 2-inch end, work r of 45 ds, cl r. Tie ends. Dot knot with Fray Check; let dry and cut close to knot.*

2nd Ring: Wind 1 yd of yellow thread onto shuttle. Before beginning to work r, insert cut end of shuttle thread through previous r. In order for the rings to interlock, work new r with previous r hanging from the circle of thread wrapped around hand that is used to form new r. (New r will then interlock with previous r after the closing of the new r.) Repeat between *'s of first r one time.

Repeat directions of 2nd ring three times using black thread for the 3rd ring, green thread for the 4th ring and red thread for the 5th ring.

Finishing: Stitch or glue rings in place, arranging and overlapping them as shown. Try to position the closing of a ring under the point where another ring overlaps so the knot won't show. If desired, cut felt to approximately 2-3/8 x 1-1/8 inches (cardboard slightly smaller). Glue design to felt; glue cardboard to back of felt. Glue bar pin to back of cardboard. ★

Materials: Size 8 DMC Pearl Cotton in blue (#797), yellow (#973), black (#310), green (#701) and red (#321); a tatting shuttle, Dritz Fray Check; small piece of white felt, cardboard and bar pin (optional).

Finished Measurements: Each ring is approximately 1/2 inch in diameter.

Note: Rings are interlocking and must be worked in color order specified.

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Project Categories

Workbasket Overview:

>30% Edgings
>20% Doilies
Only 9 references to “needle” tatting

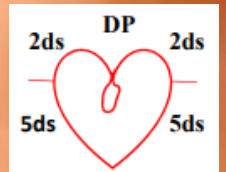
171 Edgings: Handkerchief etc.
121 Doily
57 Motif & Insertion
26 Collar
24 Sets: collar, jewelry, chair, vanity, etc.
17 Beads
15 Rick Rack
14 Bookmarks
9 Earrings
8 Scarf
7 Applique
7 Hairpin
6 Coasters
5 Tablecloth
3 Runner
3 Infant
3 Curtain Pull
2 Jewelry
1 Tatted initials for stationary

What projects or patterns for tatting are new today?

- [Ice drop addicts](https://www.facebook.com/groups/338680599851180/) – Loads of Facebook sharing
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/338680599851180/>
- [Pinterest critter tatting:](https://www.pinterest.com/txtatter/critters-tatting/)
<https://www.pinterest.com/txtatter/critters-tatting/>
- [3D tatting on Etsy:](https://www.etsy.com/market/3d_tatting)
https://www.etsy.com/market/3d_tatting
- Visual diagrams, check out Mary Konior’s [Tatting with Visual Patterns](#) (1992)
- Youtube – popular video learning sites:
 - [Georgia Seitz](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCZYhtWspladbX5RHY2Y1vTQ/videos) channel:
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCZYhtWspladbX5RHY2Y1vTQ/videos>
 - Boo Bear’s channel: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCICdVf3L4kD72oSLQcwCbBw/videos>
- [IOLI](http://laceioli.ning.com/) – for entire lace history, and tatting proficiency for learning advanced techniques:
<http://laceioli.ning.com/>



<http://www.bebpublishing.com/images/Joans%20cedrop%20spinoff.pdf>



No real trend noted in types of Workbasket projects as compared to historical events listed in this table:

<https://www.thebalance.com/u-s-inflation-rate-history-by-year-and-forecast-3306093>

Come and Learn More!

- Check out my tatting website: <http://www.bebpublishing.com/tatting.html>
 - [366 MB ZIP of Workbaskets \(tatting pages, covers mostly\) used for this presentation](#) – more coming soon!
 - [Reference list of antique pattern library descriptions & issues used](#)
 - [Original Word list of Tatting Titles by year](#)
 - [Excel of Tatting titles in Workbasket by year](#)
 - There are several lace guilds in the mid-USA area that I am a member of:
 - Dogwood Lace Guild, Springdale AR, Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1478154875774329/>
 - Lacemakers Guild of Oklahoma, Bartlesville OK: <https://www.facebook.com/LacemakersGuildOklahoma/>
 - Showme Lacemakers, Branson MO: <https://www.facebook.com/ShowMeLacemakers/>
- Feel free to email me for details, Joan Thomas joanmariethomas@yahoo.com.
- Check out the International Organization of Lace, Inc. (IOLI) site and map for guilds around the USA and world!
 - IOLI:
<https://internationalorganizationoflace.org/>
 - IOLI Chapter MAP:
<https://sites.google.com/internationalorganizationoflace.org/ioliorganization/organization/charter-chapters>