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Lingerie and Gifts

Book No. 16



Price Ten Cents

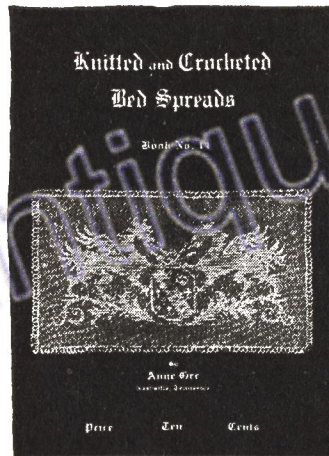
Anne Orr
Nashville, Tennessee

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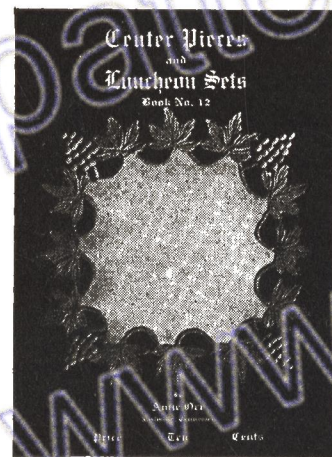
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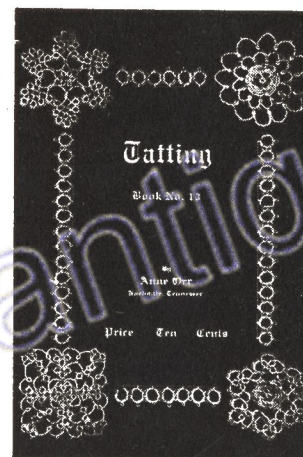
1. Cross-stitch Designs, in black and white, Set A.
2. Cross-stitch Designs, in color, Set B.
3. Cross-stitch Designs, in color, Set C.
4. Cross-stitch Designs, in Alphabets and Monograms, Set D.
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8. Filet Crochet Designs and Their Appropriate Uses.
9. Edgings, Insertions, Corners and Medallions.
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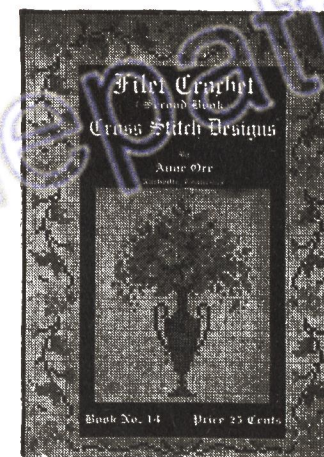
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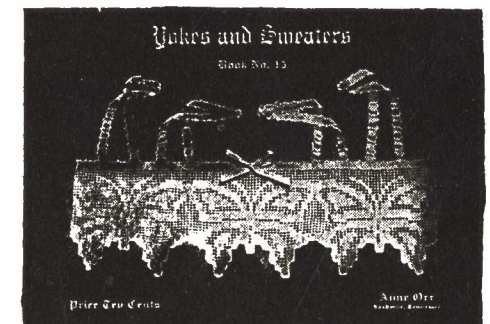
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Yokes and Sweaters, Book No. 15

A Book on Yokes and Sweaters

Arranged and Published by Anne Orr

PRICE 10 CENTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CROCHETING STITCHES

1. **CHAIN STITCH** (ch)—Is the foundation of all crochet work. Begin by twisting the thread around the needle once, to form a loop, then * throw the thread around the needle and draw through the loop. This forms one chain and is repeated from * for the count or length desired.

2. **SLIP STITCH** (sl st)—Is most frequently used to join rows, or to slip invisibly from one part of the work to another. Having one loop on the needle, insert the needle in the stitch directed, draw the working thread through this stitch and the loop on the needle with one motion, thus making a flat close stitch.

3. **SINGLE STITCH** (s st)—Having one loop on the needle, insert the needle in the stitch directed, draw the working thread through this stitch, making two on the needle, then draw the working thread through these two loops.

4. **TREBLE CROCHET** (tr)—Having one loop on the needle, throw thread around the needle, insert the needle in the stitch directed, draw working thread through this stitch, making three loops on needle, draw working thread through two loops and then through the remaining two loops. Three chains equal one treble in measure and in count.

5. **DOUBLE TREBLE CROCHET** (d tr)—Is made similarly to the treble, the difference being that the thread is thrown around the needle twice and the loops are worked off two at a time for four repeats.

6. **TRIPLE TREBLE CROCHET** (tr tr)—Has the thread thrown around the needle three times and the loops are worked off two at a time for four repeats.

7. **HALF TREBLE CROCHET** (h tr)—Is sometimes called "group stitch." Having a loop on the needle, throw thread over, insert needle in stitch directed, draw working thread through, draw through two loops, leaving two loops on needle, * thread over, needle in next stitch, draw thread through, draw through two loops, leaving three loops on needle, repeat from *, leaving four loops on needle, then draw thread through all four loops.

8. **HALF DOUBLE TREBLE** (h d tr)—Is made in the same manner, leaving the last operation of each double treble until the required number have been made and then taking off all the stitches at once.

9. **PICOTS** (p)—Are usually made by a chain of three or five, then a slip stitch in the first chain. Where there is a variation of the above, it is specifically given in the directions.

10. **SPACES** (sp)—Are the open meshes of filet crochet. To form a space, make one treble, then chain two, skip two stitches of previous row and make another treble. This should result in a perfect

square but perfection requires persistent practice as well as the correct sizes of needle and thread. For a space at the beginning of a row, chain five, which allows three for the treble on the edge, and two for the usual chain, two at top of space.

11. **BLOCKS** (bl)—Are formed by working trebles in adjoining stitches for the required number. Where blocks are consecutive there are four trebles in the first block and three trebles in each following block. Therefore to find the number of trebles in a row of blocks, multiply the number of blocks by three and add one; in two blocks there are seven trebles, in three blocks, ten trebles, etc.

12. **LACET STITCH**—Make a foundation chain. **1st Row**—Allow three chains for edge treble, two for two chains and two more for two skipped stitches, work a single stitch in the next chain, * ch 2, skip 2, tr in next, ch 2, sk 2, s st in next. Repeat from * for row.

2d Row—Ch 3 for edge tr, ch 5 more, then tr in tr. * ch 5, tr in tr. Repeat from * for row. Repeat these two rows for the pattern.

13. **KNOT STITCH** (k st)—Variously known as Hail Stone or True Lovers' Knot, is made thus: Having one loop on the needle, draw it out to the length of 3 ch, thread over the needle and draw through, making an ordinary chain stitch, drawn out to three times its normal length. Then put the needle under that one of the 3 threads of the long loop which seems to lie by itself, draw the thread through and make a single stitch. This is the knot stitch. It is usually worked by making two, then fastening to the previous row by a single stitch unless the row was knot stitch, in which case, work one single stitch each side of the single stitch between the two long loops or knot stitches.

14. **LATTICE STITCH** (lat st)—Is combination of single knot stitches and trebles. Work a chain, then make one knot stitch, allow three chains for the first treble, and three for the skipped stitches, work a tr in next ch, * one knot stitch, sk 3 ch, 1 tr. Repeat for length desired. This row is repeated for the pattern, working the tr in tr, each time bringing the knot stitches over each other.

15. **SHELL** (sh)—May be worked with tr, d tr, or longer stitches. They are made up of a given number of stitches on each half, separated by a given number of chain stitches. When worked on a foundation chain, a given number of stitches are skipped. When worked over another row of shells, each one is placed in the chain between the halves of the previous shell, or between two shells. In the illustration, the directions would be as follows: Having a chain, allow 3 for the first tr, two tr in 4th chain from needle, ch 2, 3 tr in same chain as last tr, * skip 5 ch, in 6th ch work, 3 tr, 2 ch, and 3 tr. Repeat from * across row. Ch 3 and turn at end of row. Second and all other rows, shell in shell.

NEW METHOD OF ADDING MESHES AT LAST END OF ROW

FILET CROCHET
To copy a filet pattern perfectly, the worker must make the meshes absolutely square, and experience alone will do this. When throwing the thread over to make the mesh, if held too loosely, or if not drawn down perfectly, it will make the mesh longer, and if the thread is drawn too tightly it will make the mesh wider, but practice will soon perfect the square. The thread should be drawn up exactly the length of the chain of 2, and they will make a perfect square of the mesh.

There is one rule for starting filet. One need not be at a loss how many chs are needed. Count the number of meshes, multiply by 3, and add 3 for the first side if the last mesh is a block, or five if the first mesh is a space. A mesh is one square. If it is a space, it is an open mesh. If it is a closed mesh, that is, 4 dcs, it is a block. If this is once understood it is not necessary to say ch 5, turn, or ch 3, 2 more dcs. Every time you turn you chain either 3 or 5, when you are making filet.

All workers know it to be a simple process to increase the length of a row by adding meshes at the first end simply by making a chain on the end of preceding row and making the extra blocks or spaces on that chain, but it has been claimed the only way to add meshes at the end of a row already made was to make the trebles run cross-wise of the work, which is never very satisfactory as it will look different from the remainder of the row. By using the following method it will all be the same: When making a row on which meshes are to be added at last end of row, instead of making the last treble of the block already there, ch 2, and fasten with a slip stitch to the same loop that ordinarily you would put the last treble in; that will bring your thread even with the lower edge of row, then make a chain long enough to work the extra meshes on. If 1 mesh is required it will want ch of 6; if 2 meshes, ch 9; if 3 meshes, ch 12, adding three stitches for each mesh after the 1st one; turn and make either sp or bl along chain, just which is desired, then fasten with slip stitch to top of last mesh made before the chain was added; turn, slip stitch to end of added meshes, then you will be ready to start another row.

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Daffodil Chemise Yoke

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DIRECTIONS FOR DAFFODIL CHEMISE YOKE

MATERIALS—No. 80 Crochet Cotton. No. 14 Hook.

Start under arm, working up and down.

Ch 41.

1st 11 Rows—12 sp each.

Commence adding 1 m at upper edge to form armhole. Follow design across front then narrow down to form 2d armhole. Back is 16 sp wide and 95 rows long.

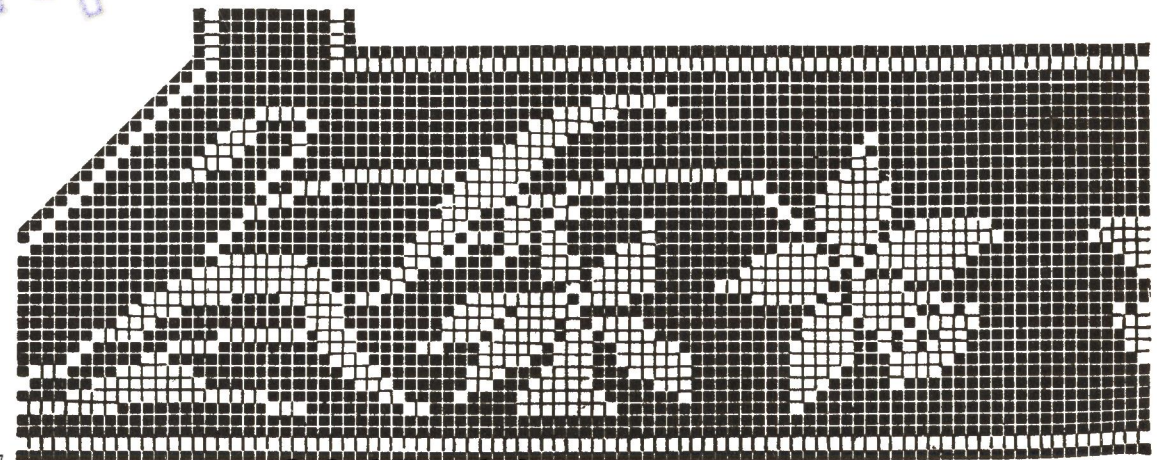
SHOULDER STRAPS—9 sp wide and 79 rows long.

BEADING AROUND NECK AND BOTTOM—Fasten in sp, ch 5, 2 d tr in same sp, * ch 4, 3 d tr in 2d sp. Repeat from *.

AROUND ARMHOLE—3 s st in each sp.

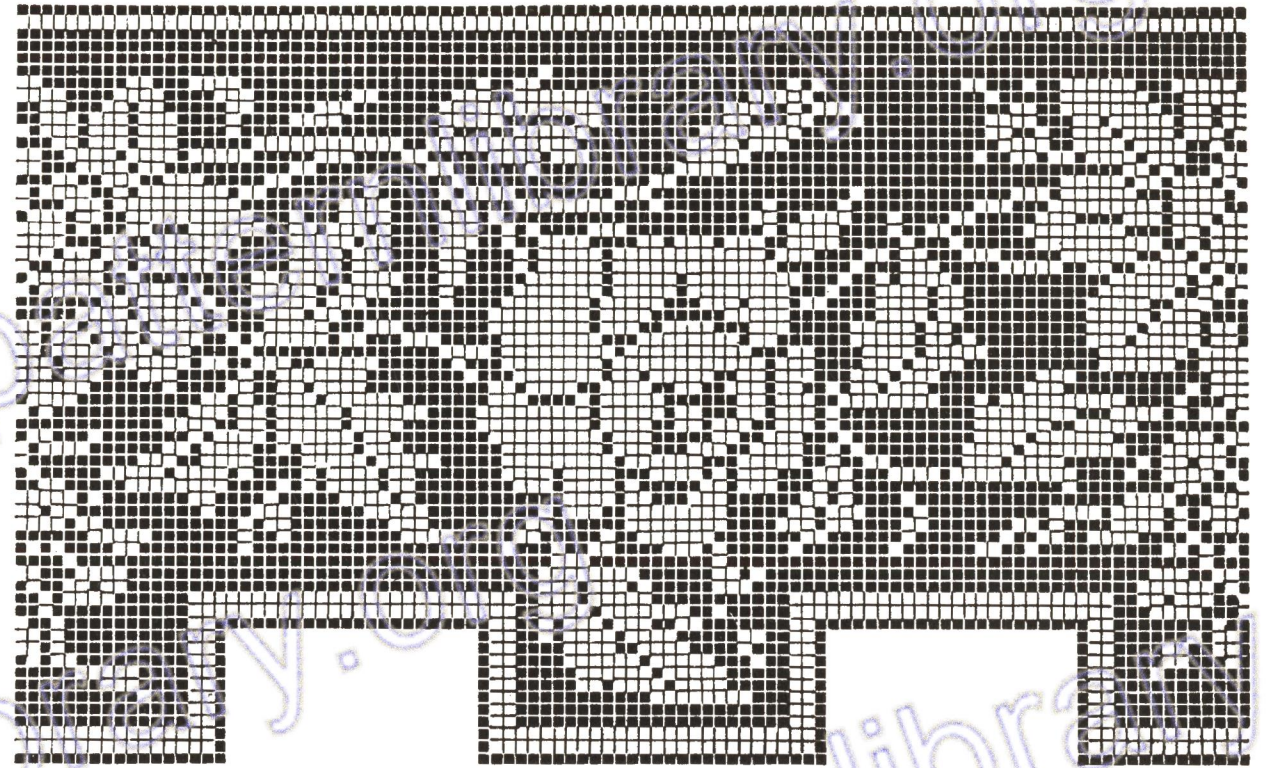
EDGE AROUND NECK AND ARMHOLE—Fasten in top of sp, * ch 5, 1 s st in 2d sp. Repeat from *.

2d Row—Fasten in center of ch 5, * ch 9, fasten with s st back in 5th st of ch to form p, ch 3, 1 s st in center of next ch 5. Repeat from *.

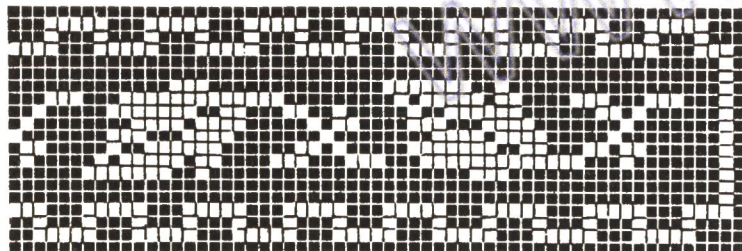


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WORKING PATTERN FOR DAFFODIL CHEMISE YOKE



WORKING PATTERN FOR DEEP CAMISOLE YOKE



WORKING PATTERN FOR SHOULDER STRAP

DIRECTIONS FOR DEEP CAMISOLE YOKE

MATERIALS—No. 80 Crochet Cotton. No. 13 Hook.

Start under arm, working up and down.

Ch 153.

Start design at once, always having 2 bl along lower edge and 1 bl and 1 sp along upper edge. Add meshes at lower edge to form squares; it will require 6 square tabs to make it 36 inch bust.

SHOULDER STRAPS—Ch 45. Start design on the 5th row. Always have a bl on each edge. Add and leave off meshes on each edge to form squares. Make the required length, about 14 inches.



DIRECTIONS FOR SPIDER WEB YOKE

MATERIALS—No. 30 Crochet Cotton. No. 9 Hook.

Commence under arm, working crosswise.

Ch 35.

1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Rows—Each 10 sp.

5th Row—5 sp, 1 bl, 4 sp.

6th Row—3 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp, 1 bl, 4 sp.

7th Row—3 sp, 1 bl, ch 3, 1 tr tr in next sp, ch 3, 1 bl in next sp, 2 sp.

8th Row—1 sp, 1 bl, ch 5, 3 sc over tr tr, ch 5, 1 bl in next sp, 2 sp.

9th Row—1 sp, 1 bl, ch 7, 5 s st over 3 s st, ch 7, 1 bl over next sp.

10th Row—1 sp over bl, 1 bl in first end of ch 7, ch 5, 3 s st over 5 s st, ch 5, 1 bl in last end of ch 7, 2 sp.

11th Row—3 sp, 1 bl in first end of ch 5, ch 3, 1 tr tr in 3 s st, ch 3, 1 bl in last end of ch 5, 2 sp.

12th Row—3 sp, 1 bl in first end of ch 3, ch 2, 1 bl in last end of ch 3, 4 sp.

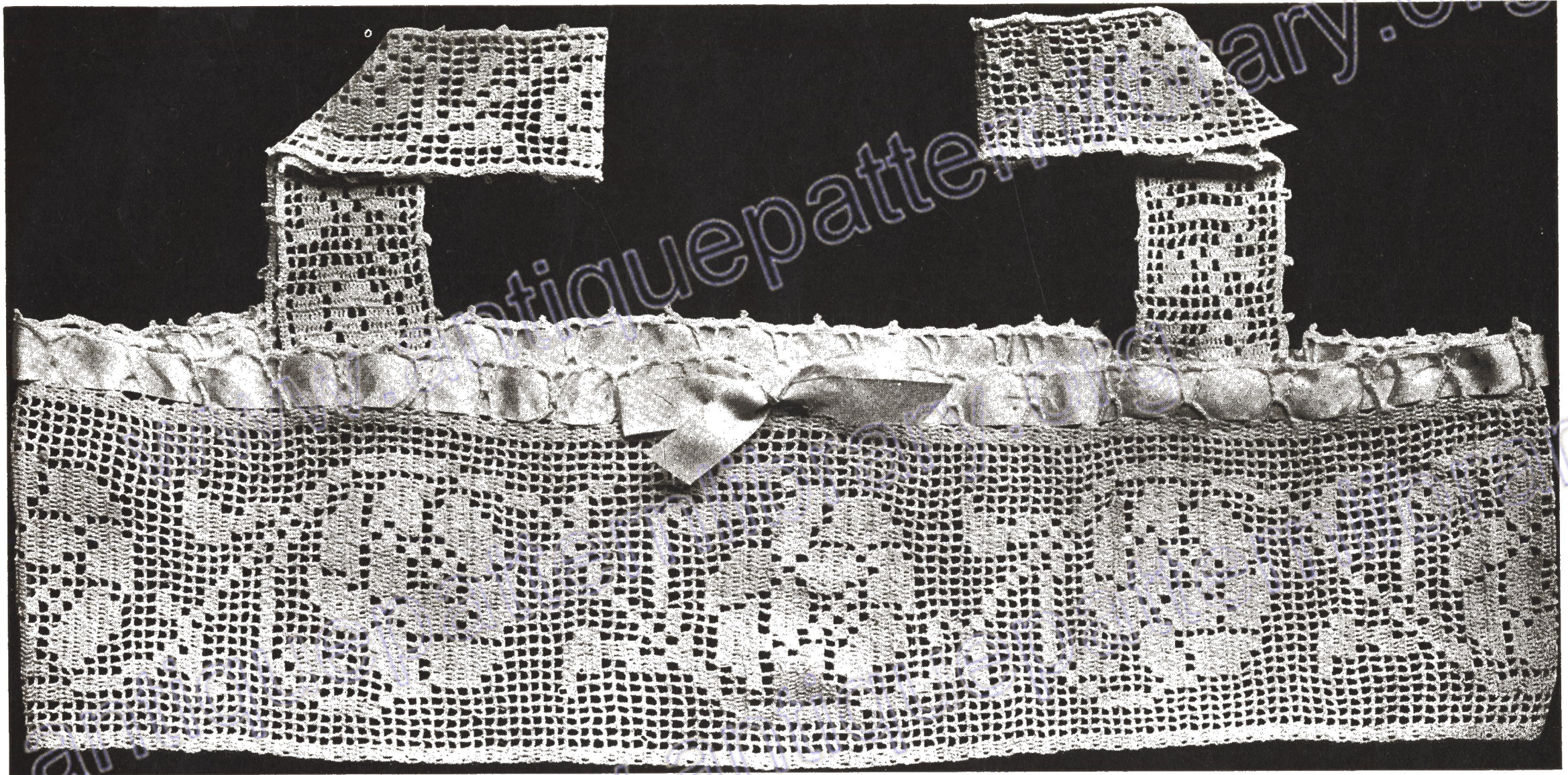
13th Row—5 sp, 1 bl, 4 sp.

Repeat from 3d row until you have 4 spider webs, then 4 rows each 10 sp, then leave off 7 rows and make under the arm 12 rows long and 3 sp wide, then make the back like the front.

SHOULDER STRAPS—50 rows long and 2 sp wide.

BEADING AROUND NECK AND ARMHOLES—1 tr in tr, * ch 2, 1 tr tr in next tr. Repeat from *.

EDGE—3 s st each ch 2, 1 tr over every 6 sp.



**DIRECTIONS FOR ROSE
 CHEMISE YOKE**

MATERIALS—No. 60 Crochet Cotton. No. 13 Hook.
 Start under arm, working up and down.
 Ch 90.

1st Row—1 bl, 11 sp, 1 bl, 15 sp, 1 bl. Follow design until it is the required length.

BEADING—Fasten in top of bl, * ch 14, 4 s st in 2d bl. Repeat from *.

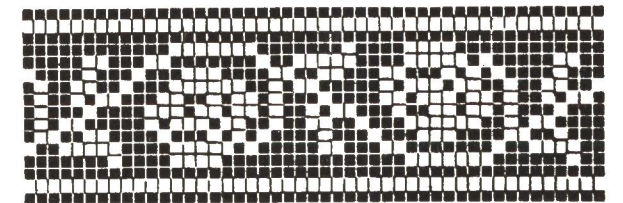
2d Row—Fasten in center of ch 14, ch 8, * 1 tr tr in same place, ch 3, 1 tr tr in center of next ch 19, ch 3. Repeat from *.

EDGE—* (3 s st around ch 3) 3 times 2 s st in next ch 3, 1 p, 2 s st in same place. Repeat from *.

SHOULDER STRAPS—Ch 41.

1st Row—12 sp. Commence and follow design until it is 13 inches long.

EDGE—* (3 s st in sp) 3 times 2 s st in next sp, 1 p, 2 s st in same sp. Repeat from *.



**WORKING PATTERN FOR SHOULDER
 STRAP FOR ROSE CHEMISE YOKE**

Butterfly Camisole Yoke



DIRECTIONS FOR BUTTERFLY CAMISOLE YOKE

MATERIALS—No. 70 Crochet Cotton. No. 12 Hook.

Commence at lower edge, working around.

Ch 1056. Join.

1st Row—352 sp.

2d Row—352 bl.

3 and 4th Rows—352 sp.

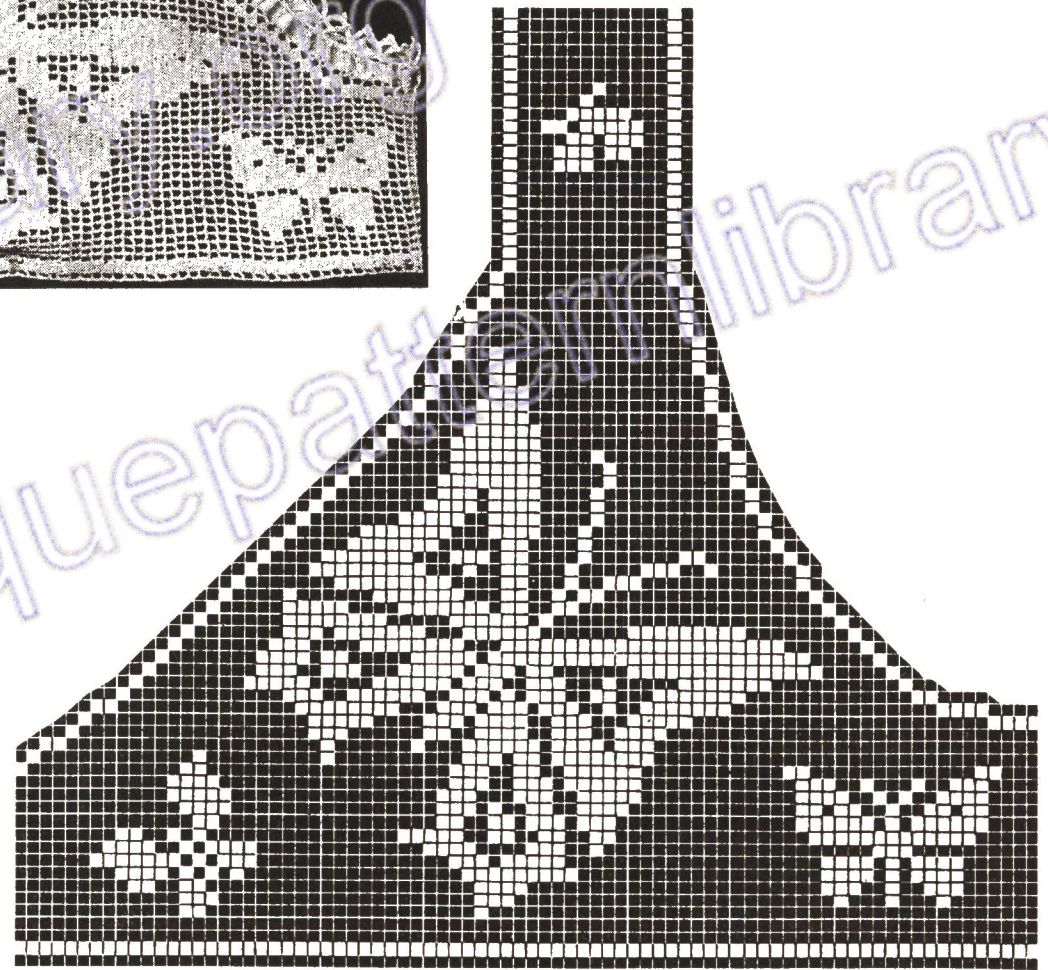
5th Row—Commence design, continue up one shoulder till finished, break cotton and make a second shoulder and join at top to the first shoulder. Make back like the front.

BEADING AROUND NECK AND ARMHOLES—Fasten in top of sp, ch 8, 1 d tr in next sp, * ch 2, 1 d tr in next sp. Repeat from *.

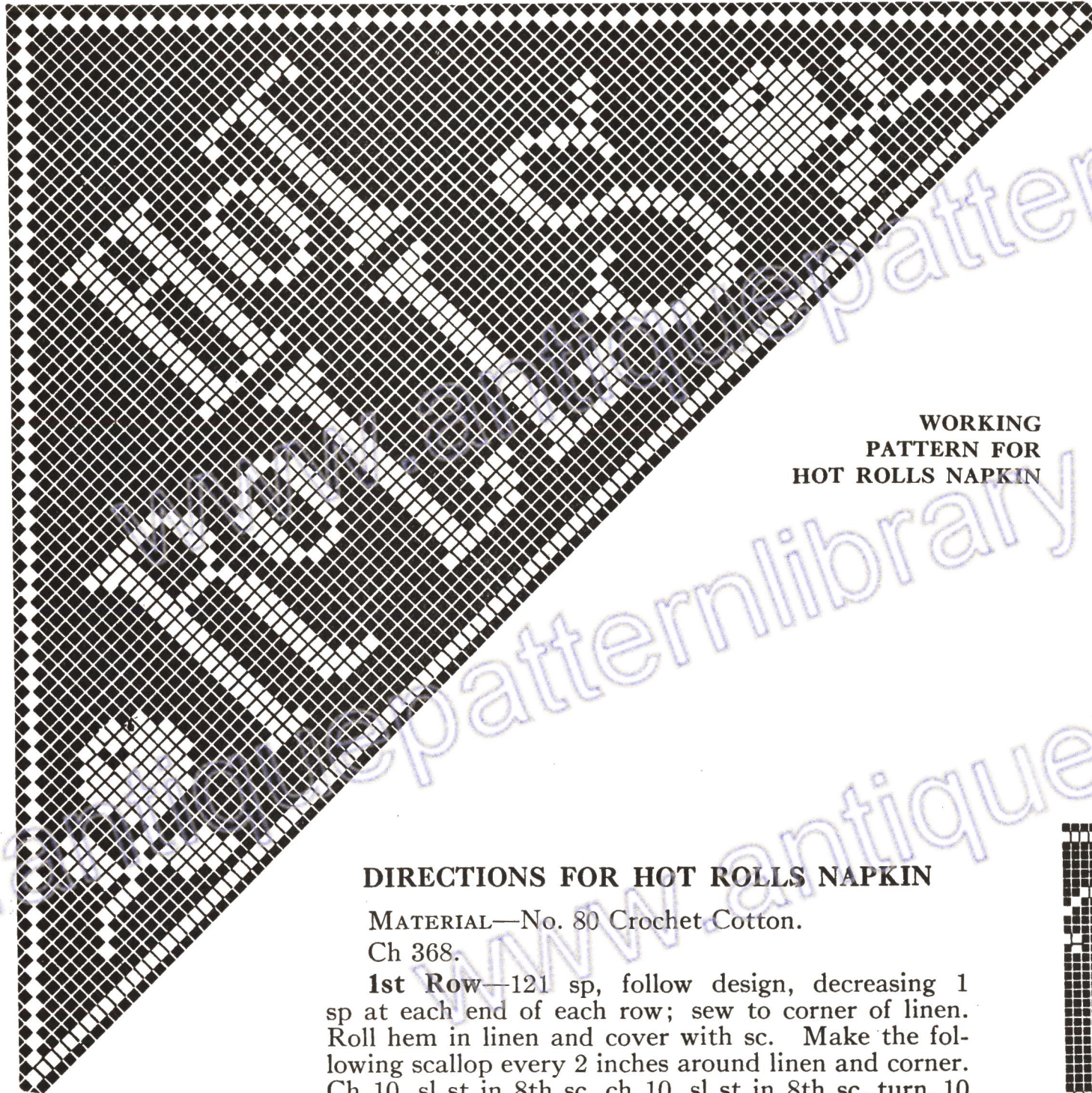
EDGE—1st Row—3 s st in each sp.

2d Row—Fasten over sp, * ch 10, 1 s st in 3d sp. Repeat.

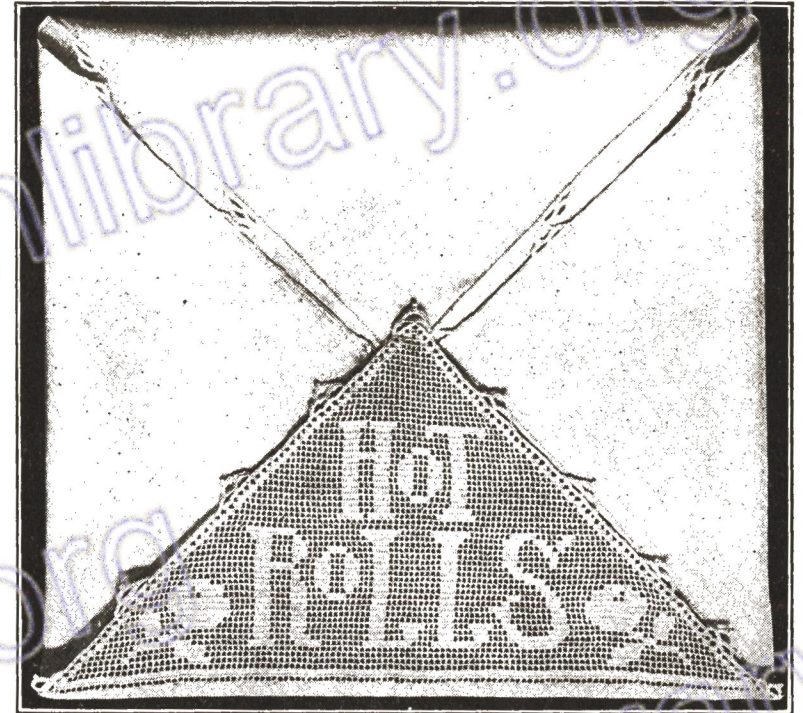
3d Row—6 s st around ch 10, 1 p, 6 s st around same ch. Repeat.



WORKING PATTERN FOR BUTTERFLY CAMISOLE YOKE



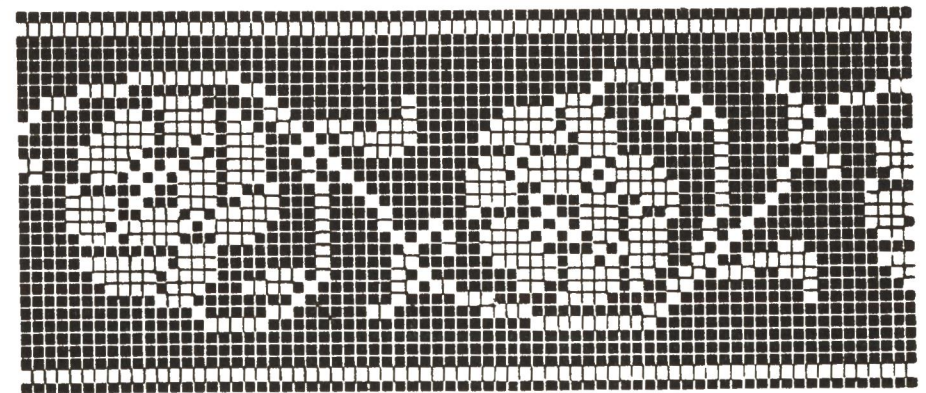
WORKING
PATTERN FOR
HOT ROLLS NAPKIN



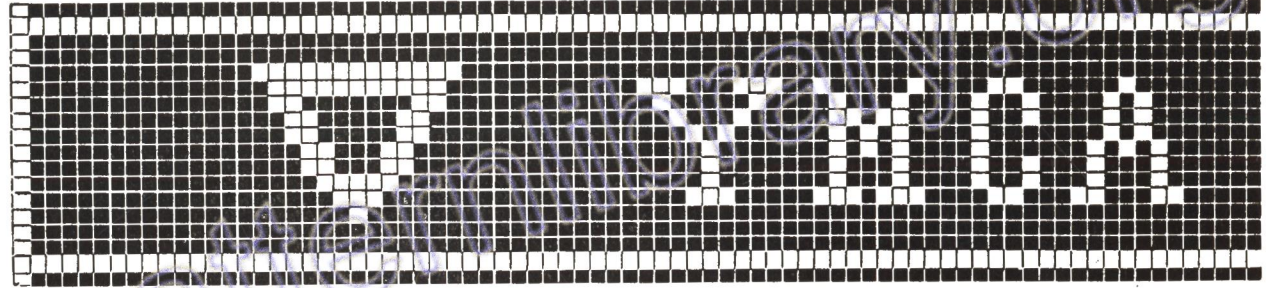
DIRECTIONS FOR HOT ROLLS NAPKIN

MATERIAL—No. 80 Crochet Cotton.
Ch 368.

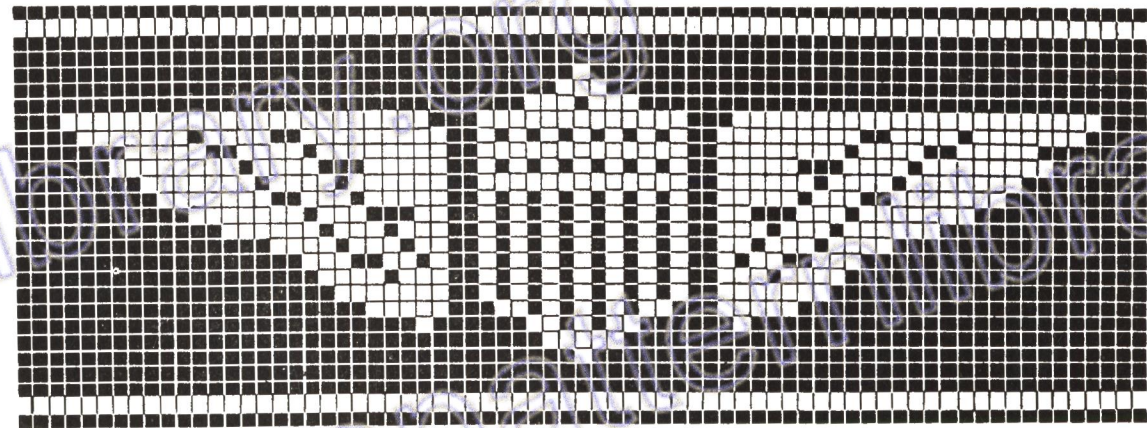
1st Row—121 sp, follow design, decreasing 1 sp at each end of each row; sew to corner of linen. Roll hem in linen and cover with sc. Make the following scallop every 2 inches around linen and corner. Ch 10, sl st in 8th sc, ch 10, sl st in 8th sc, turn, 10 sc over ch 10, 5 sc in next ch, turn, ch 10, sc in center of 10 sc, turn, 5 sc in ch, 1 p, 5 sc in same ch, 5 sc in first ch made.



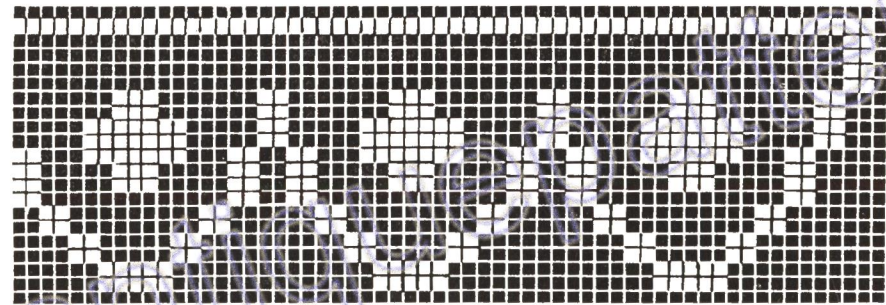
WORKING PATTERN FOR YOKE ON PAGE 7 AND TO
BE USED ALSO FOR TOWEL INSERTION



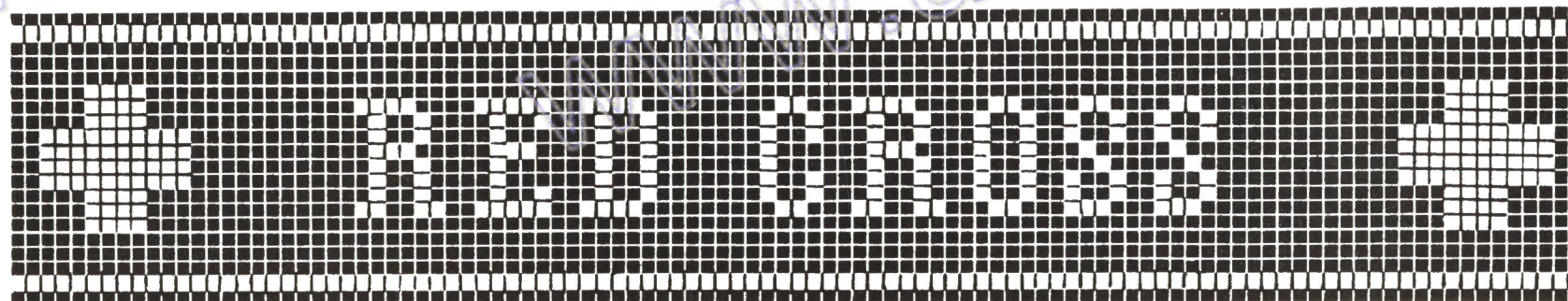
WORKING PATTERN Y. M. C. A. TOWEL INSERTION



WORKING PATTERN AVIATOR TOWEL INSERTION



WORKING PATTERN RED CROSS TOWEL EDGE



WORKING PATTERN RED CROSS TOWEL INSERTION

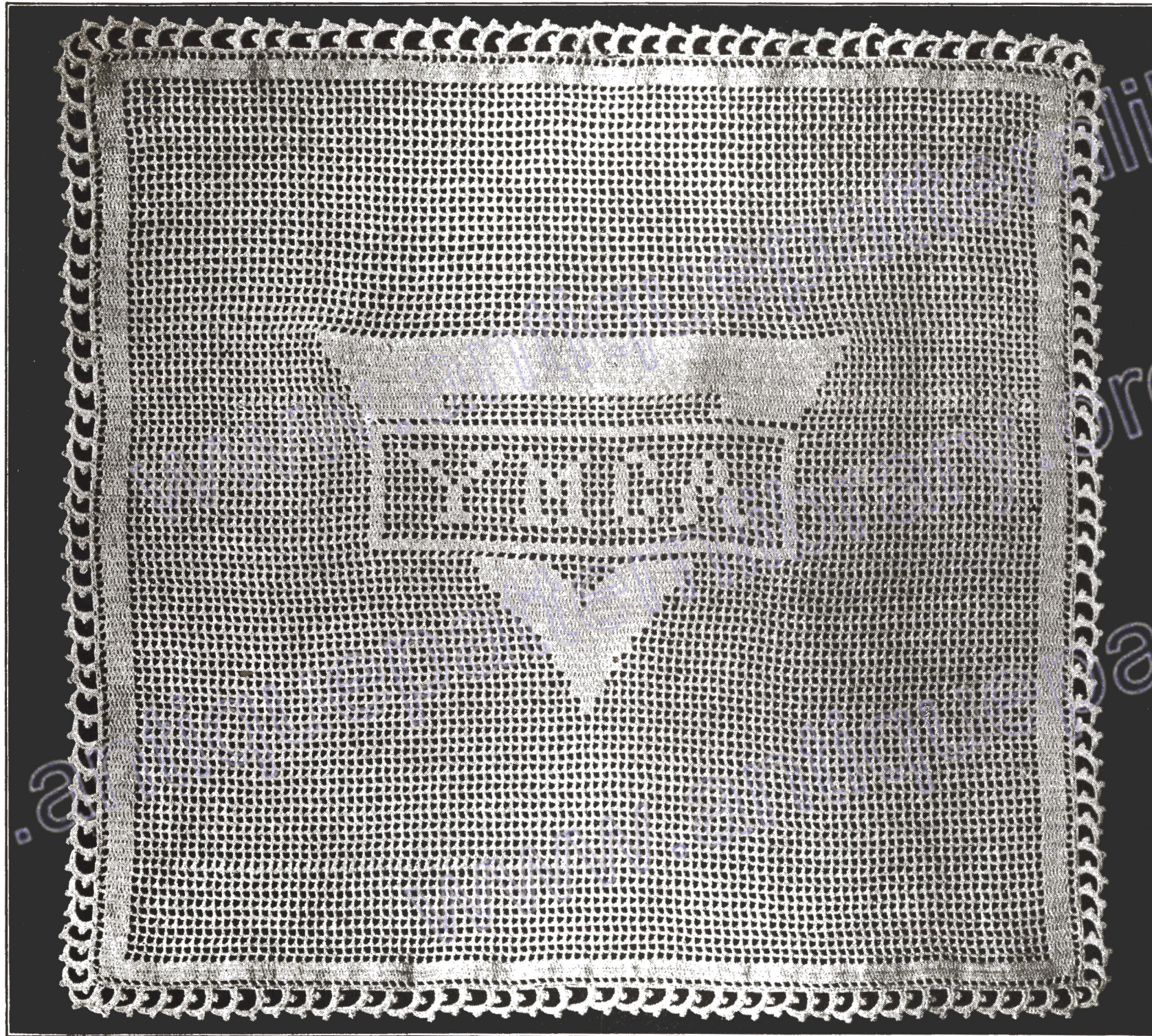
DIRECTIONS FOR AVIATOR TOWEL INSERTION

MATERIAL—No. 80 Crochet Cotton.

Ch 72.

1st and 2d Rows—23 bl.

Next 27 Rows—23 sp, then follow design.



DIRECTIONS FOR Y. M. C. A. PILLOW

MATERIAL—No. 50 Crochet Cotton.
Ch 320.

1st Row—105 sp.

2d Row—1 sp, 103 bl, 1 sp.

3d Row—Like 2d row.

4th Row—1 sp, 2 bl, 99 sp, 2 bl, 1 sp.

The next 25 rows like 4th row, then follow design.

EDGE FOR PILLOW—Fasten cotton in mesh.
Ch 12, turn, * 4 sc around ch, 1 p, 8 sc around ch, 1 p,
4 sc, ch 4, fasten with sl st in 3d mesh, ch 8, fasten
with sl st in 3d st beyond last p, turn. Repeat
from *.

DIRECTIONS FOR Y. M. C. A. TOWEL INSERTION

MATERIAL—No. 60 Crochet Cotton.
Ch 57.

1st Row—18 bl.

2d Row—1 sp, 1 bl, 14 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp.

13 more rows like 2d row, then follow design.

DIRECTIONS FOR RED CROSS TOWEL EDGE

MATERIAL—No. 80 Crochet Cotton.
Ch 21.

1st Row—5 bl, 1 sp.

2d Row—1 sp, 5 bl.

3d Row—Increase 4 bl. at bottom, follow de-
sign, increasing and decreasing as shown in design.

DIRECTIONS FOR RED CROSS TOWEL INSERTION

MATERIAL—No. 80 Crochet Cotton.
Ch 65.

1st Row—20 sp.

2d Row—1 sp, 18 bl, 1 sp.

3d and next 9 Rows—1 sp, 1 bl, 16 sp, 1 bl,
1 sp, and follow design.

Gifts



DIRECTIONS FOR BABY CAP

MATERIAL—No. 100 Crochet Cotton.

CROWN

Ch 30.

1st Row—9 blk.

2d Row—Add 4 blks at each end, follow design.

FRONT PIECE

Ch 57.

1st Row—18 blk.

Widen at front edge according to design, follow design.

EDGE

Fasten with sc in mesh, * 5 tr in 2d sp, 1 p 5 tr in same sp, sc in 2d sp. Repeat from *.



DIRECTIONS FOR CHAIR TIDY

MATERIALS—No. 50 Crochet Cotton. No. 14 Hook.

Commence at lower edge, working crosswise.

Ch 302.

1st, 2d and 3d Rows—99 sp.

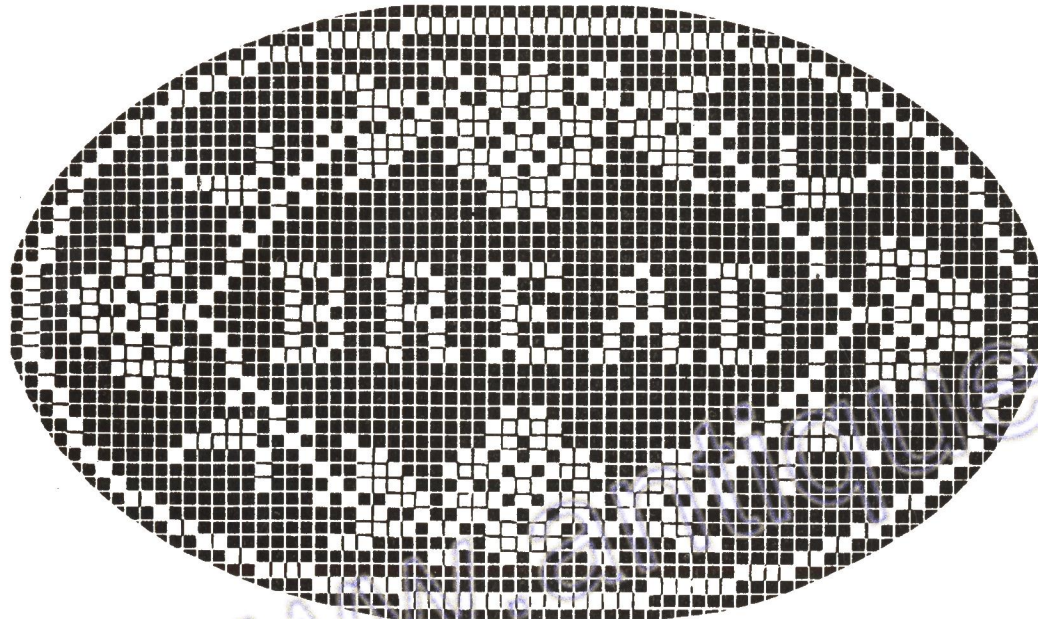
4th Row—3 sp, 93 bl, 3 sp.

5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Rows—3 sp, 1 bl, 91 sp, 1 bl, 3 sp.

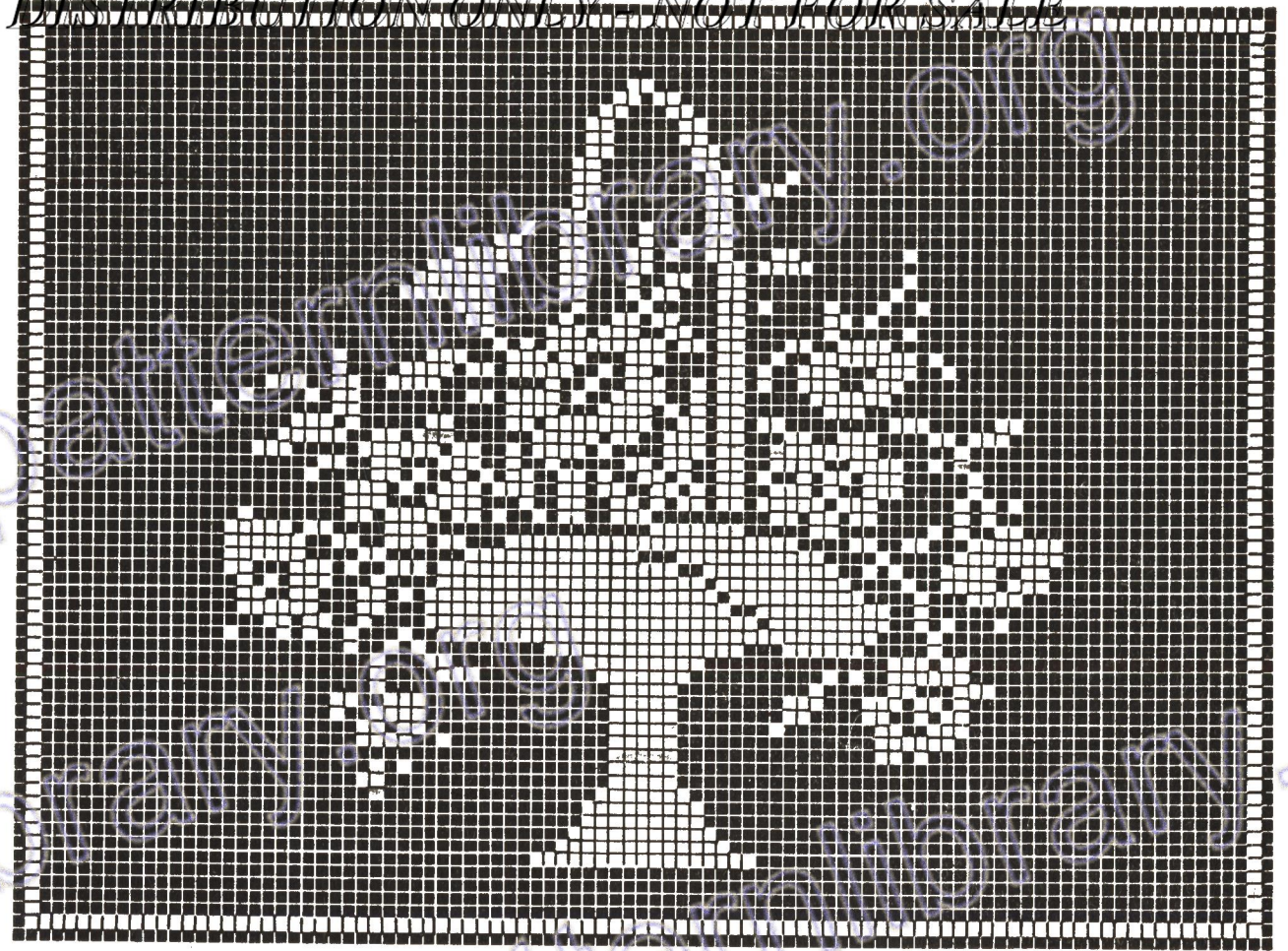
9th Row—Commence design and follow.

EDGE

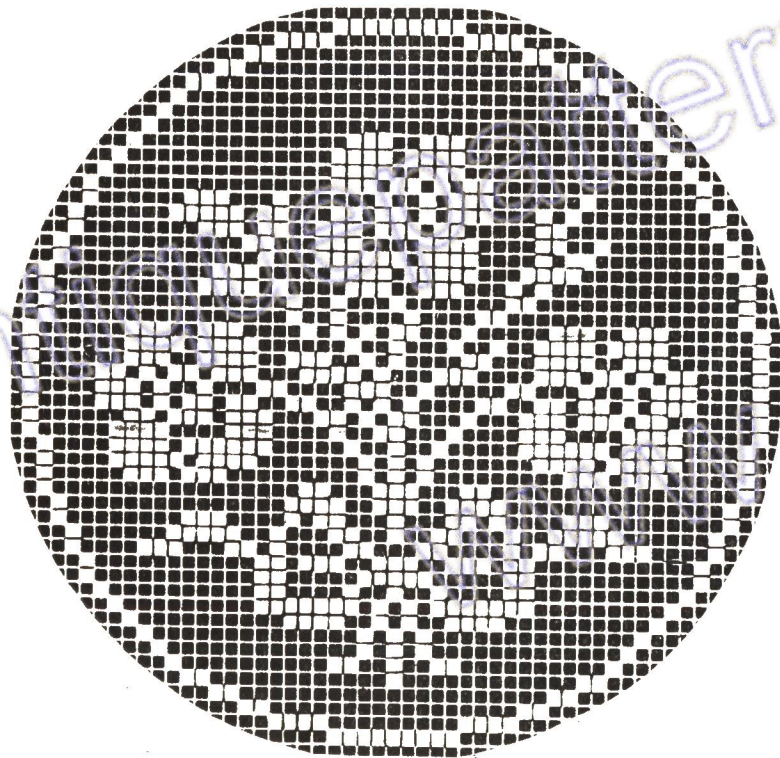
Fasten in top of sp, 3 s st in next sp, * 1 s st in next sp, 1 p, 1 s st in same sp, 3 s st in each next 5 sp, 1 s st in next sp, turn, ch 6, 1 s st in 2d sp, ch 6, 1 s st in 2d sp, turn, 8 s st around last ch made, 4 s st around next ch, turn, ch 6, 1 s st in top of next group of 8 s st, turn, 4 s st around last ch made, 1 p, 4 s st around same ch, 4 s st around 1st ch made, 3 s st in next sp. Repeat from *.



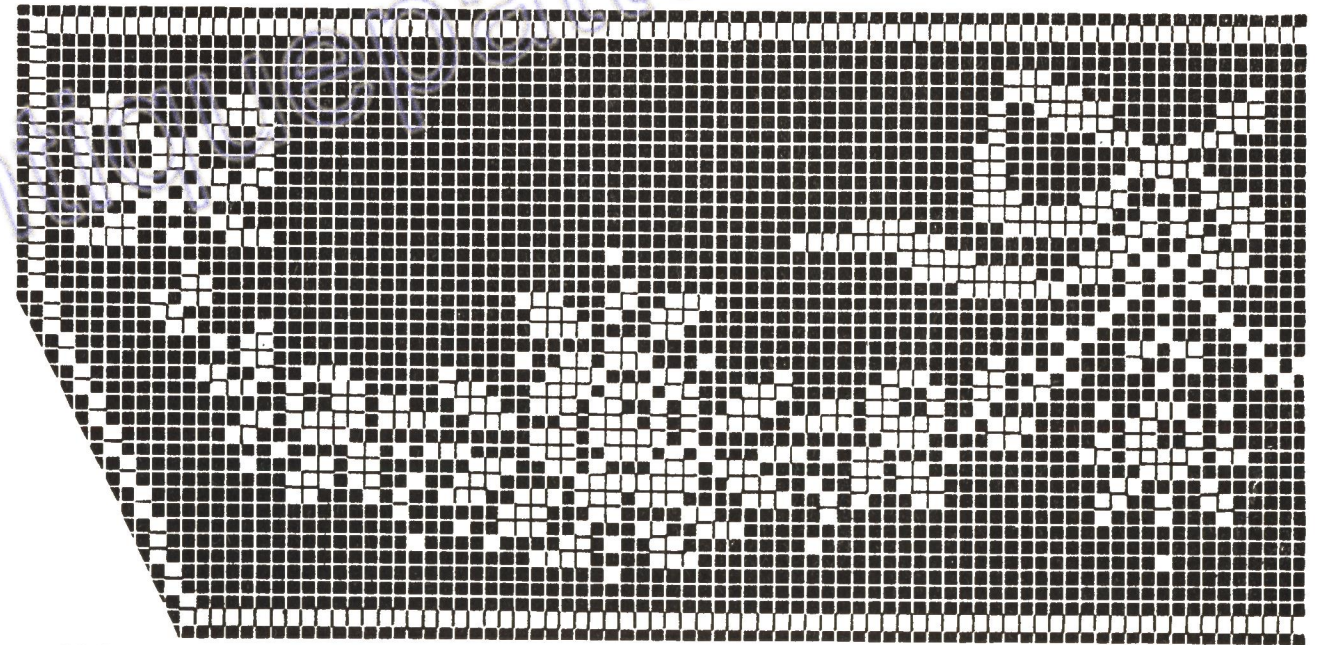
WORKING PATTERN FOR BREAD TRAY ON PAGE 14



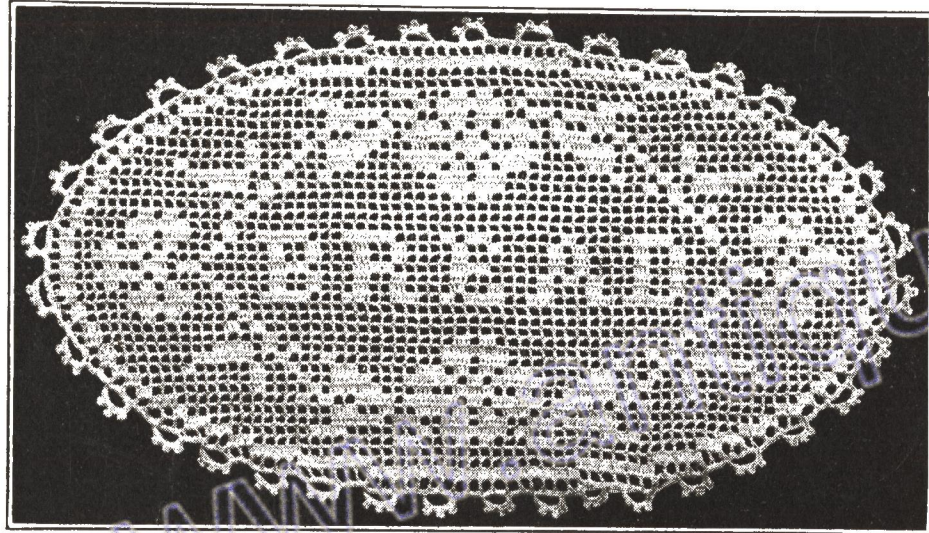
WORKING PATTERN FOR SMALL CHAIR TIDY



WORKING PATTERNS FOR CROWN AND FRONT OF BABY CAP



Gifts—Two Bread Trays



FOR THE LONG BREAD TRAY



WORKING PATTERN FOR ROUND BREAD TRAY

DIRECTIONS FOR ROUND BREAD TRAY

MATERIAL—Crochet Cotton No. 80.

Ch 39.

1st Row—12 sp.

2d Row—Add 5 sp at each end and make 12 bl between.

EDGE

1st Row—Fasten in top of tr, ch 3, s st in next tr, * ch 5, s st in next tr (ch 3, s st in next tr), twice. Repeat from *.

2d Row—Start in top of ch 3, ch 8, s st in 2d ch of 3. Repeat.

3d Row—5 s st around ch of 8, 1 p, 5 s st around same ch, s st over s st. Repeat.

DIRECTIONS FOR LONG BREAD TRAY

MATERIALS—No. 80 Crochet Cotton. No. 14 Hook.

Commence at lower edge, working crosswise.

Ch 56.

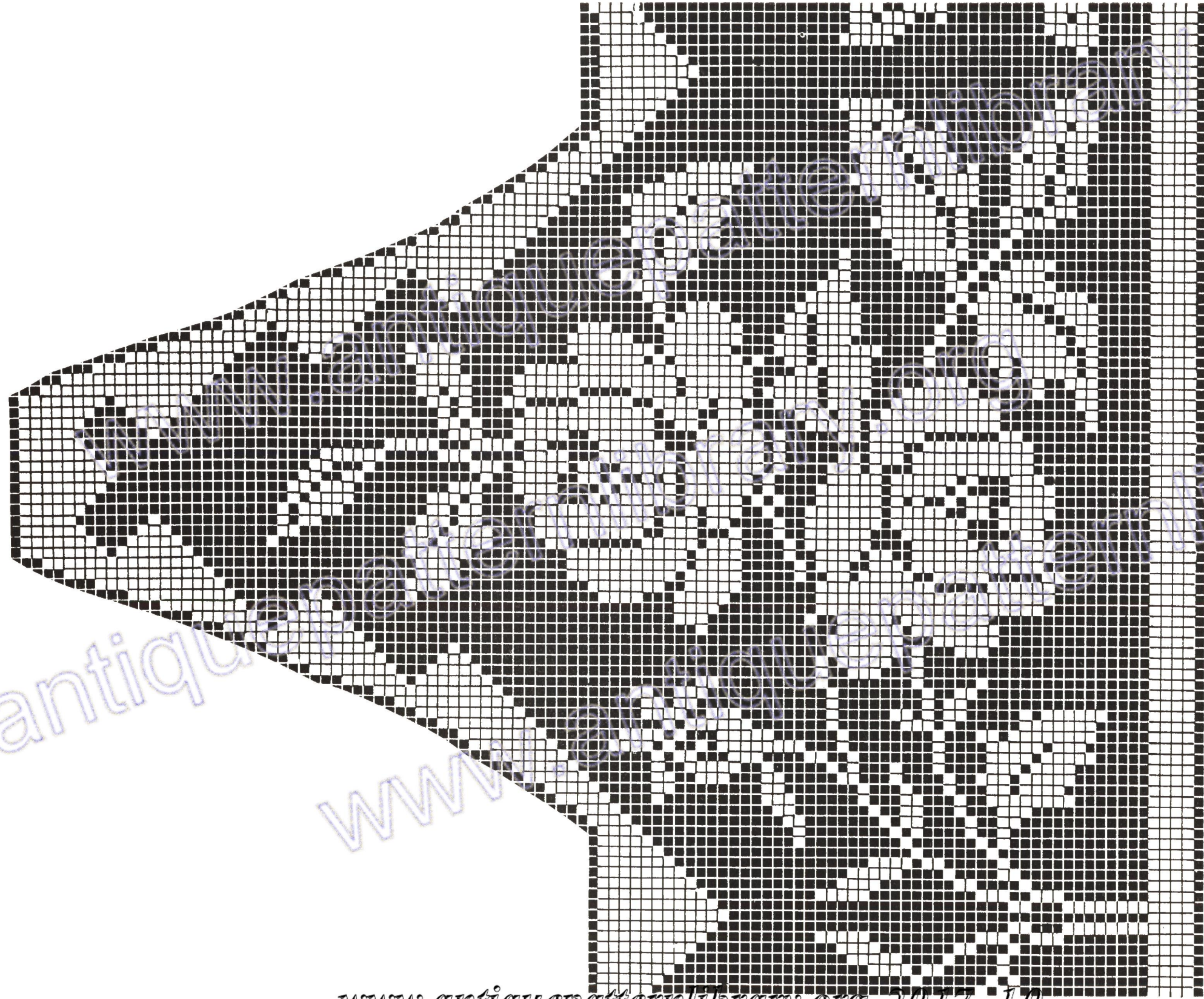
1st Row—17 sp.

2d Row—Add 6 sp at each end, making 6 sp, 17 bl, 6 sp. Follow design, adding meshes as shown in design.

EDGE—* (3 sc in sp) 5 times, ch 10, turn, 1 sl st over 3d sp, turn, 3 sc in ch 10, 1 p, 3 sc in same ch, 1 p, 3 sc in same ch 10, 1 p, 3 sc in same ch. Repeat from *.



FOR THE ROUND BREAD TRAY



WORKING PATTERN AND DIRECTIONS FOR COVER CAMISOLE

MATERIALS—No. 100 or 80 Crochet Cotton. No. 14 Hook. Commence at lower edge, working around.

Ch 984. Join.

1st 4 Rows—Each 328 bl.

5th Row—Start design and follow on the 56th row; leave all the meshes only for one shoulder and work that up

to the top of shoulder, after which break cotton and make another shoulder. The back is like front. Join the shoulder on the top, make one row sp around neck and armholes.

BEADING—Fasten in top of sp, ch 9, * 1 d tr in 2d sp, ch 4. Repeat from *.

EDGE—Fasten in top of d tr,* ch 4, 1 s st in next d tr, 1 p in same place. Repeat from *.

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