**Long Turk's Head.**—The foregoing paragraphs give empirical methods of making Turk's Heads. I am indebted to Ian A. D. Wilson for the method of making Turk's Heads of any length and number of turns. In the following description the word "turns" is used to indicate the number of times the cord reaches the end of the knot and turns back.

PARTS.—If a line be drawn along the knot from end to end it will cut the parts of the knot. Thus in a three part Turk's Head the line would cut the cord three times, in a five part Turk's Head five times, etc. The number of parts in a Turk's Head indicates the length of the knot.

The Turk's Head can be varied in a number of ways.

1. The original knot can be "followed round" two, three or more times. This is merely a mechanical process.

2. The number of parts can be varied so as to make a knot of any length.

3. The number of turns can be varied.

**To make a Long Turk's Head.**—Take a piece of cord of the required length (which can be learned only by experience) as it depends on the diameter of the object to be covered and the length of the Turk's Head desired, and with one or two turns of twine stopper the middle of it on to the object to be covered. One half of the cord may be neglected meantime: it may be called the "standing end." Take the other, or "working end" a number of times round the object to be

covered as in Fig. 275, the standing end being *S* and the working end *W*. The number of times the cord is taken round the object depends on the length of the knot required and also the skill of the operator.

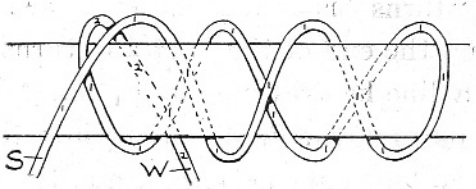


Fig. 275.

It will be noticed that in returning from the right to the left end of the knot the cord at each crossing is taken alternately over and under the preceding lay. This completes the first turn (Fig. 275).

The working end is now carried on round the object again *following closely the preceding lay but being taken over where it went under and vice versa* until it reaches the right end of the

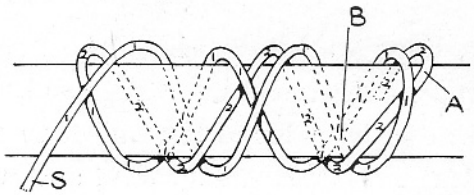


Fig. 276.

knot as shewn in Fig. 276. The working end, in this case, passes under the turn at the end. The working end is now carried on round the object following closely the preceding

lay but being taken under and over where the preceding lay was over and under (Fig. 277).

NOTE.—It will be found that, when making the turn at the right hand end, the cord will pass under at *A* and also under at *B* so that it may pass in the reverse way from the preceding lay which it is following. It will be found that this apparent mistake will recur at intervals, but it will come right as the third turn is completed.

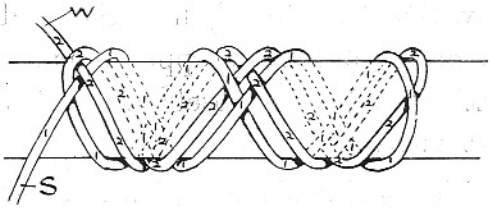


Fig. 277.

The working end is again turned and carried on round the object, closely following the second turn, and again being led over where the second turn goes under and under where the second turn goes over.

When the third turn is completed it will be found that the working end now comes in parallel with the standing end.

On inspection the knot will be found to be symmetrical and, in fact, to be a three turn, 13 part Turk's Head.

The same progress may now be continued until 5, 7, 9, etc., turns have been made.

For clearness the turns have not been shaded but they are numbered 1 and 2. The third turn is not shewn as it would make the diagram too complicated.

The number of turns to be made depends on the diameter of the object to be covered and on the diameter of the cord used, and can best be found by experiment.

The original strand of the knot may now be doubled or trebled by being followed round exactly, that is, going over where the original strand goes over and under where it goes under. It is now that the other half of the cord may be used for this purpose after the twine stopping has been removed.

For a Turk's Head with rosettes, see "Ocean Plait or Oval Mat" (Fig. 292).

**A Long Turk's Head made using "Studs."**—Captain E. W. Denison, R.N., gives the following method of making a Long Turk's Head.

The knot is made by taking one or more turns round the object before reaching the far end and returning. It is possible to make it with an even or an uneven number of turns (at the ends of the knot).

To make it with the number of "turns" required (which will vary with the size of the object to be covered and of the line to be used), provide the same number of studs as "turns" at each end. These studs are driven into the object and equally spaced round it.

Begin at any stud on the left. Take any number of turns

as desired round the object in the direction as shewn by the arrows in the figure. Go round the stud on the opposite side at the other end, return with the same number of round turns to the next stud at the starting end.

If you are using an even number of studs at each end always make a succession of overs on the return route. If you are using an uneven number of studs make alternate overs and unders.

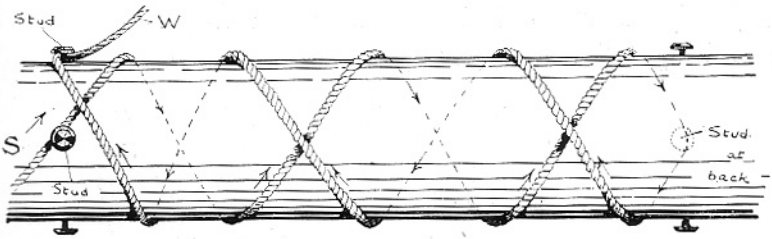


Fig. 278.

In either case after this you merely do exactly opposite to what you did in the preceding turn, *i.e.* make an over where you previously made an under and *vice-versa*. You will find that you frequently have to make two overs or two unders in succession, but this corrects itself later. When the knot is completed it can be followed round one or more times as desired.

In the figure the working end is marked *W* and the standing end *S* (Fig. 278).