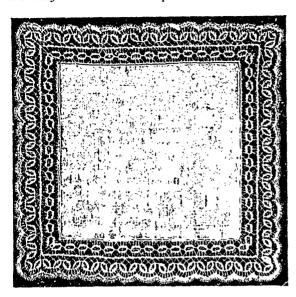
way between the trios, and diverging to right and left to enter opposite spaces in the two adjoining Honiton medallions.

The second row of stitches is like the first, but in order to correctly twist the bars from the worker the pittern is reversed and its edge is held from the



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worker. In the third row the pattern is again held as in the first. The hars in this low are all placed in diagonal lines. Four short lines forming a W connect the ends of each two adjoining medallions to the straight Point braid. while between them two longer diagonal bars crossing in the center to form an A connect the sides of the medallions to the straight braid. Every crossing of these two long bars must be tied with a tight buttonhole knot, and, if desired, a small wheel may be woven around the While working knot. the last row the pattern

is again reversed as in the second row. The scallops of this row of Point braid do not need overcasting into position, as the carryin of the thread from one bar to the position for the next draws the braid down smoothly. This row of work consists of eight short bars connecting each pair of medallions with the opposite scallop.

The center of this handkerchief is a square of very fine linen with a rolled hem. It is basted on the pattern before the lace is removed and hemmed to the farther edge of the braid. If preferred the linen center may have a hemstitched hem, to which the inner edge of the lace is overcast, or an inner row of Point braid may be basted one eighth of an inch inside the first braid and connected to it by a series of little Sorrento Bars. The linen may then be applied directly to the braid by hemming it to both edges.

For a more simple handkerchief the insertion or inner half of the pattern may be omitted, using only the curved line of Honiton braid with the straight Point braid on one side and the scallops on the other.

The purling is the last part of the work, as, if put on sooner, the working