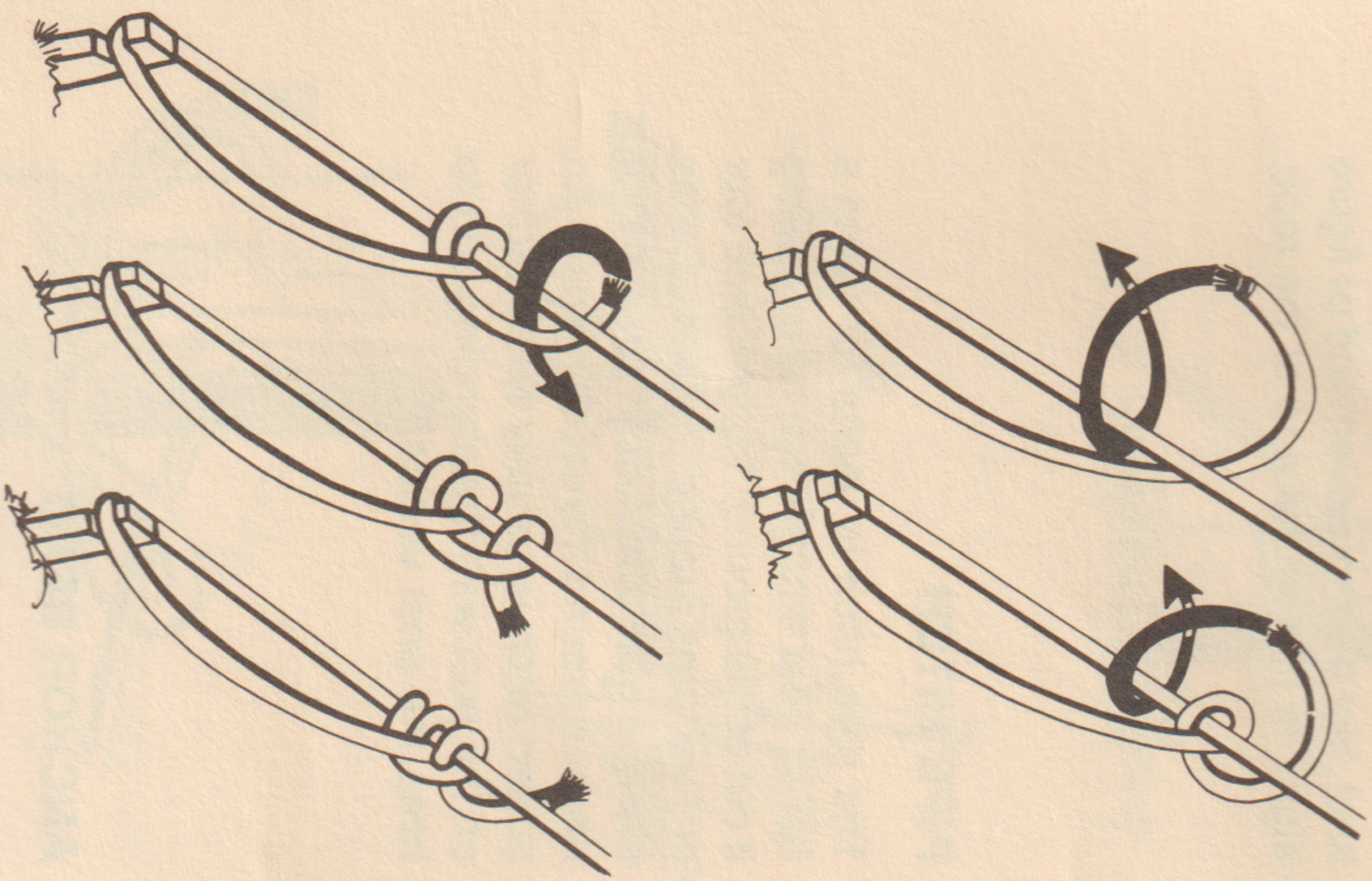


TAUT-LINE HITCH

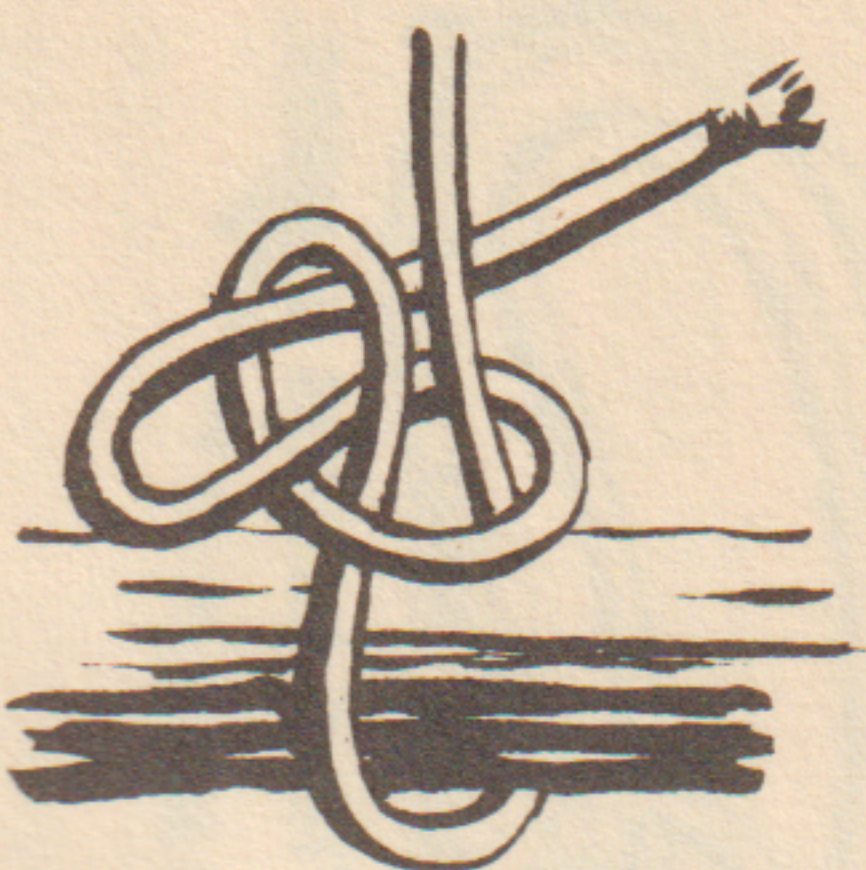
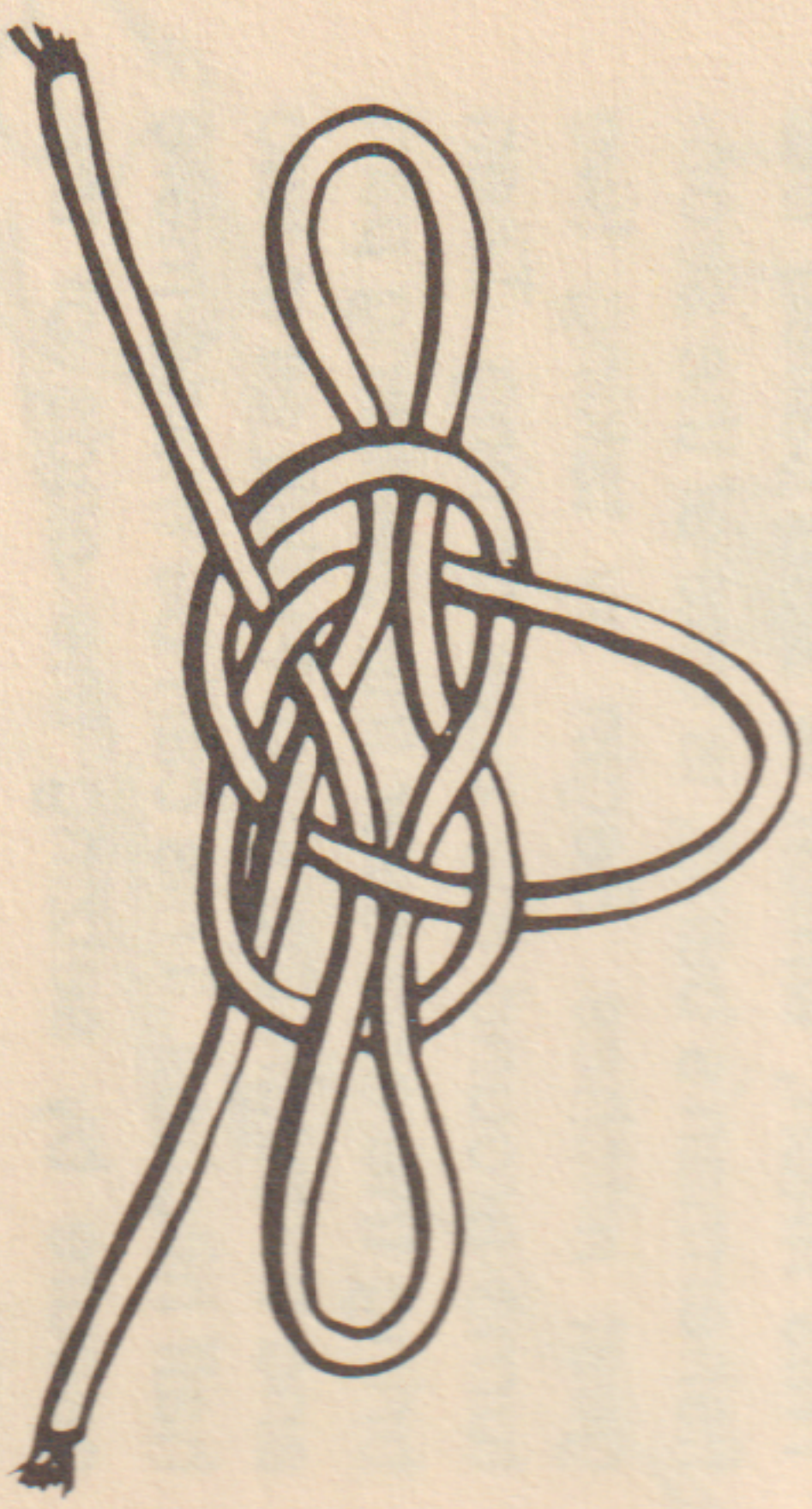
Can be tied on a line that is taut. When used for tying a tent guy line, you can tighten or loosen the line by pushing the hitch up or down on the standing part.

Pass rope around the peg. Then bring the end under and over the standing part and twice through the loop formed. Again, bring the rope end under, over, and through the loop formed. Tighten the hitch around the standing part.



MASTHEAD KNOT

The masthead knot is used principally for decorative purposes today. Originally, its purpose was to place a strap around a temporary masthead to which other straps could be made fast. This knot is started with three overlapping hitches. The inner bights of the two outer hitches are led in regular sequence over and under to the opposite sides of the knot, while the upper bight of the center hitch is merely extended.



HITCHING TIE

This is a common method of hitching animals. Notice that it is a type of slipped hitch.



STOPPER HITCH

This is formed the same way as the taut-line hitch except that turns 1 and 2 are reversed.

SINGLE BLACKWALL

This is a simple half hitch over a hook. It will hold only when subjected to a constant strain. A stopper knot in the end will make it a little more secure, but human life should never be entrusted to it.



DOUBLE BLACKWALL

This hitch is somewhat safer than the single blackwall, but it, too, should be considered temporary. For a stronger, more permanent tie over a hook, use the bowline.



CAT'S-PAW

The cat's-paw is a better way to attach a rope to a hook than either of the blackwalls. It will not slip and needs no constant strain to hold. Form two loops and turn them inward one or two complete turns. Hang these "eyes" over the hook or other subject.