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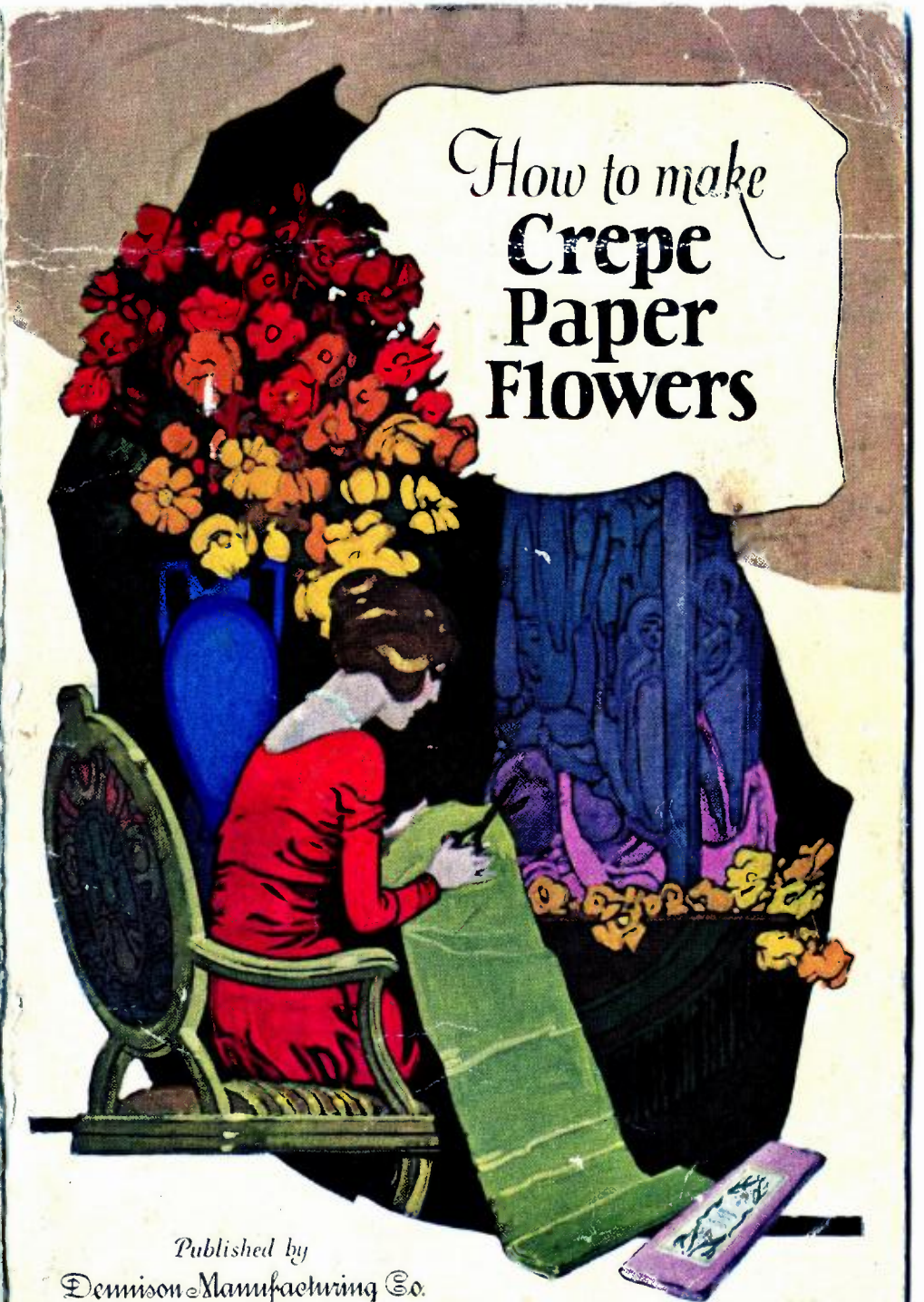
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How to make
**Crepe
Paper
Flowers**

Published by
Dennison Manufacturing Co.

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You will be just as much pleased with the other Dennison Craft Booklets as you are with this one. The series includes:



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The making of sealing wax beads, pendants, vases, favors and flowers is fully described. Once you have made something of sealing wax, the work is so fascinating you just can't help making something else.



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10 CENTS THE COPY; SET OF SIX BOOKS, 50 CENTS

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HOW TO MAKE

PAPER FLOWERS



THE making of paper flowers is one of the most fascinating of all crepe paper crafts. Here is a chance for unlimited skill, as there is almost no limit to the variety of flowers which may be made.

Crepe paper flowers can be made carrying out the minutest detail of the real ones, or if they are needed for large decorations, without such exactness, as the masses of color are what will count rather than accurate detail.

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It is very difficult to give a list of the exact amount of materials required for a specified quantity of flowers, as in many cases the minimum quantity which may be purchased is more than will be entirely used.

In every case where larger quantities are to be made if you do not know the correct amount of material to buy, write the nearest Service Bureau.

Instructions and patterns for flowers not included in this book can also be supplied.

Most stationers and department stores carry a full line of Dennison Goods and in many shops instructions are given without charge.

Buy Dennison Goods from your local dealer

PAPER FLOWERS

General Instructions

The most satisfactory way to make paper flowers is to copy them from natural ones. If possible use two—one to take apart and the other to use as a study. Paste the petals and leaves of the real flower to cardboard and cut out.

When the patterns on the sheet which accompanies this book are used, trace the patterns on tissue, then paste the tracing on cardboard and cut out. This method allows the pattern sheet to remain intact for future use. Whenever a new cardboard pattern is needed make a new tracing from the printed sheet, for if new patterns are cut from those which have been in use the outline is liable to become somewhat changed.

The grain of the crepe paper should always be from point to base of a petal or leaf unless definitely stated otherwise.

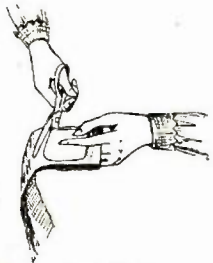
When making flower petals or leaves, stretch the crepe paper slightly before cutting.

Cut several thicknesses at once.

It will be found of help when cutting a number of petals if a strip a little wider than the petal is cut through the entire fold of crepe.

To cut a strip of crepe paper straight, slip it partly out of the packet, measure the desired width, mark, and using the edge of the packet as a guide, cut through the entire thickness (illustration No. 1).

Unfold the strip and stretch, then starting with the two ends together double until there are eight thicknesses. Place the pattern on the crepe paper and cut (illustration No. 2).



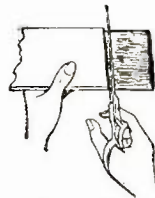
Illus. No. 2



Illus. No. 3

Strips of Petals. When strips of petals are to be cut, slip the paper out of the packet, cut off the required width, unfold, stretch, refold into eight thicknesses, make straight cuts down the required distance, then round off each petal division as required. Often petals may be cut in this way without using a pattern (illustration No. 3).

When the petals of very large or very small flowers are being made in strips, the calyx formed by bunching the paper together is often too bulky; to avoid this, pieces may be cut from the lower edge of the strip (illustration No. 4).



Illus. No. 1



Illus. No. 4

PAPER FLOWERS



Illus. No. 5

To Curl Rose Petals. Roll the top edges of the petal over a steel knitting needle of a suitable size, and if a crushed effect is wanted push the crepe close together on the needle (illustration No. 5).



Illus. No. 6

Cup-shaped Petals. Take several thicknesses of petals together, or single petals, and with the thumbs in the center of petal and forefingers near the edges on the opposite side push out into shape (illustration No. 6).

Twisted Petals. Hold a petal in the left hand, with the thumb and forefinger on opposite sides of the paper, about halfway down the petal division, and with the right thumb and forefinger give the upper part of the petal a complete turn. Repeat until all petals are twisted (illustration No. 7).



Illus. No. 7

When twisting petals for geraniums or bunches of violets, take hold of the petal divisions near the top and twist toward you with one hand and away from you with the other, having the twist across the petal, not up and down as shown in the illustration.

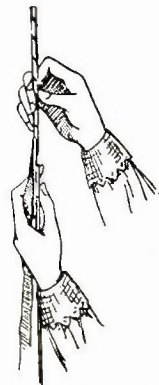
Wrapping Stems. The crepe paper for wrapping the stems should be cut through the entire thickness of the fold and doubled through the center lengthwise. This may be done by folding the entire strip before starting to wind the paper around the wire or folding and winding at the same time. Put a little paste at the base of the flower or calyx and wind the strip of crepe paper around two or three times very tightly, then holding the stem wire in the right hand, twirl it round and round. At the same time, with the left hand, guide the paper, slanting it down and stretching it so that it will wrap the stem smoothly. As the winding proceeds, put the leaves in position, placing the single leaves or groups on opposite sides of the stem the desired distance apart (illustration No. 8).



Illus. No. 8

When the end of the stem wire is reached, cut or tear the paper off and fasten the end with a little paste.

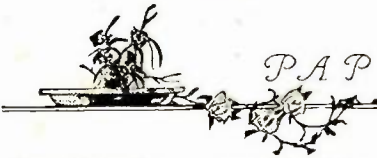
When it is necessary to add wire to lengthen stems, place the wire to be added beside the one being wrapped and continue twisting the paper. It will not be necessary to twist the two pieces of wire together (illustration No. 9).



Illus. No. 9

Wired Petals or Leaves. Use straight wires, not spool wire. Cut the wires a very little longer than the petals to which they are to be pasted. Hold about six wires by one end, keeping them out in a flat row rather than in a tight bunch. Rest the other end on a piece of paper on

PAPER FLOWERS



the table and cover one side of the wires with paste. Place the wires, one at a time, sticky side down, in the center of a petal or leaf, allowing the extra length to project below the base. Press down firmly until dry.



Illus. No. 10

Fluted Edge. Hold the crepe paper between the thumbs and forefingers as shown, then push away from you with the left thumb and pull forward with the right forefinger. Move the crepe a bit and repeat until the whole strip is fluted (illustration No. 10).

Fringed Crepe. Fringe is made by cutting the crepe paper *with* the grain for a stiff fringe or *across* the grain for a soft fringe. Almost all the fringe which is made for flower centers is cut *with* the grain of the crepe. Cut a strip of crepe paper through the entire fold of crepe the width desired for the fringe.

Unfold, stretch and refold into eight thicknesses. Slash one edge down to within about one-half an inch of the other edge for a narrow fringe for flower centers, or to within 1 inch if a wide fringe is to be cut.

Fringe which is cut *across* the grain of the crepe paper is used more for decorative purposes when a deep fringe is required.

Strips of fringe 20 inches long may be made and any depth up to the whole 10 feet of the fold.

Unfold the crepe paper, cut off pieces through the width of the crepe the required depth for the fringe. Fold the lower edge up to within an inch of the top. Redouble several times then cut through entire thickness, leaving the inch at top uncut (illustration No. 11). Shake out the fringe. Use as many thicknesses as needed.



Illus. No. 11

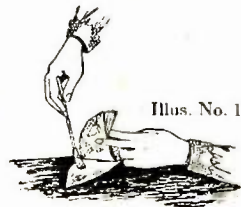


Illus. No. 12

Crushed Crepe. First stretch the crepe paper as much as possible, then lay it on a flat surface and take up a small section in the tips of the fingers of both hands, crushing it tightly. Repeat until the whole piece has been crushed (illustration No. 12).

Pasted Petals. Often when it is desirable to have petals of flowers darker on one side than on the other, two shades are pasted together. This may be done in two ways: two strips may be cut, unfolded, stretched slightly, and the two folded together, then, after the petals have been cut and while they are in several thicknesses, the two colors may be pasted together. Start by pasting the two at the bottom, then the next two, etc. (illustration No. 13).

Two colors may be pasted together in a long strip, and then when it is dry the crepe is folded and the petals cut just as if it were a single piece of paper. Apply the paste by drawing the brush *with* the grain of the crepe, not *across* it.



Illus. No. 13

PAPER FLOWERS



Roses

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

There are several ways of making roses,—single petals, double petals, petals in strips.

There are many variations from the single rose. The first two or three petals in the center may be made of a darker shade than the outer ones. Two colors may be cut and curled together.

Cut 12 to 15 petals for each flower, using pattern No. 63. Curl the top edges of six petals at a time, rolling them over a steel knitting needle (illustration No. 2). Stretch the petals through the center to form a cup shape with the curled edges outward. (See page 3, illustrations Nos. 5 and 6).



Separate the petals and shape the flower by rolling one petal into a cornucopia shape with the curled edges at the top. Add more petals, placing each one so that it overlaps the previous one. Keep the base of the petals tightly compressed while forming. Wind a piece of No. 9 wire 12 inches long around the base of the flower to hold it securely (illustration No. 3). Cut a calyx from green crepe (pattern No. 68) and paste to the flower, allowing points to come well up on the flower.

Wrap the stem with a strip of No. 46 green crepe paper 1½ inches wide. Add a piece of No. 78 wire for the stem 2 or 3 inches below the flower. (See page 3, illustrations No. 8 and No. 9.) Add leaves as winding proceeds.

Roses for decorative purposes and small buds may be made with strips of petals. Cut the strips about the width which would be required for the length of single petals and slash the strip down so that the petals will be the required width. Curl the top edges (illustration No. 5).

Make each petal cup shaped and start forming the flower by rolling the end petal tightly over and proceed shaping the flower by wrapping the strip of petals round and round. Keep the base of the flower tightly together and the petals nearly even at the top. Do not let the center stick up but keep well down in flower (illustration No. 6). Finish as described above.

Material for 2 Dozen Roses

Approximate Cost \$1.50

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper for Flowers
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 1 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 2 Dozen No. 78 Green Covered Wire
- 4 or 5 Dozen Rose Leaves



PAPER FLOWERS

Wild Rose

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Make a small ball of No. 41 green crepe paper as described on page 16 and arrange around it a few rose stamens. Fasten with a piece of No. 2 spool wire. Instead of using the stamens a fine fringe of No. 63 crepe paper may be used.

Cut a strip $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and slash both edges down $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (illustration No. 1). Double through center and fasten around the ball, using a piece about 2 inches long (illustration No. 2).

Cut five petals (pattern No. 67) for each flower (illustration No. 3). Curl the upper edges (see page 3, illustration No. 5) and make each petal cup shape (illustration No. 4). Arrange the petals around the center, fastening with wire (illustration No. 5), leaving ends long enough for the stem.

Put a calyx on the flower and wrap the stem as described on page 5. No. 5 Rambler rose leaves or those made of crepe paper may be used.

Material for 3 Dozen Wild Roses

Approximate Cost \$1.00

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 33 Dark Blush Pink
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 63 Yellow
- 1 Tube Paste
- 2 Spools No. 2 Green Covered Wire
- In place of the Yellow Crepe Paper 6 Bunches of Rose Stamens may be used.

Rambler Rose

Rambler roses may be made with strips of petals, using three or four petals for each flower, or circles of petals may be used (pattern No. 34).

Make a small hole in each petal (illus. No. 6). Curl the edges (illustration No. 7) by rolling them over a steel knitting needle as described on page 3, illustration No. 5.

Put one or two circles of petals on a piece of No. 2 wire about 3 inches long. Put a little paste on the inside of the petal and pinch tightly around the end of the wire (illustration No. 8).

Arrange five or six blossoms into a bunch and then make vines or sprays, using leaves (illustration No. 9) similar to those described for wistaria on page 11, having three or five leaves in each spray.

Material for 2 Dozen Sprays Rambler Roses

Approximate Cost \$0.90

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 81 Red or No. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pink
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 2 Spools No. 2 Green Covered Wire
- 2 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire



PAPER FLOWERS

Chrysanthemum

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Cut a strip of crepe paper the color selected for the flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and slash one edge very fine $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep (illustration No. 1). Use a piece 12 inches long for each center. Gather into a tight bunch and fasten with a piece of No. 9 wire 12 inches long, twisting it around the crepe in the middle so that there will be a double thickness of wire for the stem (illustration No. 2).

Cut a strip of crepe paper 4 inches wide, stretch as much as possible and cut into rows of petals (pattern No. 4). Use a strip one-half the length of the fold for each flower, or several shorter strips may be used (illustration No. 3).

The petals are curled with a wooden curler. Hold the curler as shown in illustration No. 4, with the forefinger of the right hand near the smaller end. Lay the strip of petals with points to the left on a cushion made of several thicknesses of towel or similar material. Press the curler firmly upon the top of a petal division and draw down the center from the tip to the base, at the same time with the left hand pull up the cushion very hard following the motion of the curler (illustration No. 4). After all petals are curled, arrange the strip around the center.

Wind tightly around with a 12-inch piece of No. 9 wire; cut off any surplus paper (illustration No. 5); cut a calyx of No. 45 green crepe (pattern No. 19). Put a little paste on the base of the flower and place the green around it (illustration No. 7).

Cut a strip of green crepe 2 inches wide, double through the center lengthwise and start winding the stem directly below the calyx. Wind the stem down about 2 inches, then add a piece of No. 78 wire for the stem (see page 3, illustration No. 9). Insert two or more leaves on the opposite sides of the stem as the winding proceeds. Ready-made chrysanthemum leaves may be used or leaves may be cut by pattern No. 12 with the grain of the crepe across the leaf and wired through the center (illustration No. 8). To wire petals see page 3.

Material for 1 Dozen Chrysanthemums

Approximate Cost \$1.50

- 2 Folds Crepe Paper for Flowers
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 1 Dozen No. 78 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire
- 2 Dozen Chrysanthemum Leaves



1



2



4



5



6



8



PAPER FLOWERS

Carnation

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Cut six circles of petals for each flower (pattern No. 9).

Hold four or more thicknesses of petals between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and with the blade of a pair of scissors or of a knife make plaits in each petal section from the outer edge down about 1 inch.

Repeat until all petals are creased (illustration No. 1).

Separate into single thicknesses, gather a circle of petals together through the center to form a cluster of petals (illustration No. 2).

Hold six of these clusters together and fasten tightly with a piece of spool wire; leave the ends long enough to attach the flower to two pieces of No. 9 wire 18 inches long for the stem (illustration No. 3).

Cut strips of green crepe paper $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 6 inches long. Double lengthwise through the center. Put a little paste on the base of the flower and wind the paper tightly round and round to form the foundation of the calyx.

With pattern No. 31 cut a pointed calyx (illustration No. 4) and paste around the foundation so that the points will come up on the flower and hide the padding (illustration No. 5).

Cut three pointed leaves (pattern No. 8) for each flower and slit down the center to within about 1 inch of the base (illustration No. 6).

Wrap the stem beginning at the base of the calyx with a strip of green crepe paper 1 inch wide. Place the groups of leaves at equal distances apart on opposite sides of the stem as the winding proceeds. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

A list of the colors which may be used for making carnations will be found on page 32.

Material for 2 Dozen Carnations
Approximate Cost \$0.80

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper for Flowers
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire
- 2 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire



Page eight



PAPER FLOWERS

Poinsettia

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Poinsettias may be made with each petal cut separately and wired or with strips of petals which need not be wired. Ready-made centers or those made of slashed crepe paper may be used.

For each flower with wired petals cut two petals (pattern No. 44), four petals (pattern No. 45) and seven petals (pattern No. 47). Wire the petals as described on page 3 with red wire (illustrations No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4).

Double two centers through the middle and with a piece of No. 2 wire attach to a piece of No. 78 wire for a stem, leaving one end of the fine wire to attach the petals to the stem (illustration No. 1).

Arrange two small, four medium and seven large petals, with the wire on the outside, around the centers, varying the arrangement to assort the sizes as much as possible. As the petals are placed fasten to the stem very tightly, using the same wire which held the centers in place.

Use four leaves for each flower. Cut according to pattern No. 46 across the grain of the crepe and wire with red wire (illustration No. 5). Wrap the stem with a strip of green crepe paper $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, inserting the leaves on opposite sides of stem. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

Bend petals out into natural position (illustration No. 6).

Poinsettias made of strips of petals require for the centers a strip of both No. 63 yellow and No. 46 green 2 inches wide. Fold the two strips together and slash one edge very fine 1 inch deep. Gather a piece of this double fringe 2 inches long into a tight bunch (illustration No. 7) for each center:

Cut a strip of No. 81 red crepe paper 4 inches wide and make into a row of pointed petals, each petal $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 3 inches deep; a strip 5 inches wide into a row of petals, each petal $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 4 inches deep; a strip 6 inches wide into a row of petals, each petal 2 inches wide and 5 inches deep (illustrations No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10).

Use strips 6 inches, 9 inches and 23 inches long, respectively, for each flower. Arrange these strips around the center, fastening tightly with spool wire and at the same time attach a piece of No. 78 wire for the stem. Cut the leaves with the grain of the crepe following the dotted line on the pattern (illustration No. 11). Wrap the stem as described above, adding two or more leaves.

Material for 1 Dozen Poinsettias
Approximate Cost \$1.25

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 81 Red
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 2 Dozen No. 8 Red Covered Wire
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Dozen No. 78 Green Covered Wire
- 4 Dozen Poinsettia Centers

Instead of the centers one fold Crepe Paper No. 63 may be used



Page nine

PAPER FLOWERS

Dogwood

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Cut a strip of both No. 45 and No. 72 crepe paper 1½ inches wide. Stretch, fold the two together, and slash one edge down ¾ inch (illustration No. 1). Gather a strip of this double fringe 2 inches long together tightly for each center (illustration No. 2).

Cut a strip of white crepe paper 1½ inches wide and cut petals according to pattern No. 11. (See page 2, illustration No. 2.)

Tint the notched part of each petal with brown tinting fluid made by soaking a small piece of crepe paper in a very little water until the color is removed. For dogwood petals No. 72 crepe should be used. When the petals are dry, make each petal cup shaped as described on page 3, illustration No. 5.

Arrange four petals around the center, fastening tightly with a piece of No. 2 wire 8 inches long, twisting it around the flower in the middle so that there will be a double thickness for the stem (illustration No. 4).

Cut leaves from No. 46 crepe (pattern No. 20). Wrap the stem with a narrow strip of crepe paper No. 72, adding two or more leaves on opposite sides of the stem on the first 2 inches (illustration No. 6).

The flower stems should be twisted on natural branches which may be used singly or put together to form shrubs or trees.

Material for 6 Dozen Dogwood Flowers
Approximate Cost \$1.25

- 2 Folds Crepe Paper No. 11 White
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 72 Brown
- 2 Spools No. 2 Green Covered Wire



PAPER FLOWERS

Wistaria

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Three shades of violet are usually used for wistaria. Use ten circles of petals for each flower, two petals smallest size of No. 23 crepe, one petal smallest size of No. 22 crepe (pattern No. 60). Two petals medium size of No. 22 crepe, three petals medium size of No. 21 crepe (pattern No. 61). Two petals large size of No. 21 crepe (pattern No. 62).

Cut a number of petals together and before separating make a tiny hole in the center of each circle of petals with an awl or the point of the scissors (illustration No. 1).

Twist each petal division as described on page 3, illustration No. 7. Make a hook about a half inch deep on one end of a piece of No. 9 wire 18 inches long, and slip on the petals in the following order: two small size No. 23 crepe; one small size No. 22 crepe; two medium size No. 22 crepe; three medium size No. 21 crepe; two large size No. 21 crepe (illustration No. 3).

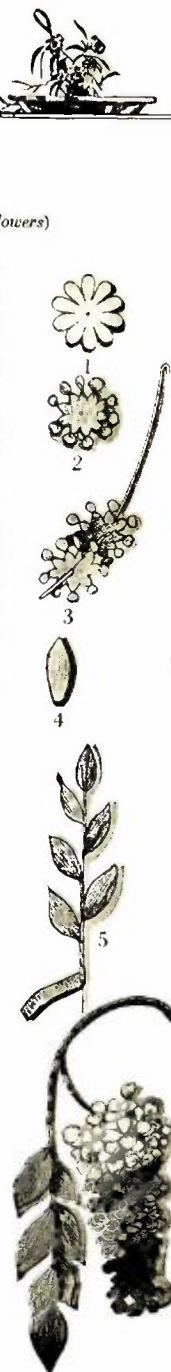
Pinch up the first petal and paste to the hooked end of the wire. Pinch up the remaining petals one at a time and paste tightly to the wire, spacing each petal 1 inch above the preceding one, making the entire blossom about 10 inches long. Put a little paste on the end of a piece of No. 9 wire 18 inches long and attach a leaf (pattern No. 53). Then

with a strip of crepe paper ½ inch wide wrap the stem, inserting ten more leaves on opposite sides of the stem. All the leaves should be arranged on the first 12 inches of the wire (illustration No. 5). Wrap the wire which projects below the flower, and about 3 inches below the blossom add the leaf spray. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

For decorative purposes wistaria is sometimes made of other colors: pink wistaria Nos. 32, 32½, 38; yellow wistaria Nos. 61, 63, 64.

Material for 1 Dozen Wistaria
Approximate Cost \$0.85

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 21 Heliotrope
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 22 Violet
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 23 Purple
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 1 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire



PAPER FLOWERS

Jonquil

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Jonquils may be made of two shades,—No. 63 yellow for the center and No. 61 light amber for the outer petals, or the whole flower may be one color, No. 62 canary.

Cut a strip of No. 63 crepe paper 1¼ inches wide and roll into a tight twist (illustration No. 1).

Use a piece 2¼ inches long for the pistil of each flower.

Cut a piece of crepe paper 3 inches square and paste the two edges together to make a tube shape, with the grain of the crepe running up and down (illustration No. 3). "Flute" the top edge. (See page 4, illustration No. 10.)

Place the pistil inside the tube and gather the lower edge together tightly. The outer petals (pattern No. 7) should be made in two separate strips of three petals each (illustration No. 4). Arrange one strip around the center petal, spacing them evenly, then put the second strip in place, having the petals just between those of the first row. If preferred, the petals may be cut separately following the dotted line on the pattern.

Bind the petals together tightly with a piece of No. 9 wire. Use a piece 18 inches long, twisting it around the flower in the middle so that there will be a double thickness for the stem (illustration No. 5).

Crush a piece of No. 71 brown crepe paper (see page 4, illustration No. 12) and cut a small, narrow calyx 1½ inches long and ½ inch wide (illustration No. 2). Put a little paste on the lower part and fasten to the flower where the wire is fastened around it.

Wrap the stem with a strip of No. 45 green crepe paper cut 2 inches wide and insert two leaves (pattern No. 16) on opposite sides of the stem near the base. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

The leaves may be a single thickness wired or not as preferred, or two thicknesses may be pasted together. (See page 4, illustration No. 13.)

Material for 2 Dozen Jonquils
Approximate Cost \$1.00

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 61 Light Amber
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 63 Dark Amber
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 71 Light Brown
- 2 Dozen No. 9 Green covered Wire

Instead of two shades of yellow one fold Crepe Paper No. 62 Canary may be used.



PAPER FLOWERS

Tulip

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Make a ball of crepe paper ½ inch in diameter.

Cover with a square of No. 45 green crepe paper, stretching it smoothly over the ball. Pinch tightly together underneath.

Cut off any surplus paper, leaving about ½ inch below the ball (illustration No. 1).

Cut a strip of No. 12 black crepe paper 1½ inches wide and slash one edge very fine 1 inch deep. Before unfolding the fringe roll between the thumb and fingers to make it even finer.

Wrap about 3 inches of this fringe around the ball binding it on tightly with spool wire (illustration No. 3).

Use six petals (pattern No. 22) for each flower. Make each petal cup shaped (illustration No. 4). Arrange three petals around the center at equal distances, then put the other three in place directly between the first three (illustration No. 5). Paste the three outside petals to the three inside ones in natural position and shape out the lower part of the flower.

Cut a strip of No. 45 green crepe paper 2 inches wide and wrap the stem, adding two leaves (pattern No. 15) on opposite sides of the stem near the base. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

The leaves may be made a single thickness wired or not as preferred, or two thicknesses may be pasted together. (See page 4, illustration No. 13.)

Sometimes it is preferable to wire the petals. Cut the petals slightly smaller than pattern No. 22. Wire each petal as described on page 3 and put together as described above. When wired petals are used it will not be necessary to make the petals cup shaped nor to paste them together.

Material for 3 Dozen Tulips
Approximate Cost \$1.00

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 12 Black
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper for Flowers
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 2 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire



PAPER FLOWERS

Easter Lily

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Make the centers first; for the pistil use a piece of No. 41 green crepe paper $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and cut off one corner (illustration No. 1). Roll the remainder into a ball and wind a piece of spool wire around it, leaving one end 6 inches long (illustration No. 2). Wrap the piece cut off the corner over the ball to make it smooth; paste the loose edges tightly around the wire, cutting off any surplus paper.

Arrange five stamens around the pistil so that the yellow tips come about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the ball and wrap the stamens to the pistil with a strip of light green crepe paper $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide (illustration No. 3).

Cut the petals (pattern No. 5) from No. 11 white crepe paper and paste a piece of No. 10 wire through the center of each petal division (illustration No. 4). To wire petals see page 3. Bring the edges of the petals together with the wires on the outside and paste about three-fourths of the way up. Into this cone-shaped flower place the center, having the tips of the stamens about even with the point where the petals divide.

Fasten the center and petals together by winding a piece of spool wire 6 inches long around the outside at the base of the flower. At the same time fasten on a piece of No. 78 wire for the stem (illustration No. 5), inserting it inside the flower about half an inch.

Six long, narrow leaves (pattern No. 13), cut from No. 45 green crepe paper, are used on each flower. Wrap the stem with a strip of No. 45 green crepe paper $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, placing the leaves at equal distances apart on opposite sides of the stem. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

Turn back the petals into natural shape and bend flower forward on stem.

When lilies are needed for decorative purposes where effect rather than detail is required, the flowers may be made without wiring the petals. Cut the petals, paste into cone shape, and then proceed as directed above. When the flower is complete, roll ends of petals into shape and bend flower forward.

Material for 1 Dozen Easter Lilies
Approximate Cost \$1.50

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 11 White
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 41 Apple Green
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 2 Dozen No. 10 White Covered Wire
- 1 Dozen No. 78 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Gross Easter Lily Stamens

In place of the Light Green Paper and the Easter Lily Stamens, 1 Dozen Easter Centers may be used.



PAPER FLOWERS

Peony

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Make a ball of crepe paper about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, fasten with a piece of No. 9 wire 12 inches long, twisting it around the ball in the middle so that there will be a double thickness for the stem (illustration No. 1).

Cut 36 petals for each flower (pattern No. 57) and make each petal cup shaped (illustration No. 2). Put a little paste on the ball and arrange two petals around it, fastening them well up over the ball. Add the remaining petals, placing them so that they lap one over the other to form a natural shape flower.

As the petals are added it will be necessary to fasten in place with spool wire.

Cut off any surplus paper at the base of the flower. As the petals are being fastened in place add two or three pieces of No. 9 wire to the stem. Cut a strip of two colors of crepe paper $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, one the color of the flower and the other a darker shade. Fold the two strips together and cut petals according to pattern No. 56.

Paste the two petals together (see page 4, illustration No. 13). When they are dry make cup shape (illustration No. 3) and arrange six or seven around the outside of flower, fastening in place with a piece of spool wire (illustration No. 5).

Cut the calyx (pattern No. 43) of No. 46 green and No. 38 old rose and paste the two together (illustration No. 4). Cover the base of the flower with paste and slip the calyx up through the stem, gathering up tightly.

Cut a strip of No. 46 green crepe 2 inches wide and wrap the stem, adding a piece of No. 15 wire 12 inches or more long for the stem about 6 inches below the flower. (See page 3, illustrations No. 8 and No. 9.)

The leaves are cut according to pattern No. 36. Fasten a group of three at the end of two pieces of No. 9 wire 6 or 8 inches long and wrap the stem.

Wrap the sprays of leaves and flower stems together.

Material for 1 Dozen Peonies
Approximate Cost \$2.00

- 2 Folds Crepe Paper for Flowers
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper for Darker Petals
- 2 Folds Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 38 Old Rose
- 1 Dozen No. 15 Green Covered Wire
- 3 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire



PAPER FLOWERS

Apple Blossom

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Make a ball of No. 36 salmon crepe paper about 1/4 inch in diameter. Cover with a square piece of the same color, stretching the paper smoothly over the ball. Pinch the under part tightly, twist and cut off any surplus paper (illustration No. 1).

Put a little paste at the base and wrap with a narrow strip of No. 45 green crepe paper (see page 3, illustration No. 8). Continue twisting the green paper for about an inch and a half. Tear off the end and fasten with paste (illustration No. 2).

Cut a strip of both No. 11 white and No. 31 light blush pink crepe paper. Fold the two strips together. (See page 2.) Make into rows of petals (pattern No. 1). Make each doubled petal cup shape (see page 3, illustration No. 5), having pink on outside (illustration No. 3).

Double a few stamens in the middle and arrange a strip of five petals around them and fasten tightly in place with a piece of spool wire, leaving one end about 2 1/2 inches for stem (illustration No. 4). No. 63 yellow crepe paper slashed very fine with the grain of the crepe may be used instead of the stamens. (See page 4.) Stretch the petals into natural shape and wrap the stem with a strip of green crepe paper cut 1 inch wide (illustration No. 5).

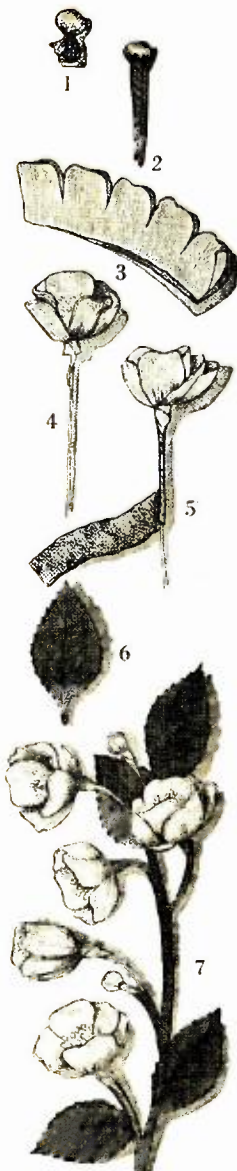
No. 4 rose leaves may be used or leaves may be cut from crepe paper according to pattern No. 18 and wired or not as preferred (illustration No. 6).

Put the buds, blossoms and leaves together into sprays, using No. 9 wire for the heavier stems and wrapping them with No. 72 brown crepe cut 1 inch wide (illustration No. 7).

Often for hall or other large decorations apple or cherry blossoms are needed in large quantities; for these the blossoms may be cut from decorated crepe paper No. 952, or petals of similar shape (pattern No. 34) may be made from plain pink crepe paper. These blossoms should be pinched up and pasted directly on natural branches which have been stripped of their leaves.

Material for 2 Doz. Sprays Apple Blossoms
Approximate Cost \$1.50

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 11 White
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 31 Light Blush Pink
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 36 Salmon
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 72 Brown
- 6 Bunches Rose Stamens
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire



PAPER FLOWERS

Poppy

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Make a ball of crepe paper 1/2 inch in diameter. Cover with a square piece of No. 45 green crepe paper, stretching the paper smoothly over the ball. Pinch together tightly underneath and cut off any surplus paper (illustration No. 1).

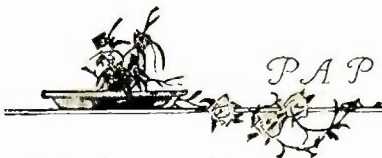
Cut a strip each of No. 45 green and No. 12 black crepe paper 1 1/2 inches wide; fold the two together and slash one edge very fine down 1 inch. Gather a piece of this double fringe 6 inches long around the ball and fasten tightly with spool wire (illustration No. 3).

Cut four petals for each flower (pattern No. 59). Flute the top edge and make each petal cup shape. (See general instructions, illustrations No. 6 and No. 10). Arrange the petals around the center spacing them evenly and fasten tightly with No. 9 wire, leaving the ends long enough to make the stem. Cut a strip of No. 45 green crepe paper 1 1/2 inches wide and wrap the stem, inserting two leaves (pattern No. 58) on opposite side of the stem. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

For decorative purposes where little detail is required, slash a strip of No. 12 black crepe paper 1 1/2 inches wide on both edges (illustration No. 7). Use a piece 3 inches long and gather into a



PAPER FLOWERS



tight bunch. Put a piece of wire across the center; bring the two fringed edges up together and twist wire tightly, leaving it long enough for stem (illus. No. 8).

The flower may be made of one or two circles of petals. Cut the circle 3 inches in diameter. With the blade of a knife make small plaits all around the edge (illustration No. 9). Push the center down through the petal or petals and gather tightly around the center, fastening with paste (illustration No. 10). Finish as described above.

Poppies of this description may be made any size required.

Material for 3 Dozen Single Petal Poppies

Approximate Cost \$0.90

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 81 Red | 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 12 Black |
| 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Green | 2 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire |

The material required for the smaller poppies would be the same, but the quantity will be sufficient for 6 dozen flowers.

Daisy

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Make a ball of crepe paper 1/2 inch in diameter. Cover with a square piece of No. 63 yellow, stretching it smoothly over the ball. Pinch the under part together lightly, cutting off any surplus paper (illustration No. 1). Hold the ball tightly by the under part and press against some smooth surface to make the top flat.

Cut a strip of No. 11 white crepe paper and make into a row of petals (pattern No. 33). Arrange a strip 6 inches long around the center and fasten tightly with a piece of No. 2 wire.

Cut a strip of No. 46 green crepe paper 1 inch wide and wrap the stem, adding a piece of No. 9 wire 8 inches long about an inch below the flower for the stem. Cut leaves from No. 46 green crepe paper (pattern No. 21) and add three or four on opposite sides of the stem. (See page 3, illustrations No. 8 and No. 9.)

"Brown-eyed Susans" or "Ox-eyed" daisies are made just the same as daisies, No. 72 brown crepe being used for the centers and No. 63 dark amber for the petals.

"Marguerites" have petals of No. 61 light amber crepe, while the centers are made of No. 63 dark amber.

Material for 4 Dozen Daisies

Approximate Cost \$0.90

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 11 White |
| 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 63 Dark Amber |
| 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green |
| 1 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire |
| 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire |



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PAPER FLOWERS



Cosmos

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Cut a strip each of No. 63 dark amber and No. 72 brown crepe paper 1 inch wide. Fold the two together and slash one edge very fine down 1/2 inch (illustration No. 1). Bunch a piece of this double fringe 1 inch long tightly together for each center (illustration No. 2). Cut a strip of crepe paper the color of the flower and make into rows of petals (pattern No. 32). Use a strip of eight petals for each flower (illustration No. 3). Arrange around the center and fasten a piece of No. 2 spool wire tightly around it, cutting off any surplus paper at the base (illustration No. 4). Separate petals may be used instead of a strip by following the dotted line on the pattern.

Use a piece of No. 9 wire 12 inches long for the stem and fasten the flower to it by twisting the ends of the spool wire which hold the flower together around it.

Cut a strip of No. 45 crepe paper into rows of finely pointed leaves (pattern No. 42).

Wrap the stem with a strip of No. 45 crepe paper 1 1/2 inches wide and add several groups of three or four pointed leaves. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

Buds may be made in the same way as those for apple blossoms with a narrow pointed green calyx pasted over them. The appearance of the flowers will be improved by the addition of separate sprays of foliage.

A list of the various colored crepe paper from which cosmos may be made is on page 32.

Material for 3 Dozen Cosmos

Approximate Cost \$1.25

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Fold Crepe Paper for Flowers |
| 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 63 Dark Amber |
| 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 72 Brown |
| 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green |
| 2 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire |
| 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire |



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PAPER FLOWERS

Geranium

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

For the buds use a piece of crepe paper 1½ inches square. Double through the center across the grain, then double one of the top corners down to middle of the bottom edge and the other around this triangular piece about three-fourths the way around the base. Pinch the bottom edge tightly together (illustration No. 1). Cut a strip of No. 45 green crepe paper, put a little paste on the pinched up part of the bud and twist the green paper into a stem about 2 inches long. Tear off and paste the end (illustration No. 2).

Cut a strip of crepe paper 1 inch wide and make into rows of petals (pattern No. 23). Make each petal cup shaped (illustration No. 3).

Gather a strip of four petals together and make a stem in the same way as for the buds (illustration No. 4).

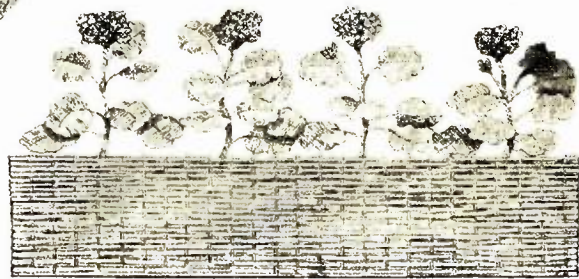
Put eight or ten flowers together and wrap the stem with green crepe, adding No. 9 wire for the stem as required (illustration No. 6).

Cut the leaves of green crepe paper across the grain (pattern No. 39). Wrap a piece of No. 9 wire 5 inches long with a narrow strip of crepe paper and paste through the center of the leaf, leaving the extra wire below the leaf for the stem (illustration No. 5). Put sprays of buds, blossoms and leaves together in clusters, wrapping with No. 46 green crepe, using a piece of No. 78 wire for the heavy center stem.

Geraniums may be made without so much detail. Use a strip of petals 18 inches long. Twist each petal division as described on page 3. Gather a strip of these twisted petals together and wind a piece of No. 9 wire tightly around it leaving a double piece 6 inches long for stem (illustration No. 8). Finish as directed for separate blossoms.

Material for 1 Dozen Sprays of Geraniums
Approximate Cost \$0.90

- 1 Fold Dennison Crepe Paper for Flowers
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 2 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Doz. No. 78 Green Covered Wire



PAPER FLOWERS

Pond Lily

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Make a ball of No. 63 yellow crepe paper about ½ inch in diameter. Cover with a square piece of the same color, stretching the paper smoothly over the ball. Pinch in the under part tightly and cut off any surplus paper (illustration No. 1).

Cut a strip of No. 63 crepe 2 inches wide and slash one edge very fine down 1½ inches. Arrange 12 inches around the ball and fasten tightly with spool wire. Cut a strip of white crepe 3 inches wide and make into rows of pointed petals (pattern No. 40). Make each petal cup shape. (See page 3, illustration No. 6.) Wrap these petals around the center, using a strip about 36 inches long and arranging so that the petals will not lie one directly above the other. It may be found easier to use several shorter strips, fastening each one to the center with a piece of spool wire.

Cut a strip each of No. 32½ pink and No. 45 green. Fold together and cut strips of petals the same size as the white ones. Paste the two together. (See page 4.) Make petals cup shape, having the pink on the inside.

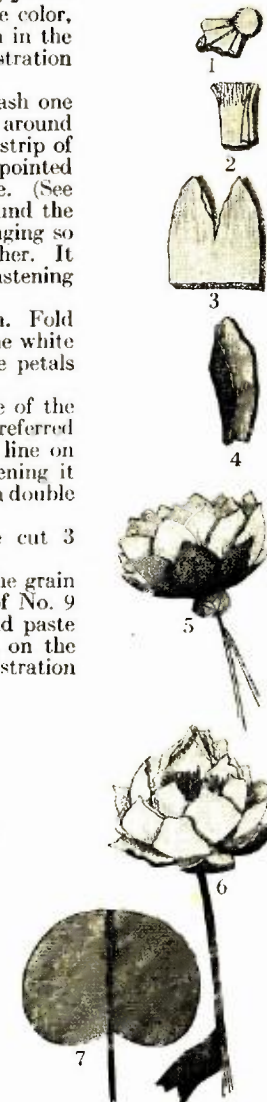
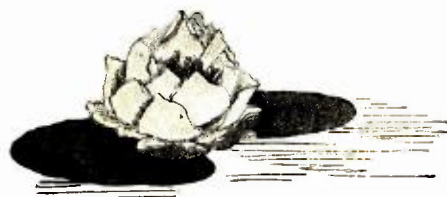
Arrange a strip of four petals around the outside of the flower and fasten in place with No. 9 wire. If preferred single petals may be used, cut following the dotted line on pattern No. 40. Use a piece 36 inches long, fastening it around the flower in the middle so that there will be a double thickness for the stem (illustration No. 5).

Wrap the stem with a strip of No. 45 crepe cut 3 inches wide. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

Cut the pads according to pattern No. 41 with the grain of the crepe going across the leaf. Wrap a piece of No. 9 wire with a strip of No. 45 crepe 3 inches wide and paste through the center of the pad. Paste another pad on the opposite side and trim off any uneven edges (illustration No. 7).

Material for 1 Dozen Pond Lilies
Approximate Cost \$1.25

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 11 White
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 63 Dark Amber
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 32½ Medium Coral
- 2 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire



PAPER FLOWERS

Narcissus

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Use a piece of No. 63 yellow crepe paper 1½ inches square for the center (illustration No. 1). Color the edge slightly with red tinting fluid (to make the tinting fluid, see page 10). When dry paste the edges with the grain of the crepe together to form tube shape (illustration No. 2). Gather together tightly about halfway down.

Cut a strip of No. 11 white crepe paper and make a row of petals (pattern No. 30). Use a strip of six petals for each flower (illustration No. 5). If preferred separate petals may be used. Cut by following the dotted line on the pattern. Arrange around the center, spacing evenly and fasten tightly with No. 9 wire, leaving one end long enough for the stem (illustration No. 6).

Cut a strip of No. 11 white crepe paper 1½ inches wide. Double through the center lengthwise and wrap stem for 1½ inches. Tear off the paper and paste the end (illustration No. 7).

With a strip of No. 45 crepe paper cut 1½ inches wide continue wrapping the stem, inserting a small calyx of No. 71 crepe (illustration No. 4) exactly the same as used for jonquils.

Insert two long, narrow leaves cut from No. 45 crepe (pattern No. 16) on opposite sides of the stem near the base. (See page 3, illustration No. 3.) With the thumbs and forefingers stretch the petals and center out into natural positions and bend the flowers forward on the stem where the green stem begins.

Material for 2 Dozen Narcissus
Approximate Cost \$1.00

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 63 Dark Amber
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 11 White
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 71 Light Brown
- 1 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire

If tinting fluid is to be made No. 81 Red Crepe Paper will also be required.



PAPER FLOWERS

Hollyhock

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Make a ball of crepe paper about 1 inch in diameter, cover smoothly with a square of crepe paper the color selected for the flowers. Pinch together tightly at the base and cut off any surplus paper (illustration No. 1). Fasten a piece of No. 2 wire around the base, leaving about 2 inches for stem.

Cut a strip of No. 46 green crepe paper 1½ inches wide and make a row of rounded petals (illustration No. 2), each petal ½ inch wide and ¾ inch deep. Put a little paste on the lower part of the ball and arrange a strip of three green petals around it, pasting each green petal up into the ball (illustration No. 3). Cut a strip of No. 46 green crepe paper ½ inch wide and wrap the stem (illustration No. 4). Make several buds for each stalk, having some covered entirely with green and others with the color of the bud showing.

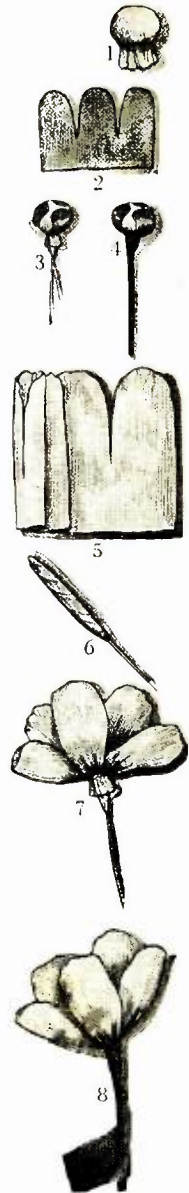
For the center of the flower wrap a piece of No. 9 wire 8 inches long back and forth with a strip of No. 63 crepe paper ¾ inch wide for 3 inches. Tear off and paste end (illustration No. 6).

Cut a strip of crepe paper 3 inches wide and make into a row of rounded petals (pattern No. 6). Make each petal cup shaped. Use a strip of five petals for each flower (illustration No. 5). Arrange them around the center and fasten tightly with a piece of spool wire (illustration No. 7). Use a piece 10 inches long and fasten around the flower in the middle, leaving a double thickness for the stem.

Wrap the stem with a strip of No. 46 crepe paper 1½ inches wide. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.) Cut leaves from No. 46 crepe (pattern No. 17). Put buds, blossoms and leaves together, using a piece of No. 15 wire for the stalk and wrapping all together with a strip of No. 46 crepe cut 2½ inches wide. If large, heavy stalks are needed, use a "flag stick" below the wire.

Material for 1 Dozen Stalks Hollyhocks
Approximate Cost \$1.35

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper for Flowers
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 63 Dark Amber
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 1 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 2 Spools No. 2 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Dozen No. 15 Green Covered Wire



PAPER FLOWERS

Fleur-de-Lis

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)



Use three light and three dark petals for each flower (pattern No. 14). Paste a piece of No. 10 wire through the center of each petal (illustration No. 2). Cut a strip of No. 61 crepe 1½ inches wide and slash on one edge into very fine fringe 1 inch deep (illustration No. 1).

Crush a piece of No. 61 paper (see page 4, illustration No. 11), cut into pointed petals 1½ inches long and ½ inch wide (illustration No. 3) and paste to the center of each dark petal on the opposite side from the wire (illustration No. 4).

Gather together a strip of the fringed paper 1 inch long and around it, at equal distances, arrange three of the light colored petals with the wires *inside*. Fasten together tightly with spool wire and then put the three darker petals in place exactly between the lighter ones with the wires on the *outside*. Fasten tightly with spool wire and use one end of the wire to attach a piece of No. 78 wire for the stem (illustration No. 5). Wrap the stem with a strip of No. 45 green crepe 2 inches wide, adding two leaves cut from green crepe (pattern No. 10) on opposite sides near the bottom of the stem. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.) The leaves may be wired through the center or two leaves may be pasted together. (See page 4, illustration No. 13.)

Bend the petals back into natural position.

Fleur-de-Lis may be made in shades of yellow using No. 61 for the upper petals and No. 63 for the lower ones. Any of the shades of violet, Nos. 21, 22, 23, may be used for the entire flower.

Material for 3 Dozen Fleur-de-Lis

Approximate Cost \$2.50

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 22 Lavender
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 23 Purple
- 2 Folds Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 61 Light Amber.
- 3 Dozen No. 78 Green Covered Wire
- 3 Dozen No. 10 White Covered Wire
- 2 Spools No. 2 Green Covered Wire
- (3 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire, if leaves are to be wired)

PAPER FLOWERS

Morning Glories

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Cut the petals according to pattern No. 29 (illustration No. 1) and paste the two long edges together to form tube shape (illustration No. 2).

Gather tightly together at base and fasten with a piece of No. 2 wire 6 inches long, twisting it around the flower in the middle so that there will be a double thickness for the stem (illustration No. 3). Cut a strip of No. 46 green crepe paper, using pattern No. 28, into a row of points for the calyx (illustration No. 4).

Paste a row of three points around the base of the flower and wrap the stem with a strip of No. 46 green crepe paper 1½ inches wide. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.) Cut leaves from No. 46 green crepe paper (pattern No. 27) and paste a piece of No. 2 wire through the center, having the wire extend 3 inches below the leaf for the stem (illustration No. 5).

For the buds cut crepe paper into 3 inch squares. Paste the two sides with the grain of the crepe together to form a tube shape. Gather together at base and fasten as described for the flower. Put a little paste in the inside part of the tube at the top and pinch tightly together. Trim off while it is still damp if it is at all uneven.

Paste a pointed calyx around the bud and wrap the stem just as was done for the flower (illustration No. 6). Then wrap the buds, blossoms and leaves together into vines or sprays, using No. 9 wire for the heavier stems.

Tendrils may be added to the vine. These should be made by twisting No. 2 spool wire, which has first been wrapped with a strip of No. 46 green crepe paper, around a small pencil.

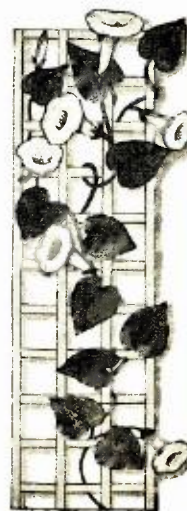
When the sprays are completed stretch the top edge of the flowers into natural shape.

A list of colors which may be used for morning glories may be found on page 32.

Material for 1 Doz. Sprays of Morning Glories

Approximate Cost \$0.80

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper for Flowers
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 2 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire



PAPER FLOWERS

Orchid

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Orchids require six petals: one large, tubelike petal for center (pattern No. 38), two wide petals for the sides (pattern No. 35), two narrow petals at bottom and one narrow petal at the top (pattern No. 37). The center petal is often a darker shade than the other petals and may be made to look much more natural if it is tinted in the center (for making tinting fluid see page 10). Cut a strip of No. 45 green crepe paper 1 inch wide, double lengthwise through the center and roll into a tight twist 3 inches long. Tear off the end and paste. Wrap this twisted piece of green with a strip the color selected for the flowers, allowing the green to show a tiny bit at the end (illustration No. 1).

Cut and wire the petals. (To wire petals, see page 3.)

Flute the edges of the center and two side petals (illustrations No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5).

Paste the two straight sides of the center petal together and place the pistil in it. Arrange around it the two wide petals at the sides, two narrow petals at the bottom and one narrow petal at the top. Fasten together tightly with a piece of No. 9 wire. Use a piece 12 inches long and twist around the flower in the middle so that there will be a double thickness for the stem. Wrap the stem with a strip of No. 45 green crepe paper 1 1/2 inches wide, adding a piece of No. 78 wire if a heavier, longer stem is needed. (See page 3, illustrations No. 8 and No. 9.)

Orchids do not often grow with the leaves on the flower stem, but if for any reason leaves are required, long narrow ones similar in shape to the tulip leaf should be used. Two or more should be added near the base of the stem.

Bend the five wired petals back into natural position and with the thumbs and forefingers stretch the lower part of the center petal into correct shape. Bend the whole flower forward from the top of the stem (illustration No. 6).

Material for 1 Dozen Orchids

Approximate Cost \$0.75

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper for Flowers
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 1 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Dozen No. 10 White Covered Wire



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PAPER FLOWERS

Buttercup

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Cut a strip of No. 63 yellow crepe paper 1 inch wide, stretch, refold and slash one edge with the grain of the crepe into a very fine fringe 1/2 inch deep (illustration No. 1). Gather a piece of this fringe 1 1/2 inches long into a tight bunch for each center.

Cut a strip of No. 63 yellow crepe paper 1 1/2 inches wide and make into a row of petals (pattern No. 2).

Make each petal cup shaped (page 3, illustration No. 5). Use a strip of five petals for each flower (illustration No. 2).

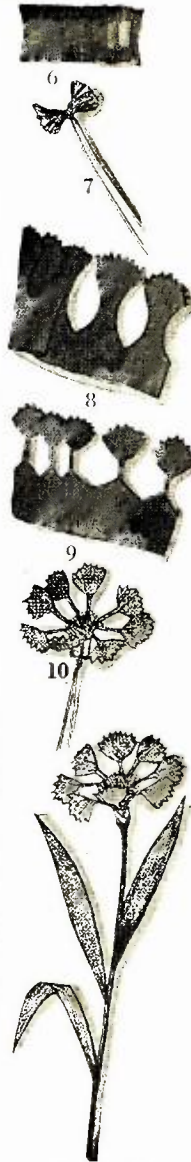
Arrange the petals around the slashed center and fasten tightly with a piece of No. 2 wire 8 inches long, leaving one end for the stem (illustration No. 3). Cut the leaves from No. 46 green crepe (pattern No. 3). Fasten three leaves together in a cluster with a piece of spool wire, leaving one end 1 1/2 inches long for stem.

Wrap the stem with a narrow strip of green crepe paper (illustration No. 5). Wrap the stem of flower, fastening in the group of leaves about halfway down stem.

Material for 3 Dozen Buttercups

Approximate Cost \$0.75

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 63 Dark Amber
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 1 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire



Bachelor's Button

Cut a strip of No. 12 black crepe paper 1 inch wide. Slash both edges into very fine fringe 1/4 inch deep (illustration No. 6).

Gather a piece of fringe 2 inches long into a tight bunch for each center (illus. No. 7).

Cut a strip of No. 52 blue crepe paper. Stretch well and make into a row of petals (pattern No. 55). Twist each petal. (See page 3, illustration No. 6.) Each lobe should be twisted around twice. Use a strip of twisted petals 6 inches long for each flower.

Arrange around the slashed center and fasten tightly with a piece of No. 2 wire. Use a piece of wire 18 inches long, twisting it around the flower in the middle so that there will be a double thickness for the stem. Wrap stem with a strip of No. 45 green crepe, adding several groups of leaves (pattern No. 42). (See page 3, illus. No. 8.)

Material for 3 Dozen Bachelor's Buttons

Approximate Cost \$0.75

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 52 National Blue
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 12 Black
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 2 Spools No. 2 Green Covered Wire

Page twenty-seven

PAPER FLOWERS

Nasturtium

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Cut five petals for each flower, three with pattern No. 24 and two with pattern No. 25. Paste a wire through the center of each (illustration No. 1). Paste small pieces of No. 72 dark brown crepe (pattern No. 26) on the three larger petals in the position shown in illustration No. 3 on the opposite side from wire. Arrange the five petals into a group and fasten tightly with No. 2 spool wire at the point where the brown crepe ends (illustration No. 4). Use a piece 14 inches long, twisting it around the flower in the center so that there will then be a double thickness for the stem. Wrap the ends of the flower which are left with a narrow strip of crepe paper the same color as the flower. Wrap the stem using a strip of No. 45 crepe paper 1½ inches wide. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.) Bend the petals out into natural position.

For the leaves use three pieces of No. 2 wire, two pieces 8 inches long and one piece 2½ inches long. Wrap all three together with a piece of green crepe paper, starting the winding 1 inch from the ends of the wires (illustration No. 5). Bend the wires out. Cut two leaves of No. 45 green crepe paper, using pattern No. 54. Paste one on top of the three wires and then slip the other through the stem wires and up on to the underside of the first leaf. Paste the two together and trim off if necessary (illustration No. 6). Wrap the stem with a strip of green crepe paper 1½ inches wide. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

Material for 4 Dozen Nasturtiums
Approximate Cost \$1.00

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper for Flowers
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 72 Brown
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 2 Spools No. 2 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Doz. No. 10 White Covered Wire

Marigold

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Cut a strip of No. 65 Dennison crepe 4 inches wide. Double through the center lengthwise (illustration No. 1) and flute the doubled edge. (See page 4, illustration No. 9.) Gather a piece 21 inches long into a tight bunch, fastening with a piece of No. 9 wire 18 inches long. Fasten around the crepe in the middle so that there will be a double thickness for the stem (illustration No. 8).

Cut off into a point below the fastening (illustration No. 9). Wrap the stem with a piece of No. 46 green crepe cut 1½ inches wide, adding sprays of green leaves (pattern No. 42) all the way along the stem.

Material for 1 Dozen Marigolds
Approximate Cost \$0.75

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 65 Orange
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 1 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire

PAPER FLOWERS

Sunflower

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

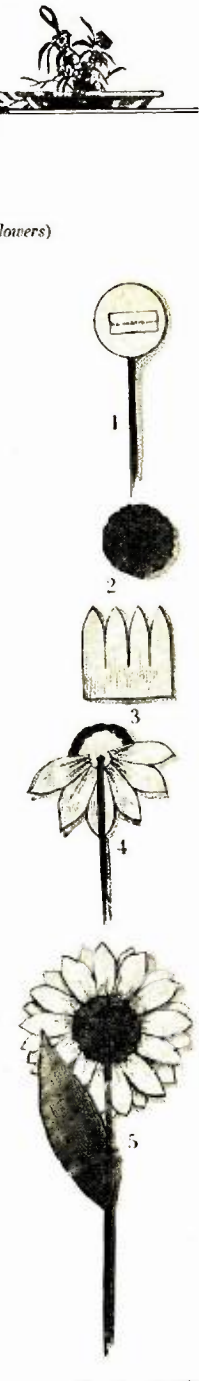
Cut a circle of cardboard 3 inches in diameter. Make a small hole in the center and insert two pieces of No. 78 wire through it for about ¼ inch. Bend back and fasten against the cardboard with a small piece of gummed tape (illustration No. 1). Crush a piece of No. 72 crepe (see page 4, illustration No. 11) and cover the cardboard, pasting the edge over on to the back (illustration No. 2).

Cut a strip of No. 63 crepe 3½ inches wide and make into rows of petals (pattern No. 48). Paste a row of petals on the back of the cardboard disc (illustration No. 4) and then add a second row, having the petals come just between those of the first row. A strip of from 12 to 15 petals will be needed for each row.

Crush a piece of green crepe and cut a circle 3 inches in diameter. Paste on to the back of the flower to cover the place where the petals are pasted (illustration No. 5). Cut a piece of green crepe 2 inches wide, double through the center lengthwise and wrap the stem, adding two or three leaves (pattern No. 64) on opposite sides of the stem as the winding proceeds. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

Material for 1 Dozen Sunflowers
Approximate Cost \$1.00

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 63 Dark Amber
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 72 Brown
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Green
- 1 Sheet White Matstock
- 1 Yard No. 3 Gummed Tape
- 2 Dozen No. 78 Green Covered Wire



PAPER FLOWERS

Orange Blossom

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Flower stamens may be used for the centers (illustration No. 2) or a strip of No. 63 crepe cut 1 inch wide and slashed very fine down $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on one edge (illus. No. 1). Use a strip $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long for each center.

Cut a strip of No. 11 white crepe and make into a row of rounded petals (pattern No. 52). Make each petal cup shape, as described on page 2 (illustration No. 3). Use a strip of five petals for each flower. Arrange around the center and fasten tightly with a piece of spool wire 6 inches long, leaving one end for the stem (illustration No. 4).

The leaves are made of No. 46 crepe (pattern No. 66). Wrap the stem with a strip of green crepe paper 1 inch wide, adding two or more leaves as the winding proceeds. The flowers may be made into sprays consisting of buds, blossoms and leaves. The buds are made in the same way as those for apple blossoms. (See page 16.)

Material for 3 Dozen Sprays Orange Blossoms

Approximate Cost \$0.75

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 11 White
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 63 Dark Amber
- 2 Spools No. 2 Green Covered Wire

In place of No. 63 Dark Amber Crepe
6 Bunches of Rose Stamens may be used.

Fern

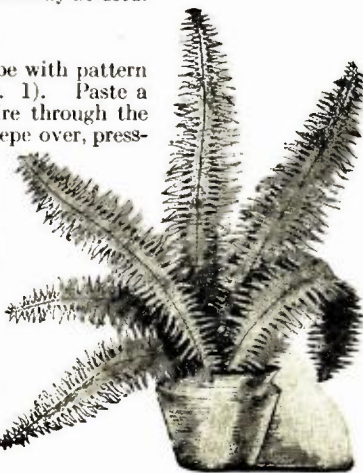
Cut No. 45 green crepe with pattern No. 69 (illustration No. 1). Paste a piece of No. 9 green wire through the center and double the crepe over, pressing down carefully (illustration No. 2). When perfectly dry bend back (illustration No. 3).

Make into a plant or use as separate sprays with flowers.

Material for 1 Dozen Sprays Fern

Approximate Cost \$0.50

- 1 Dozen No. 9 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Fold Moss Green Crepe Paper No. 45



PAPER FLOWERS

Sweet Pea

(Read the general instructions carefully before making any flowers)

Sweet peas may be made in a great variety of colors and two or more colors may be combined in one flower. Each flower requires a piece of crepe paper $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square for the center (illustration No. 1), one inside petal (pattern No. 51), and one outside petal (pattern No. 49). Double the square through the center across the grain of the crepe and then bring the two top corners to the center of lower edge and pinch together (illustration No. 2).

Flute the top and bottom edges of the outer petals (illustrations No. 3 and No. 4). The method of fluting petals is described on page 4, illus. No. 10.

Place the center in the middle of the two-lobed petal and add the larger outside petal. Fasten all together with a piece of No. 2 green wire, leaving one end about 6 inches long for stem (illustration No. 5).

Cut a strip of No. 45 green crepe $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide into a row of points for calyx (pattern No. 50).

Put a little paste at the base of the flower and put the calyx in place, using a strip of four or five points (illustration No. 6). Wrap the stem, beginning directly below the calyx, with a strip of No. 45 green crepe paper 1 inch wide. (See page 3, illustration No. 8.)

If leaves are required they should be made in separate sprays from the flowers.

Material for 6 Dozen Sweet Peas

Approximate Cost \$0.70

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper for Flowers
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 45 Moss Green
- 2 Spools No. 2 Green Covered Wire
- 1 Tube Paste

Violet

Violets may be made of two shades of violet, No. 22 and No. 23 or the entire flower may be made of one color.

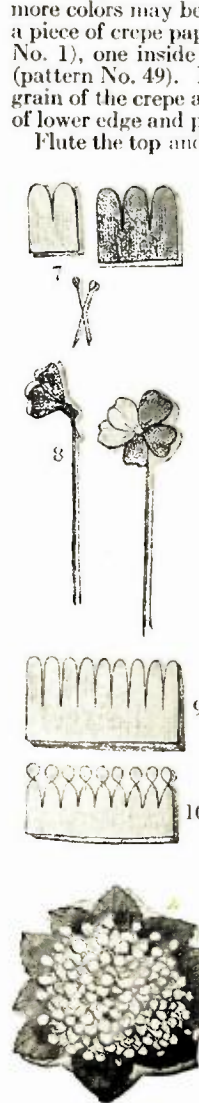
Cut a strip of violet crepe paper $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and make into a row of petals (pattern No. 65).

Each flower has five petals, all one color or two light and three dark (illustration No. 7).

Arrange the petals around two or three flower stamens and fasten with a piece of No. 2 spool wire, leaving one end long enough for the stem (illustration No. 8.)

Wrap the stem with a strip of No. 46 green crepe paper 1 inch wide (see page 3, illustration No. 8).

A very attractive bunch of violets may be made without the detail of making separate flowers.





PAPER FLOWERS

Cut the petals in using a strip pattern No. 24. Twist the petals as described on page 3, illustration No. 7.

When all petals are twisted (illustration No. 10) gather together into a bunch using enough to make the bunch the desired size.

Fasten together tightly with a piece of No. 9 wire, leaving enough wire for the stem.

Finish with leaves as shown in the illustration, using ready made leaves or those made of crepe paper.

Material for 1 Bunch of Violets

Approximate Cost \$0.60

- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 23 Purple
- 1 Fold Crepe Paper No. 46 Leaf Green
- 1 Bundle Rose Stamens
- 1 Spool No. 2 Green Covered Wire

Colors of Dennison Crepe for Flowers

Many flowers grow in a variety of colors and it may be helpful to have the colors suggested. Dennison Crepe has been found by most experienced flower makers an ideal material to use, its texture and colorings are so well suited for this particular purpose.

Roses

Killarney Roses, Nos. 31 and 33.
American Beauty Roses, No. 35.
Sweetheart Roses, Nos. 32½ and 38.
Sunrise Roses, Nos. 36 and 91.
Golden Sun Roses, Nos. 61 and 63.
Besides these many shades of pink, red or yellow may be used.

Chrysanthemums

No. 11 white; Nos. 31, 32, 32½, 33, 34, 36, 38 pink; Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 yellow; Nos. 21, 22 lavender; Nos. 81 and 82 red.

Two colors are often cut and curled together, No. 61 outside, No. 11 inside; No. 82 outside, No. 61 inside; No. 21 outside, No. 32 inside.

Carnations

No. 11 white; Nos. 31, 32, 32½, 34, 36, 38 pink; Nos. 81 and 82 red.

Tulips

No. 11 white; Nos. 31, 32½, 34, 36, 38 pink; Nos. 61, 62, 63 yellow; Nos. 81 and 82 red.

These colors may be varied to even greater extent by tinting the petals. White may be tinted red or pink; yellow tinted red and red tinted black.

Peonies

No. 11 white; Nos. 31, 32½, 33, 36, 38 pink; Nos. 81 and 82 red.

Often the center petals are made a darker shade than those on the outside.

Page thirty-two

Cosmos

No. 11 white; Nos. 31, 33, 35 pink; No. 61 yellow; Nos. 21, 22, 23 violet; Nos. 81 and 82 red.

Ceraniums

Nos. 81 and 82 red; Nos. 31, 32½, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 pink; No. 11 White.

Hollyhocks

No. 11 white; No. 61 yellow; Nos. 31, 32½, 33, 34, 36, 38 pink; Nos. 81 and 82 red.

Morning Glories

No. 11 white; Nos. 31, 32½, 33, 35, 36, 38 pink; Nos. 21, 22, 23 violet; No. 51 blue; No. 82 red.

Nasturtiums

Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 yellow; Nos. 81 and 82 red.

Sweet Peas

No. 11 white; No. 82 red, and any one of the shades of pink or violet preferred. Often two shades are used in the same flower, either the light or dark for the inside petals as preferred.

Poppies

While we usually think of poppies as red, still they may be made in

No. 11 white; Nos. 31, 32½, 33, 36, 37, 38 pink; Nos. 61, 63, 64, 65 yellow.

The California Poppies should be made of No. 65 orange.

The Gala Book

(The Dennison Party Book with a new name)

How to get the crowd "started" is easy when you put the suggestions in this book to work. There are decorations, costumes and favors illustrated and described for St. Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Easter, April Fool's Day, May Day and the various Patriotic Holidays. Price 10 cents.

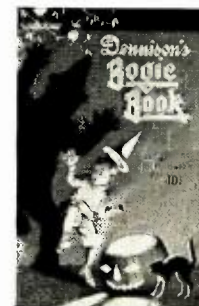


The Christmas Book

Full of suggestions to make Christmas merry — decoration suggestions for home, school and public affairs; gift decorations, costumes and games. The ideas for New Year and Twelfth Night parties may be used to keep up the holiday spirit. Price 10 cents.

The Bogie Book

New and old spooky Hallowe'en stunts, weird decorations for the home party or large hall, unusual costumes which add to the fun and spirit of the occasion; all these are shown in detail in this interesting book. Price 10 cents.



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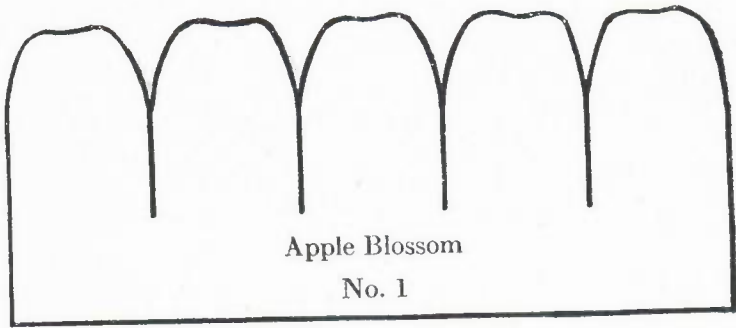
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26 Franklin Street

NEW YORK
220 Fifth Ave. at 26th Street

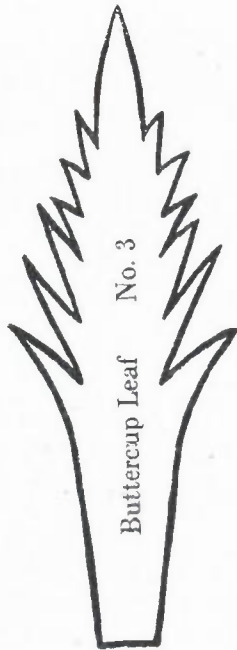
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1097 Chestnut Street

CHICAGO
62 East Randolph Street

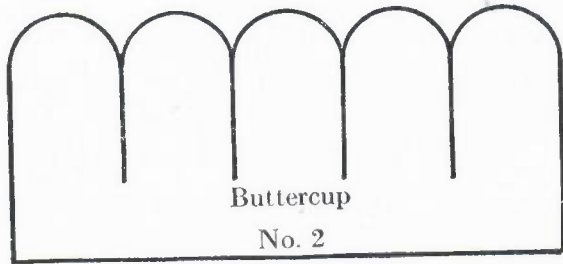
LONDON, W. C. 2
52 Kingsway



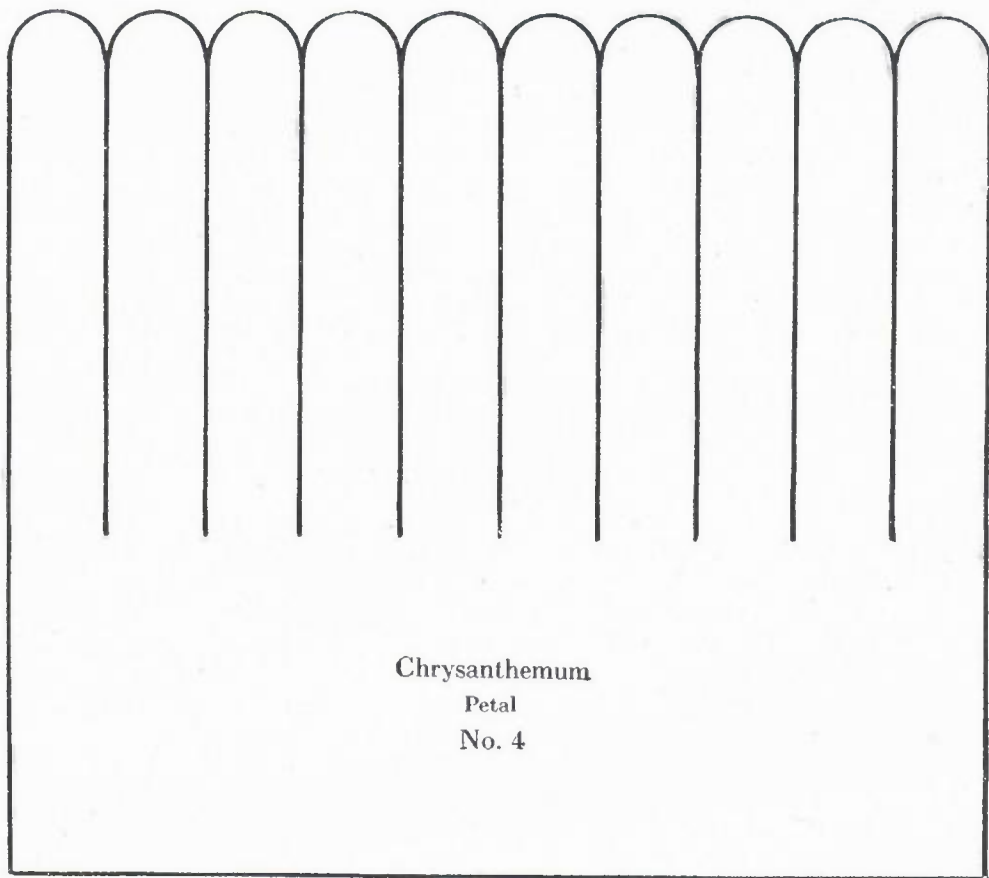
Apple Blossom
No. 1



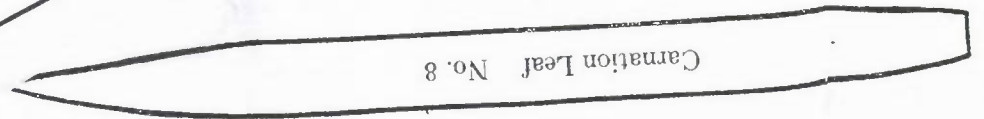
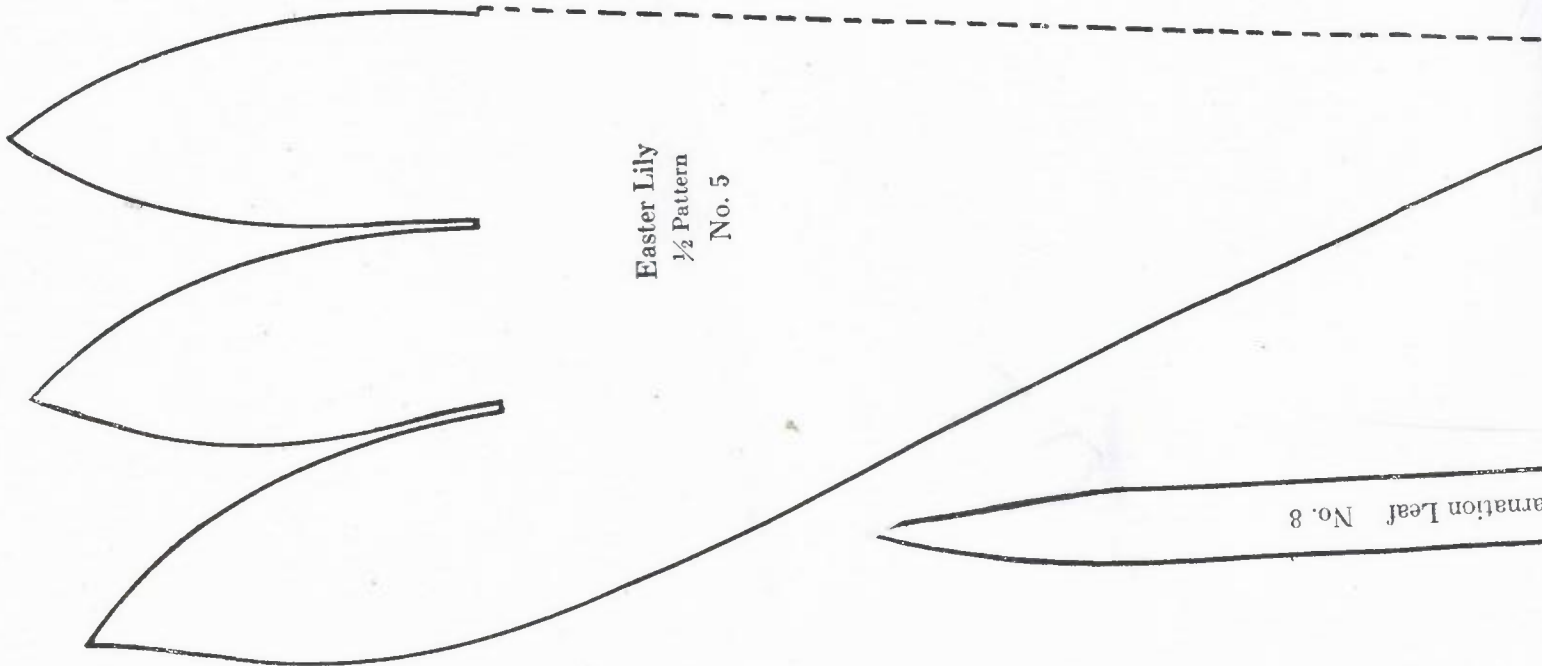
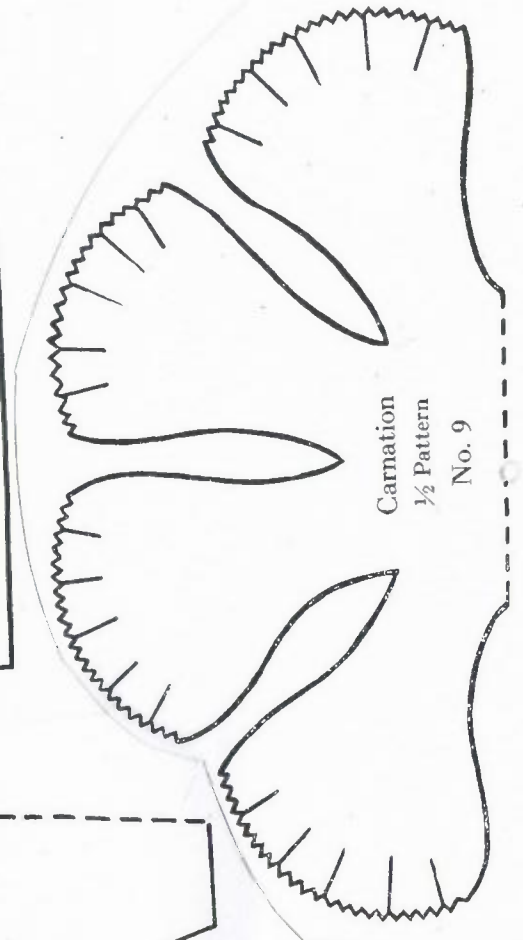
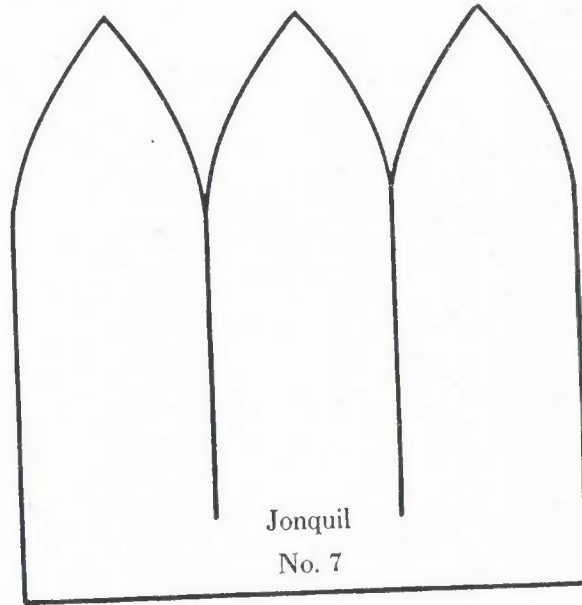
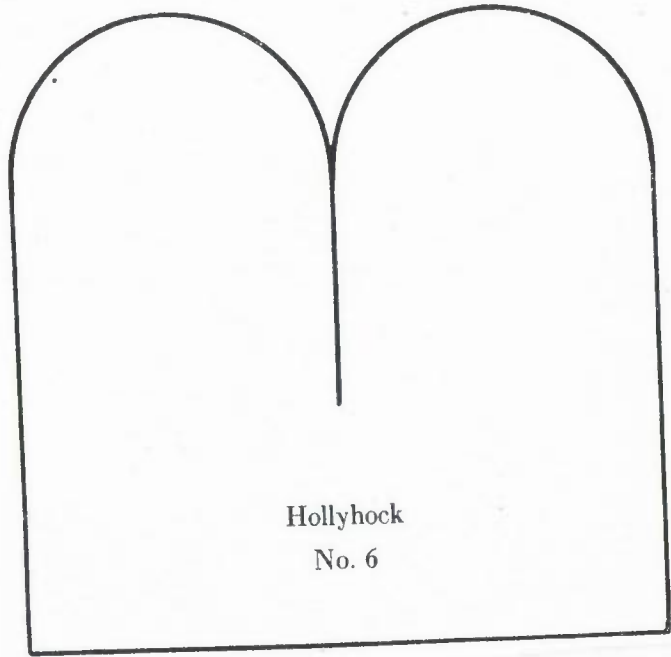
Buttercup Leaf
No. 3

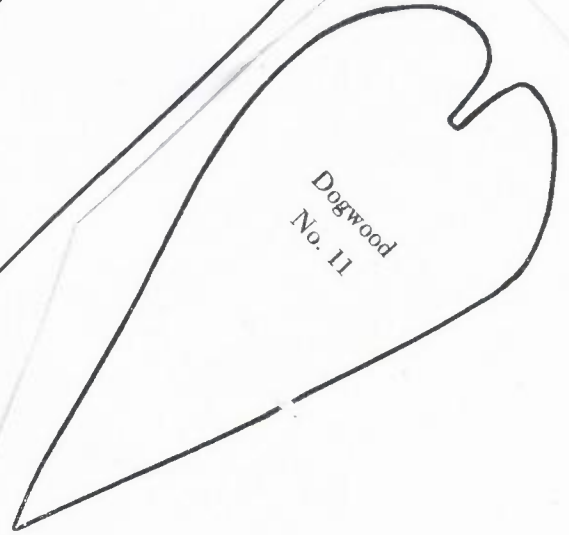
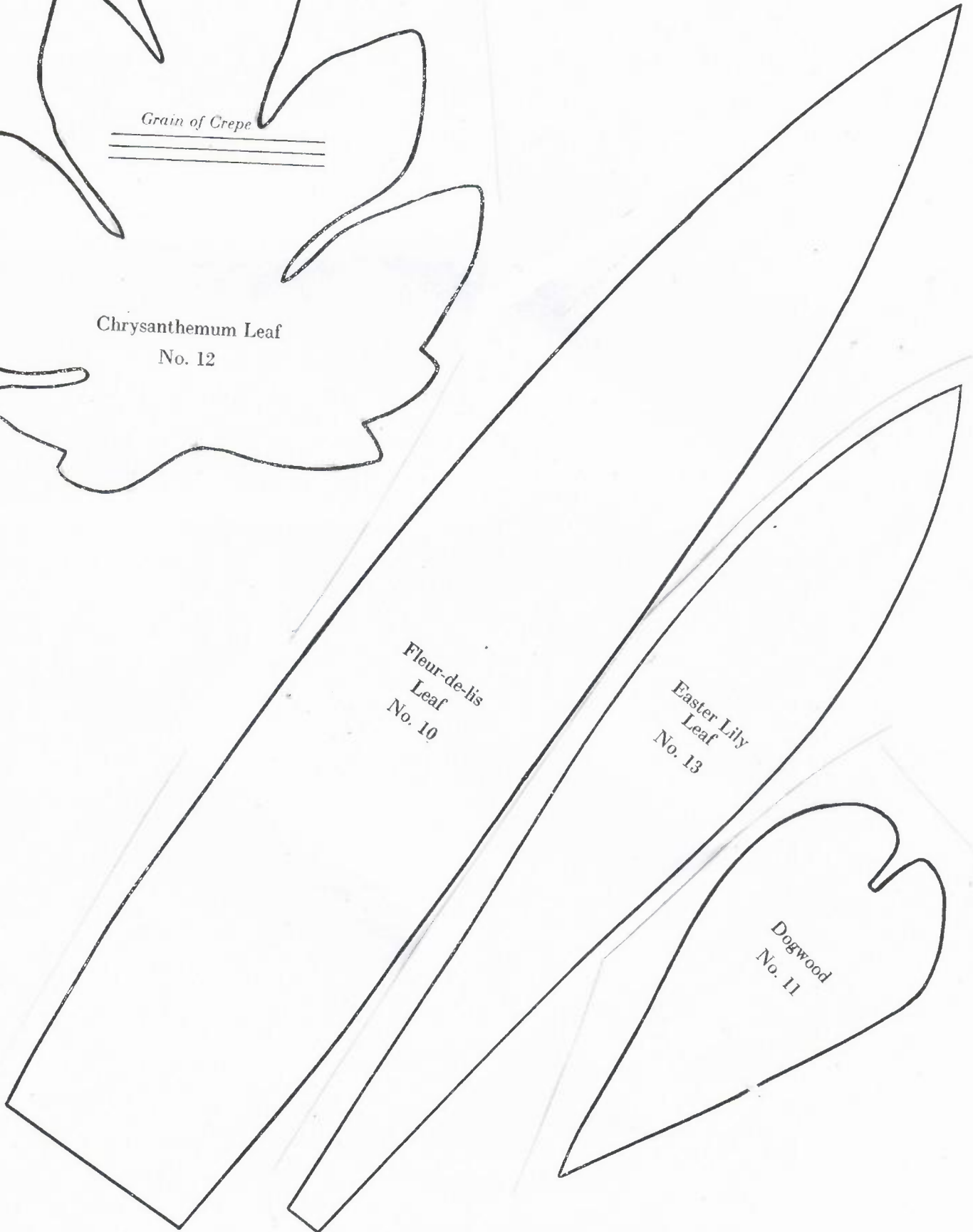
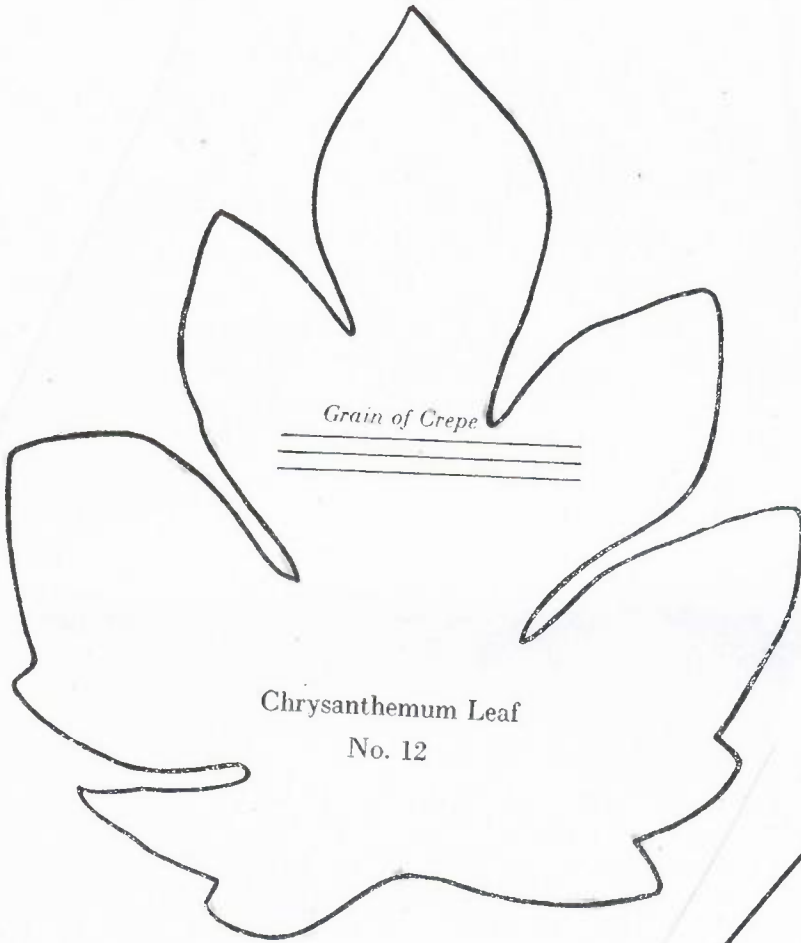


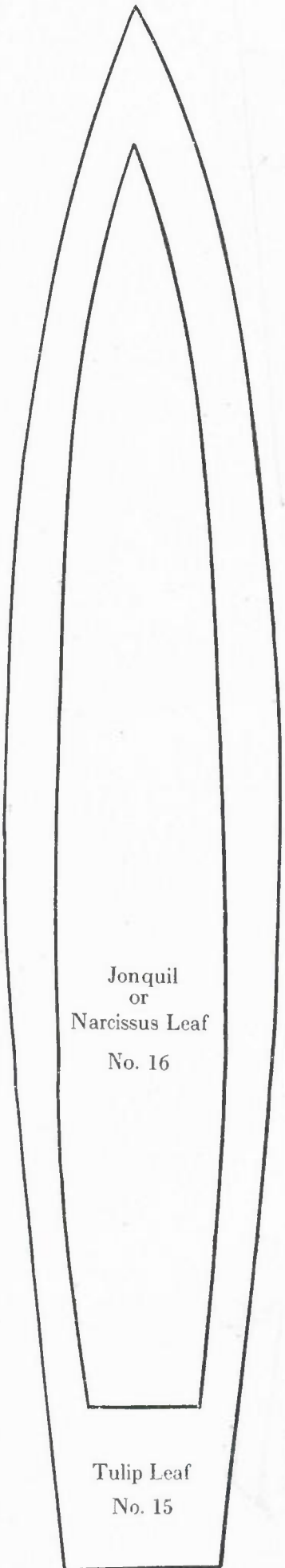
Buttercup
No. 2



Chrysanthemum
Petal
No. 4

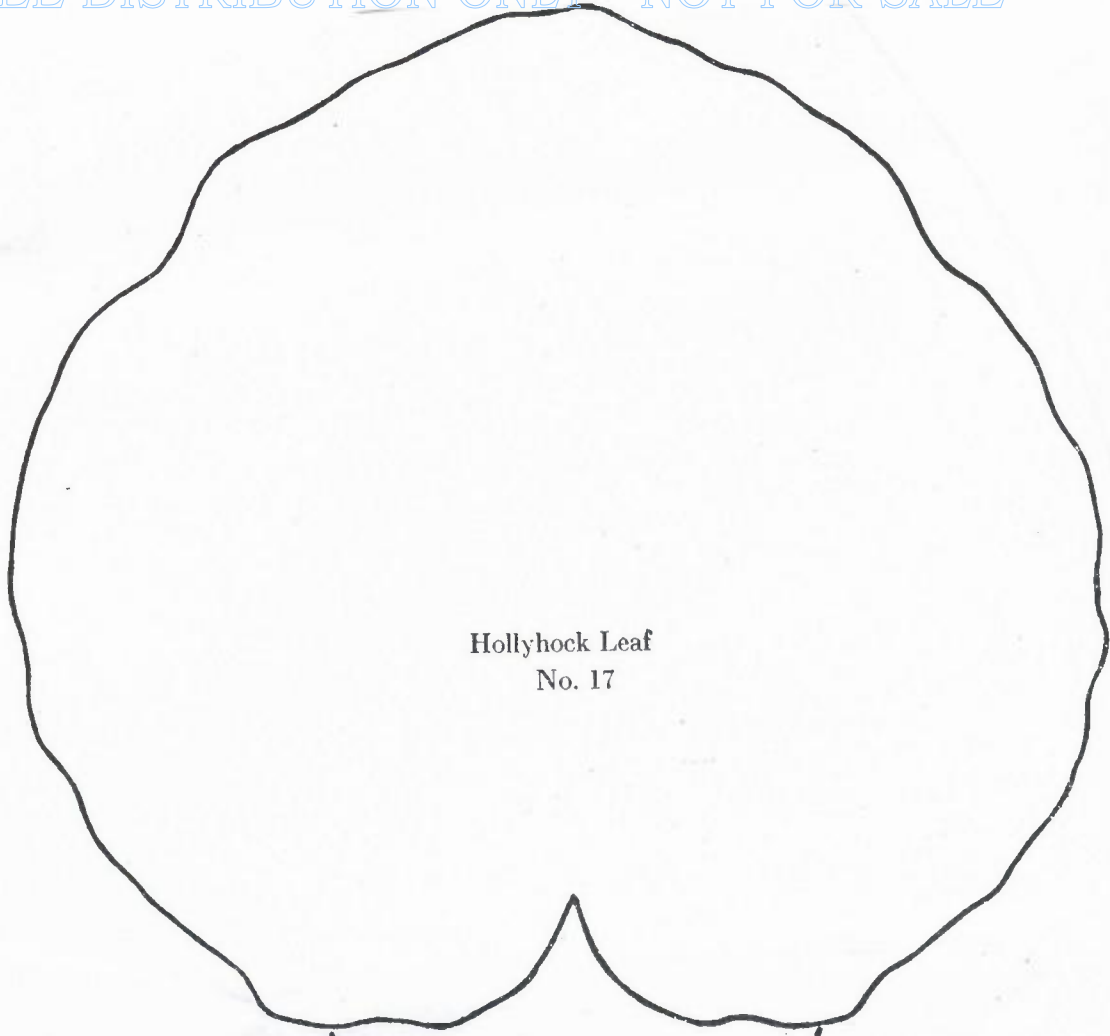




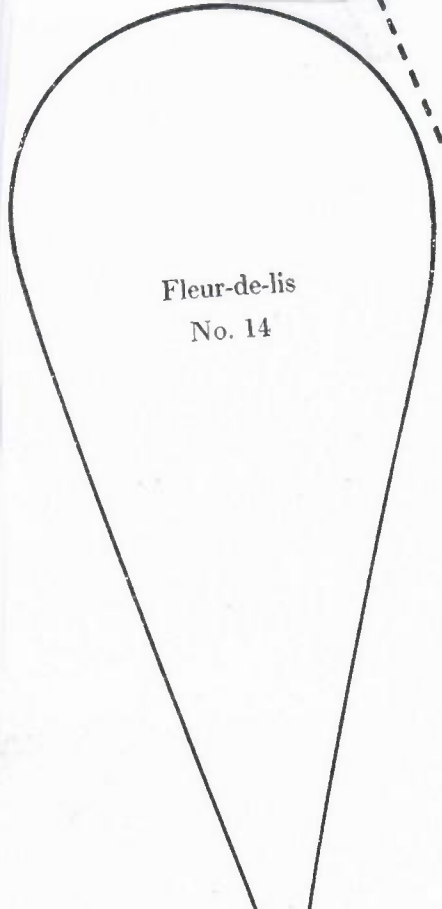


Jonquil
or
Narcissus Leaf
No. 16

Tulip Leaf
No. 15



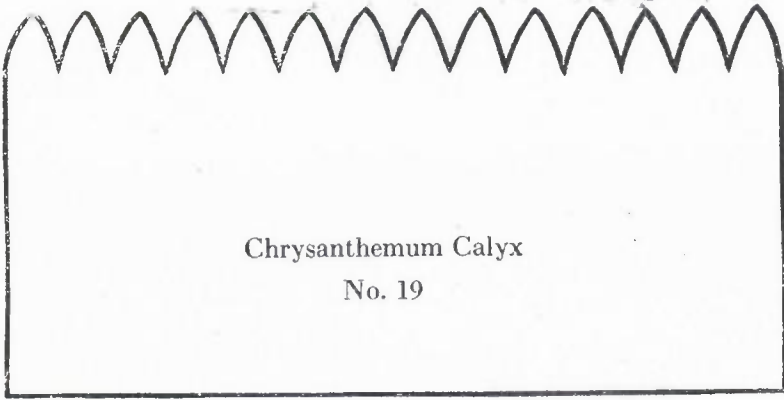
Hollyhock Leaf
No. 17



Fleur-de-lis
No. 14



Apple Blossom
Leaf
No. 18



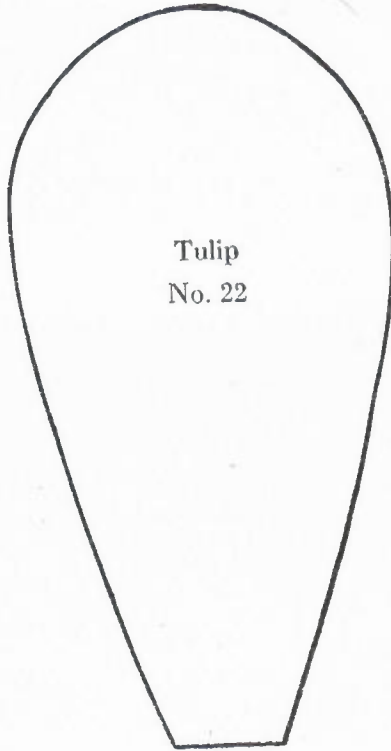
Chrysanthemum Calyx
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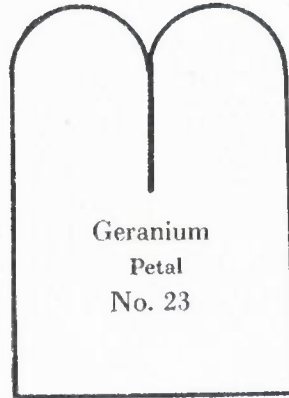
Dogwood Leaf
No. 20



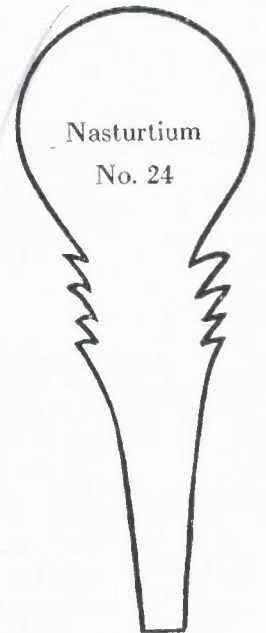
Daisy
Leaf
No. 21



Tulip
No. 22



Geranium
Petal
No. 23



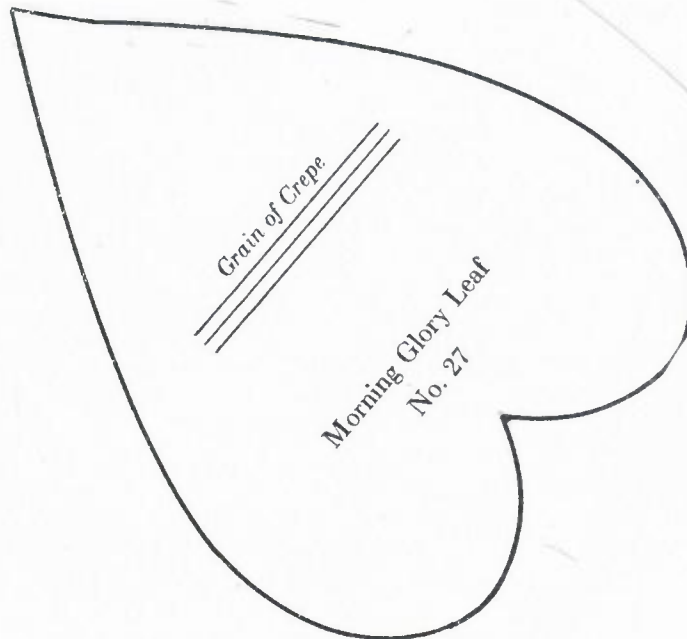
Nasturtium
No. 24



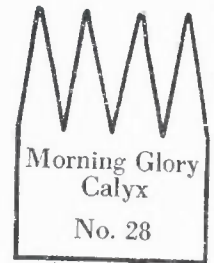
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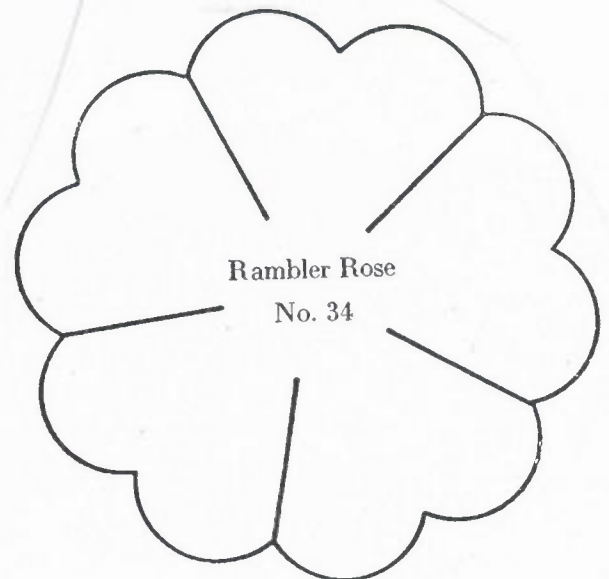
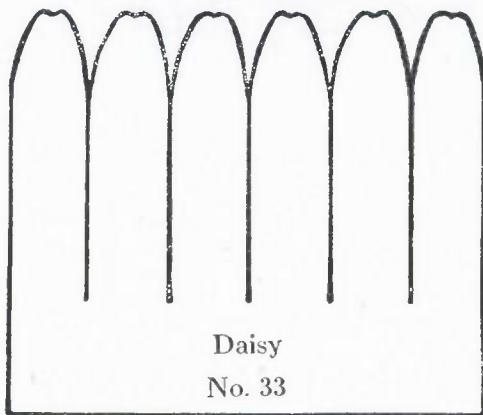
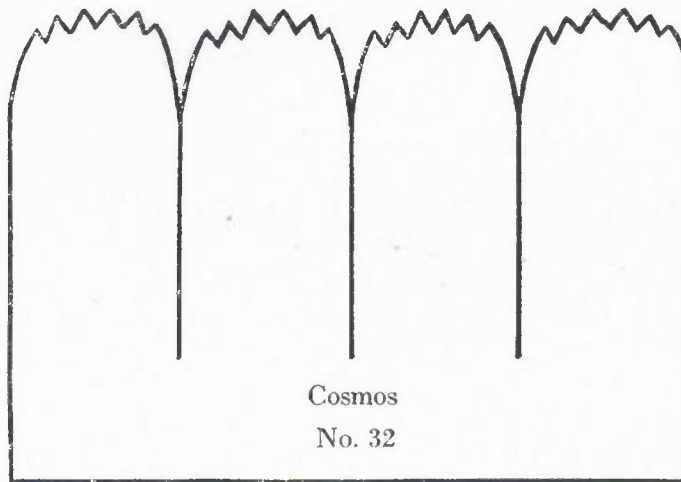
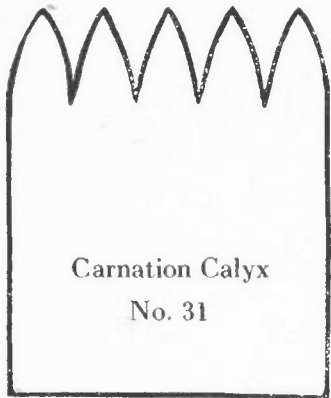
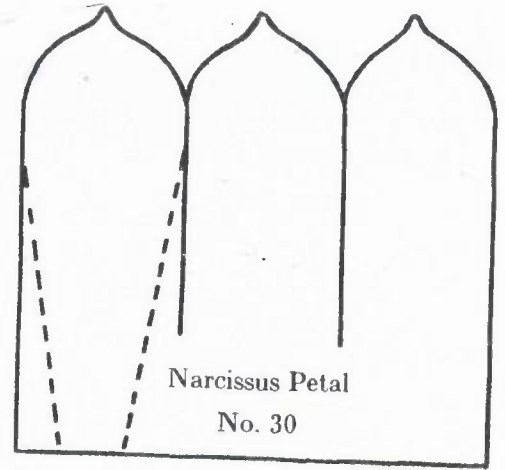
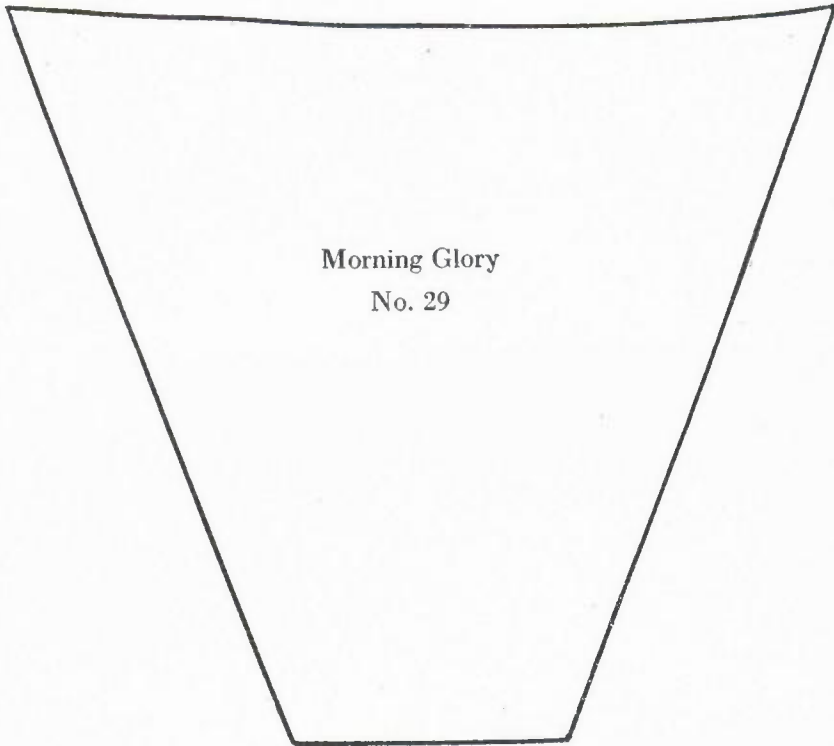
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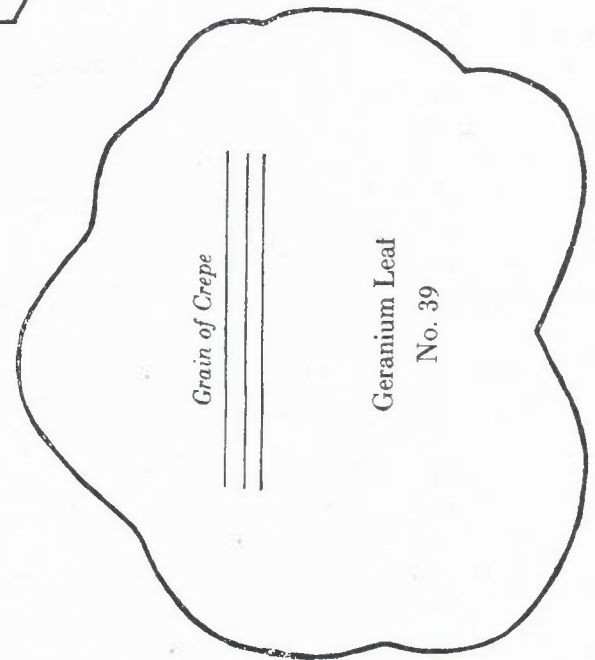
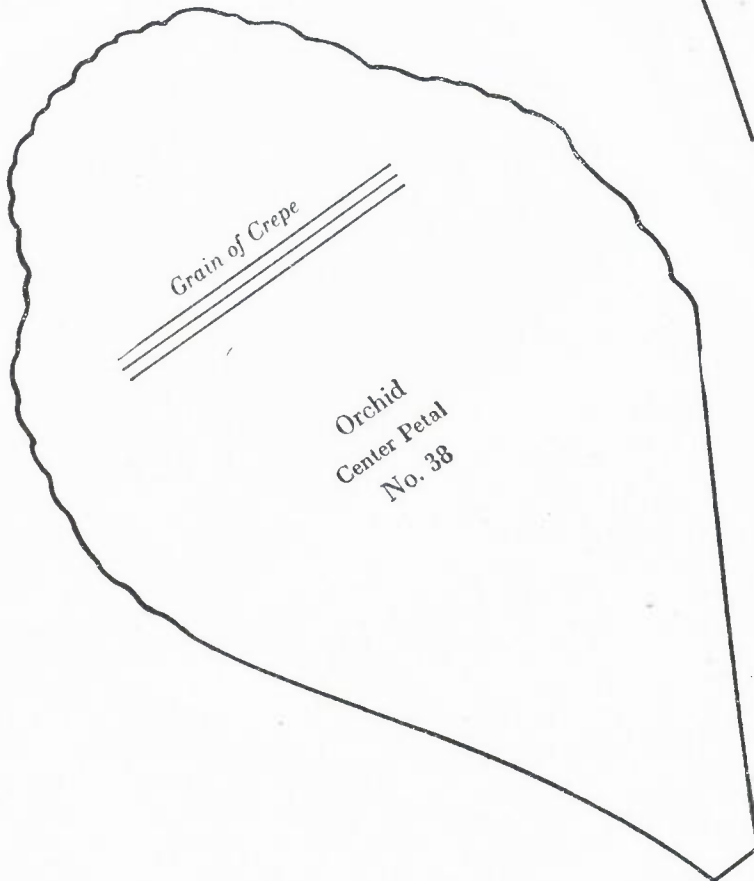
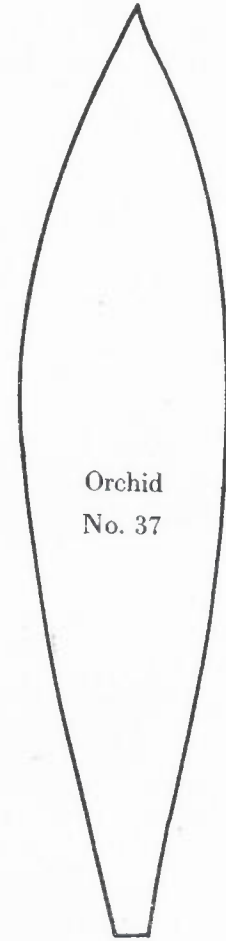
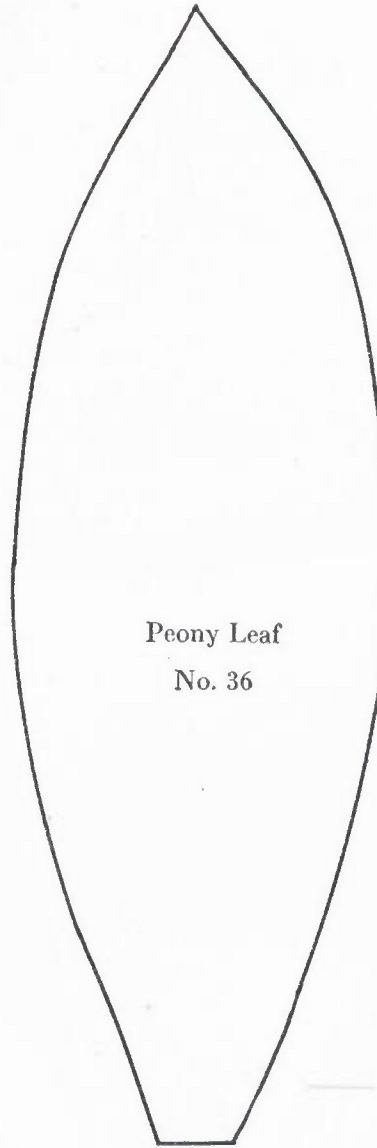


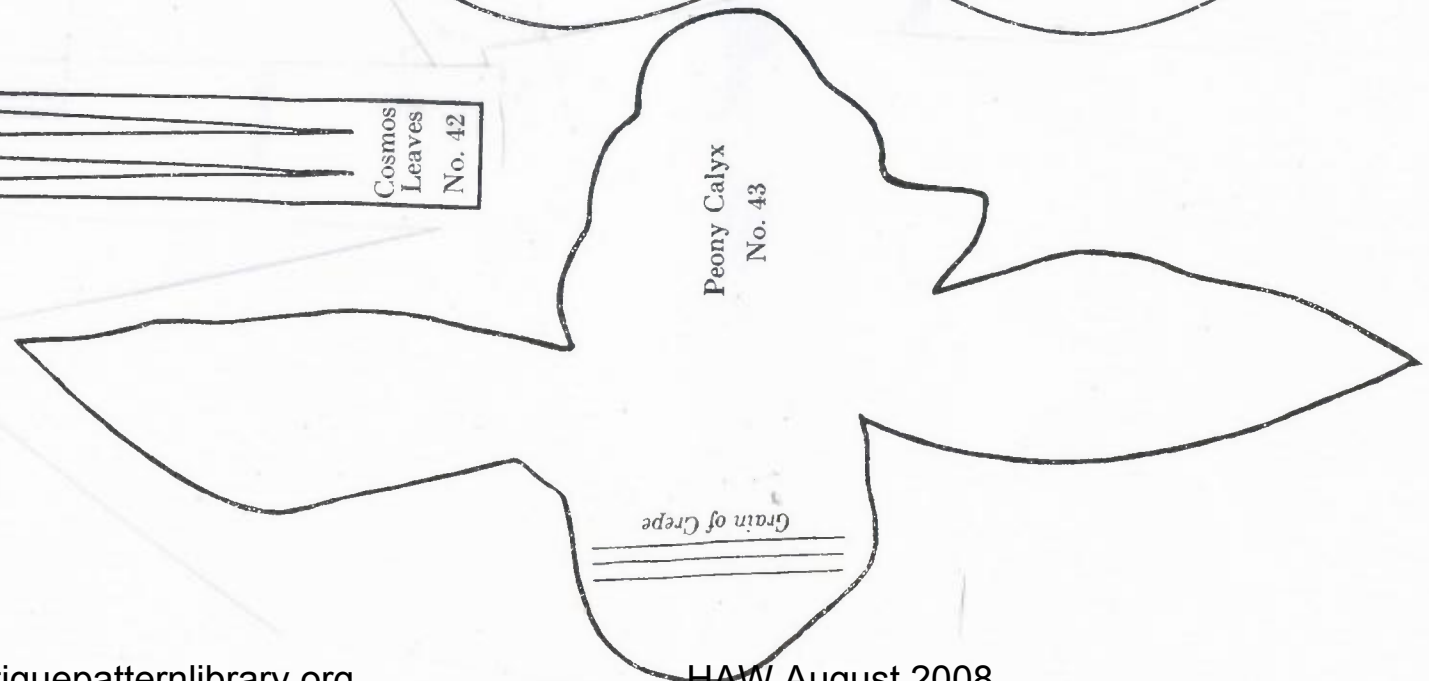
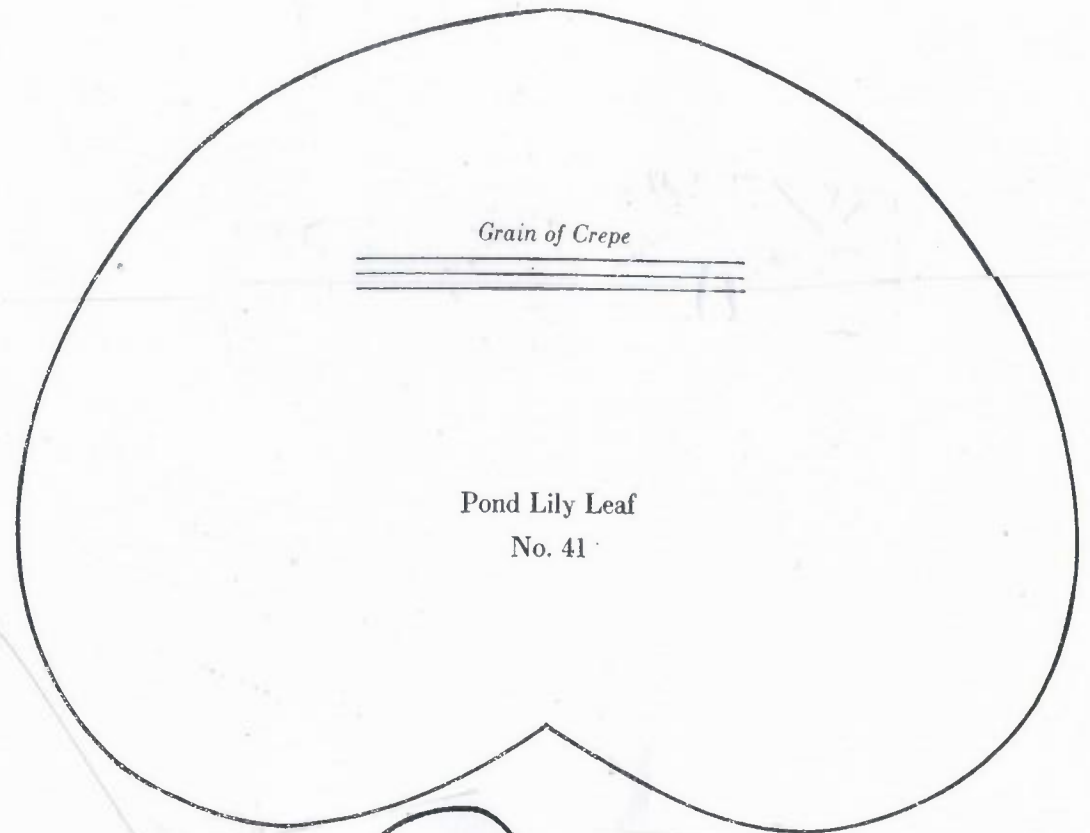
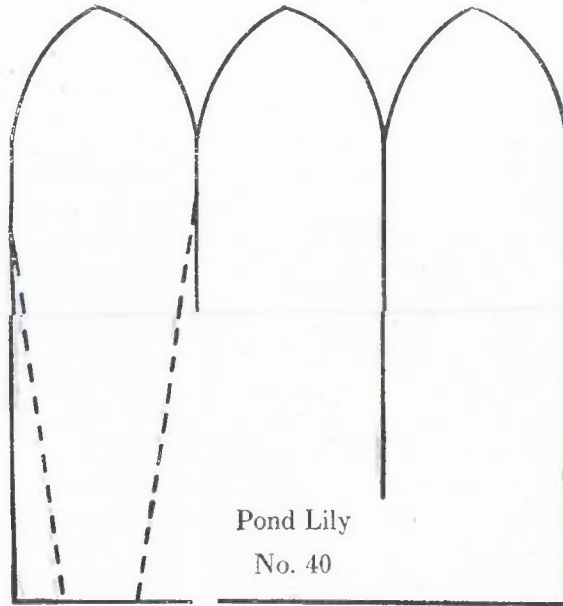
Grain of Crepe
Morning Glory Leaf
No. 27

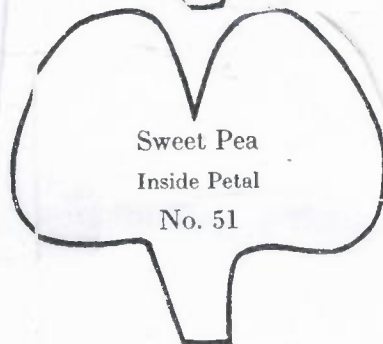
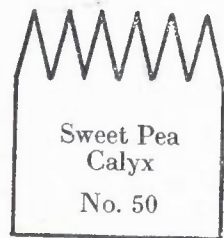
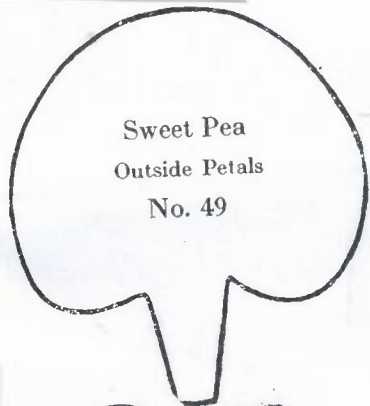
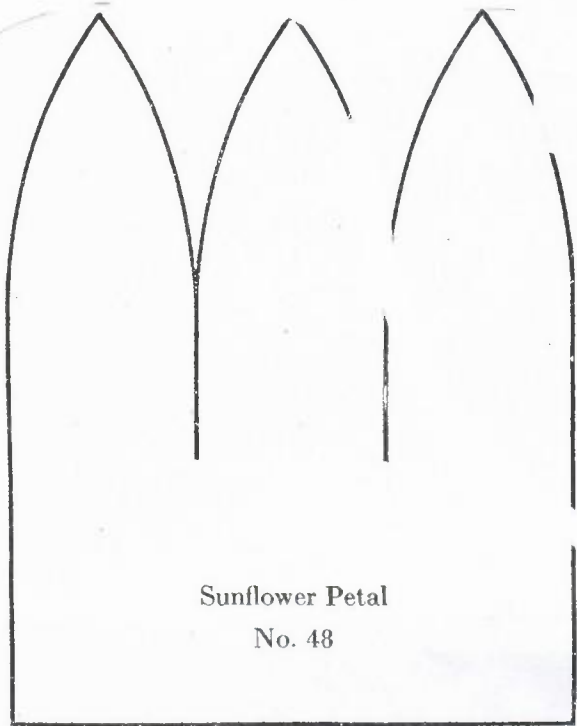
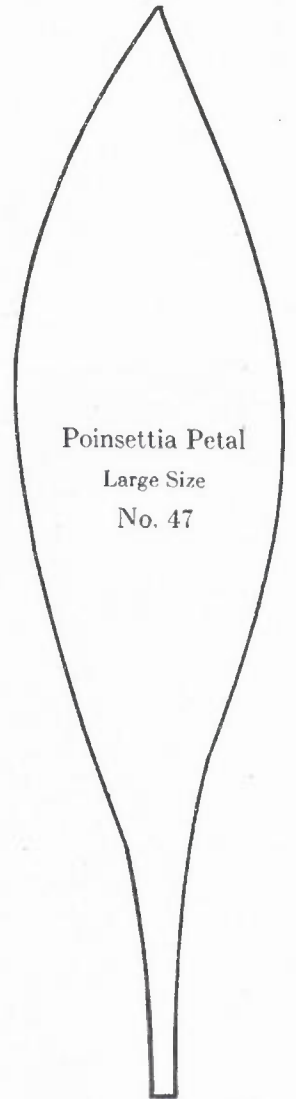
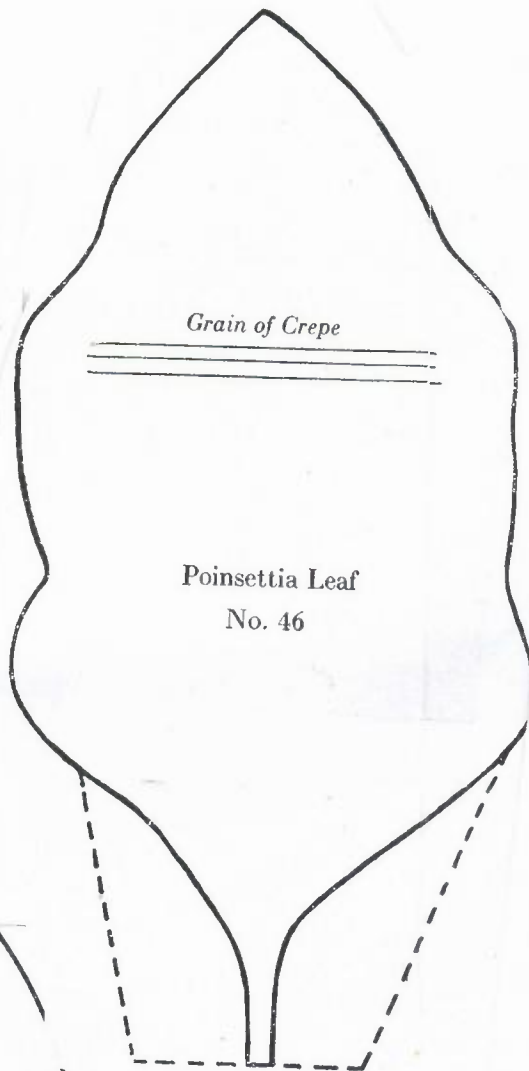
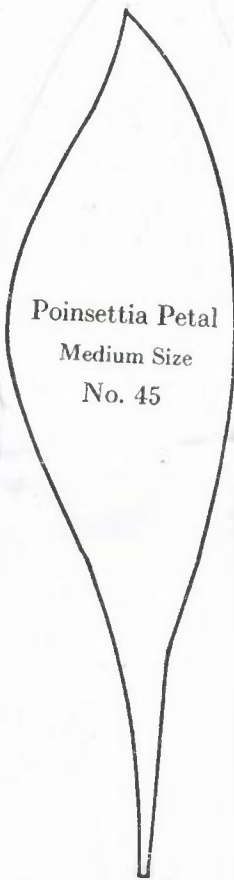
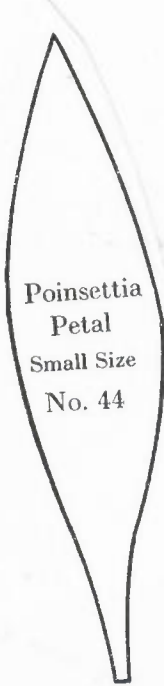


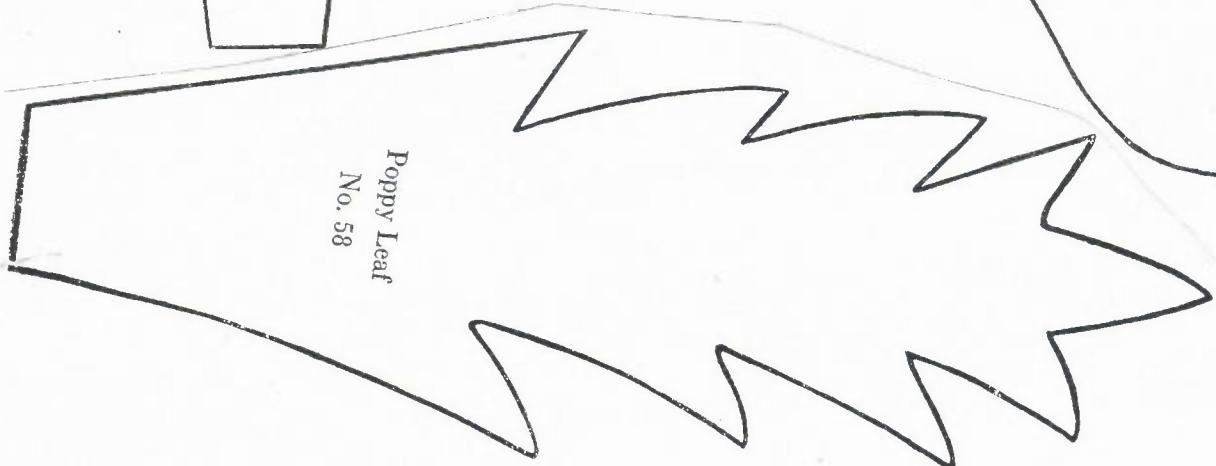
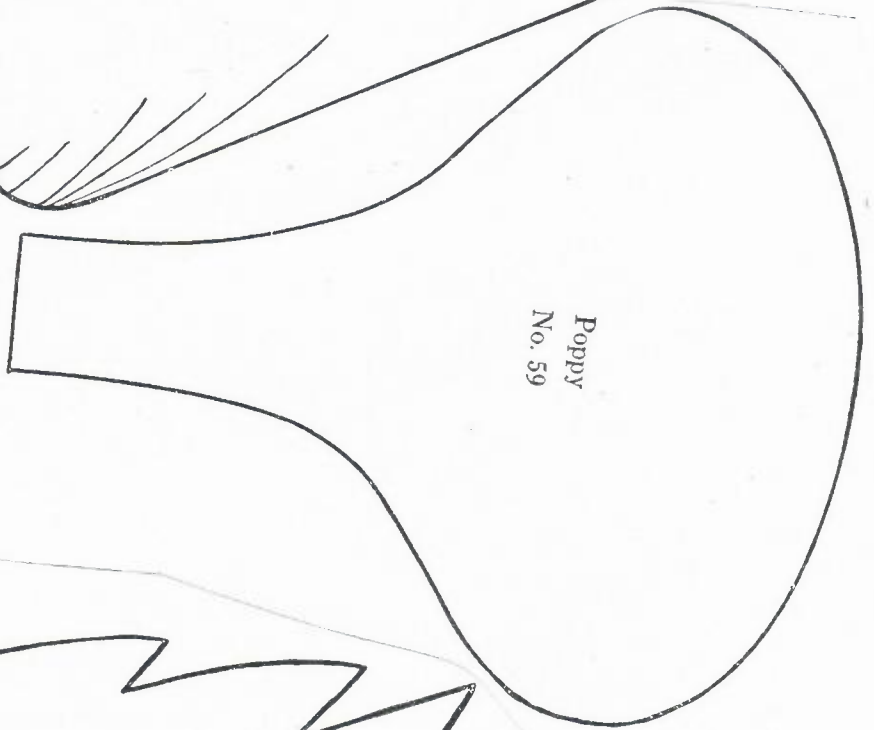
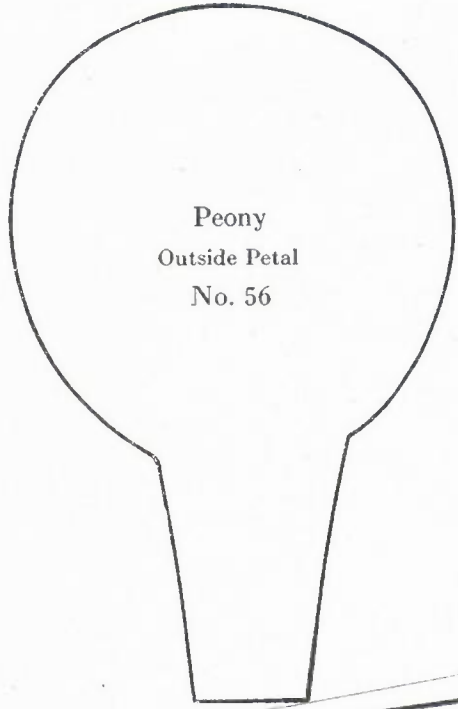
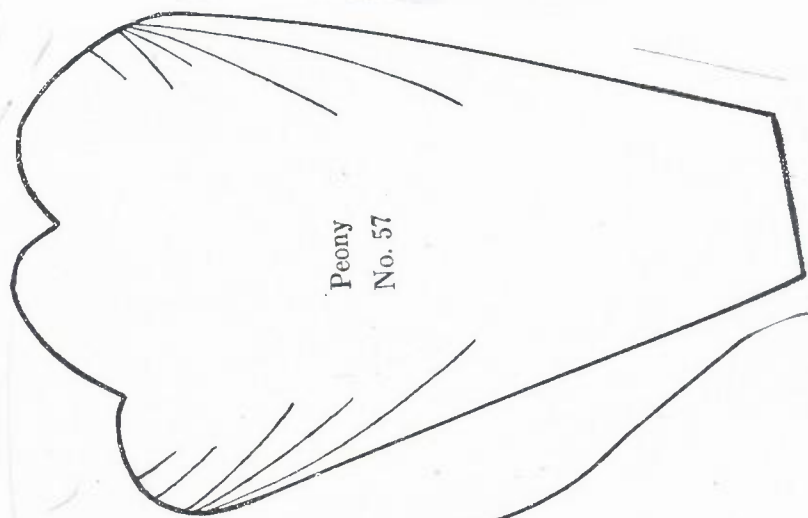
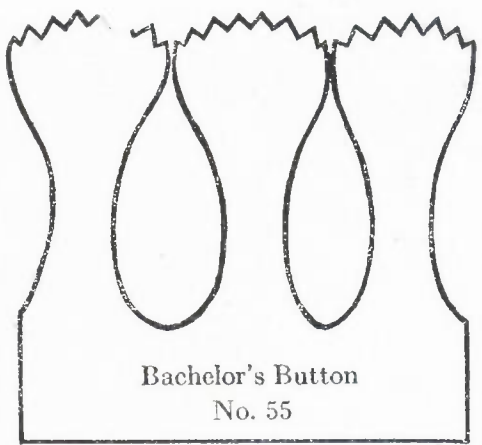
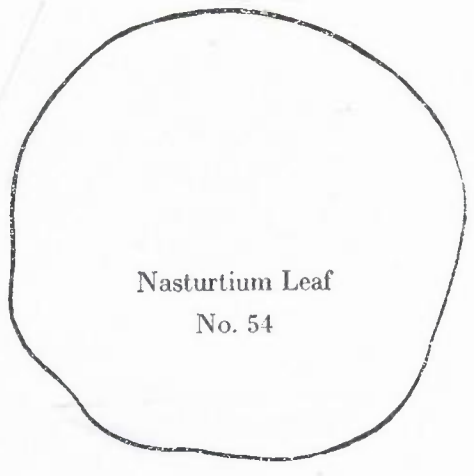
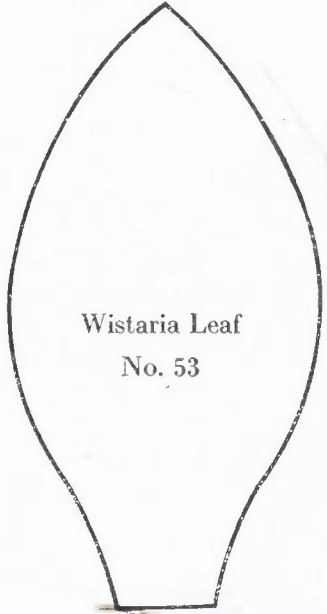
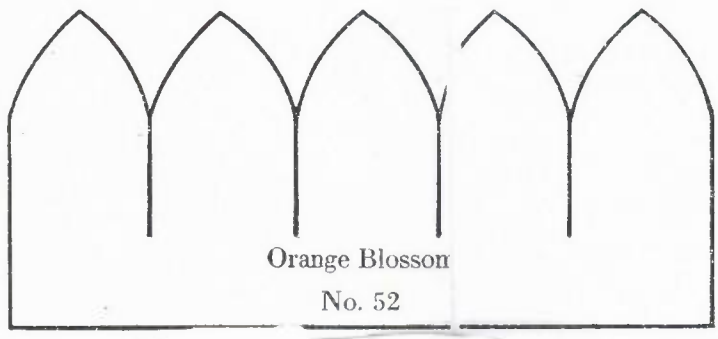
Morning Glory
Calyx
No. 28

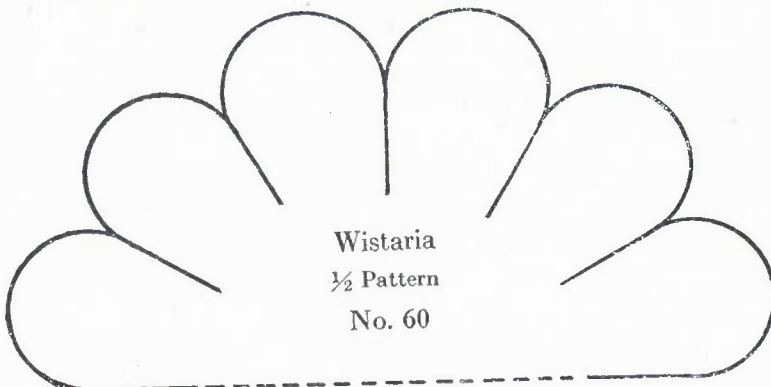
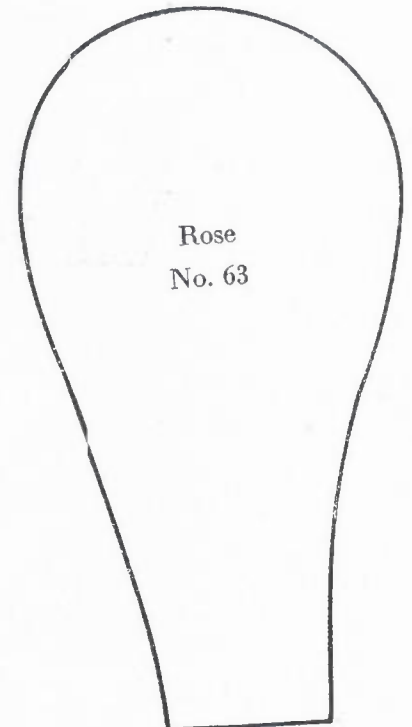
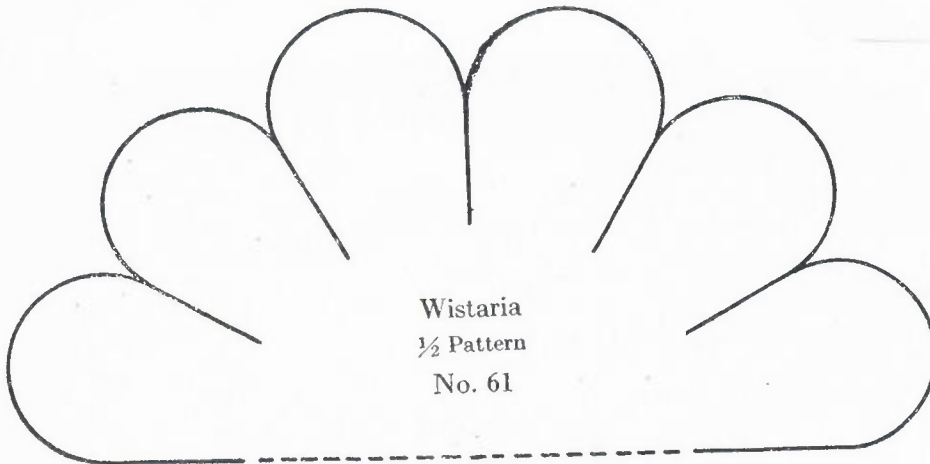
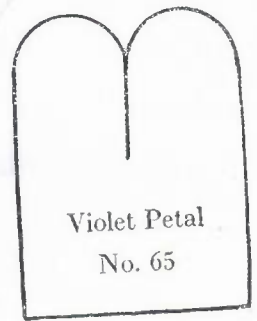
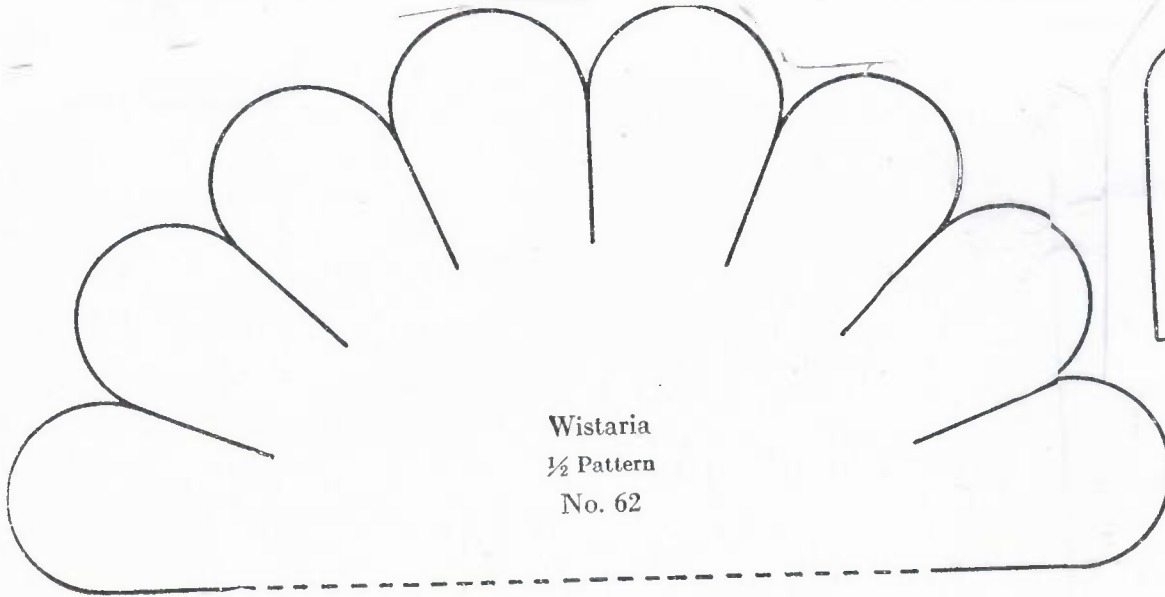
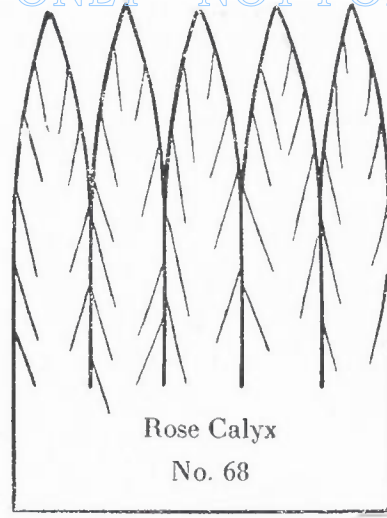
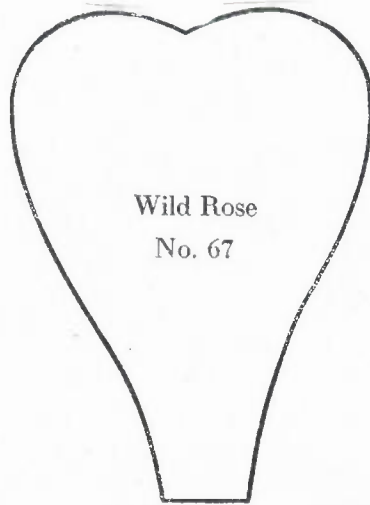


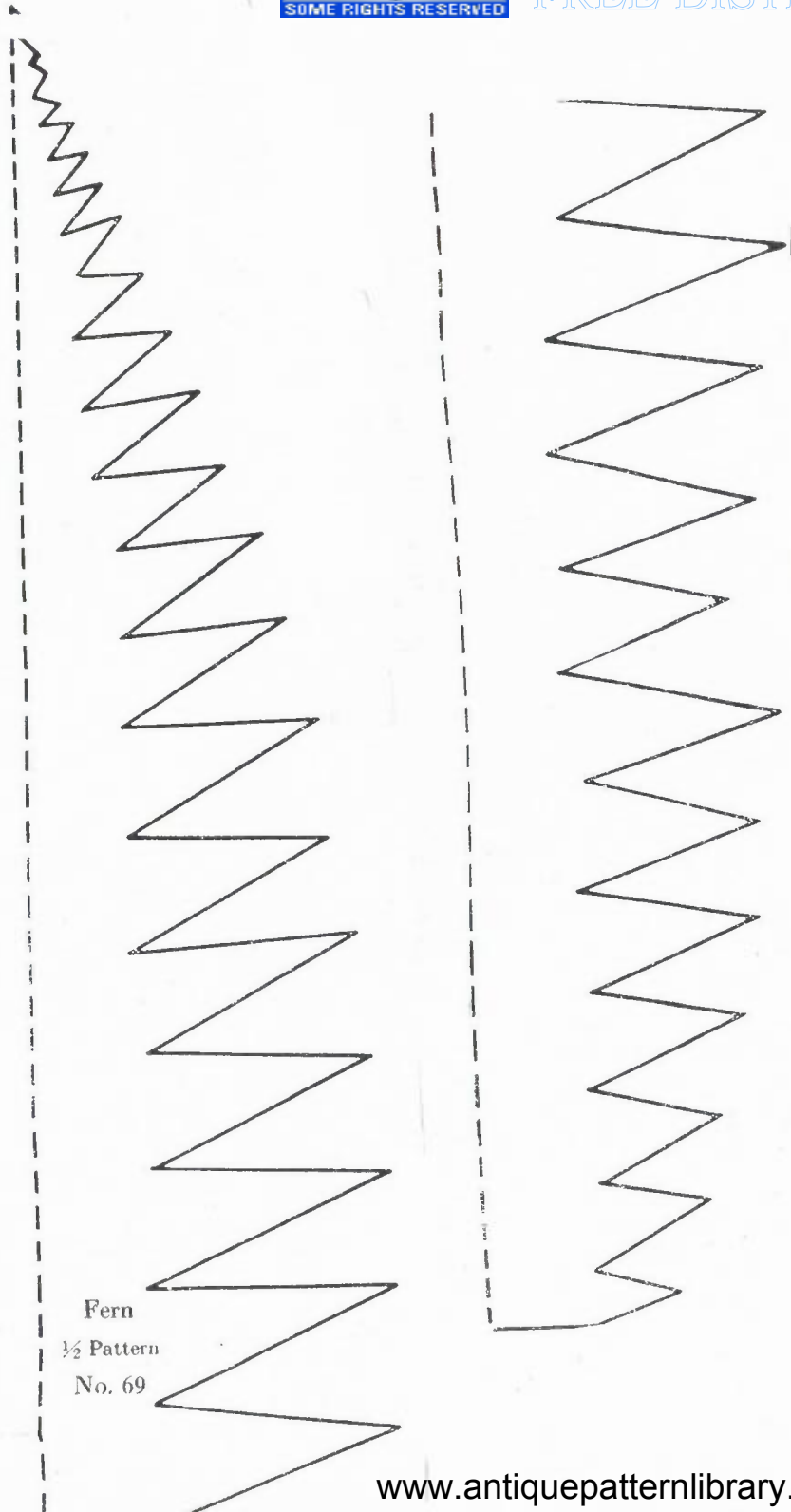




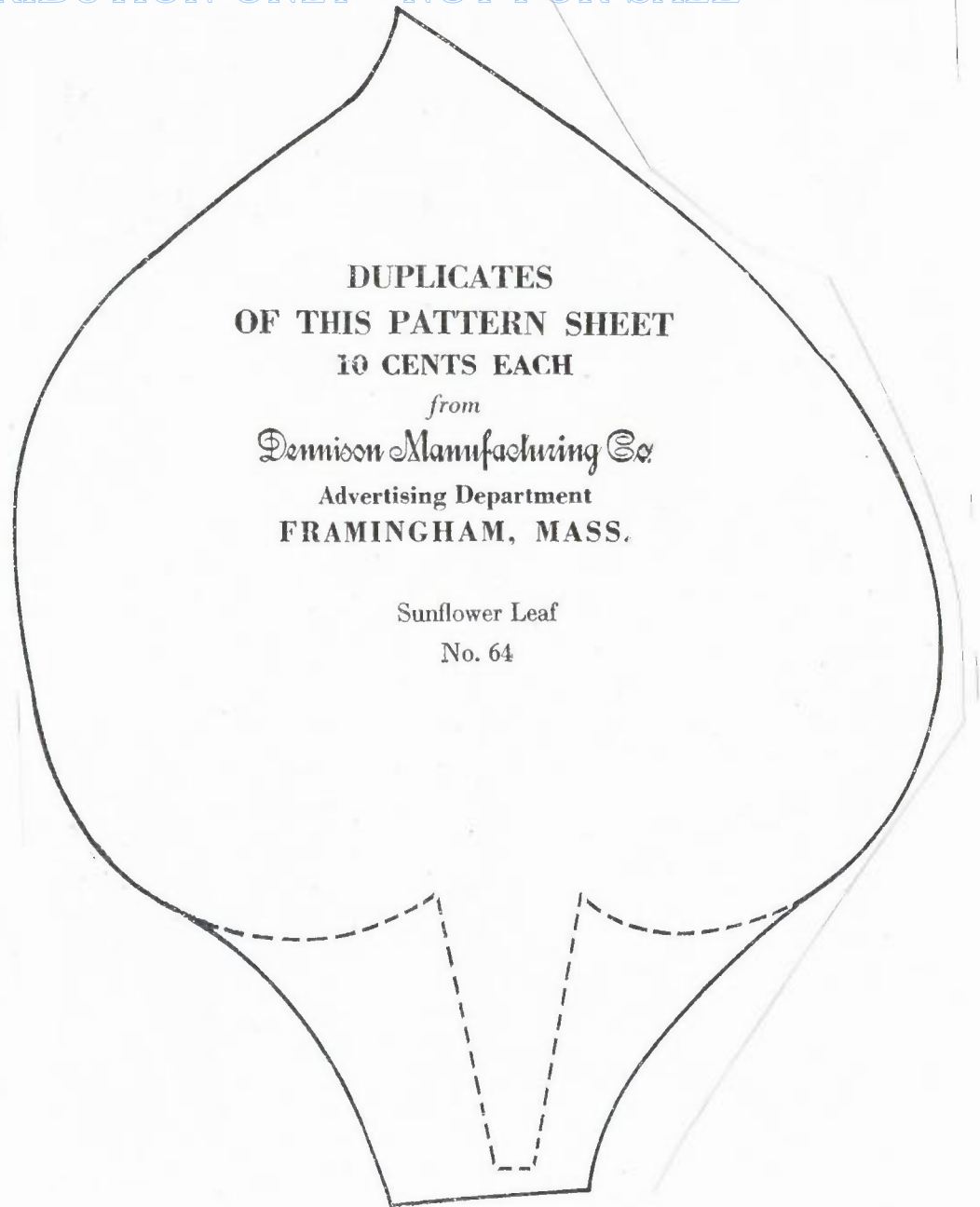








Fern
1/2 Pattern
No. 69



DUPLICATES
OF THIS PATTERN SHEET
10 CENTS EACH

from
Demison Manufacturing Co.
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Sunflower Leaf
No. 64