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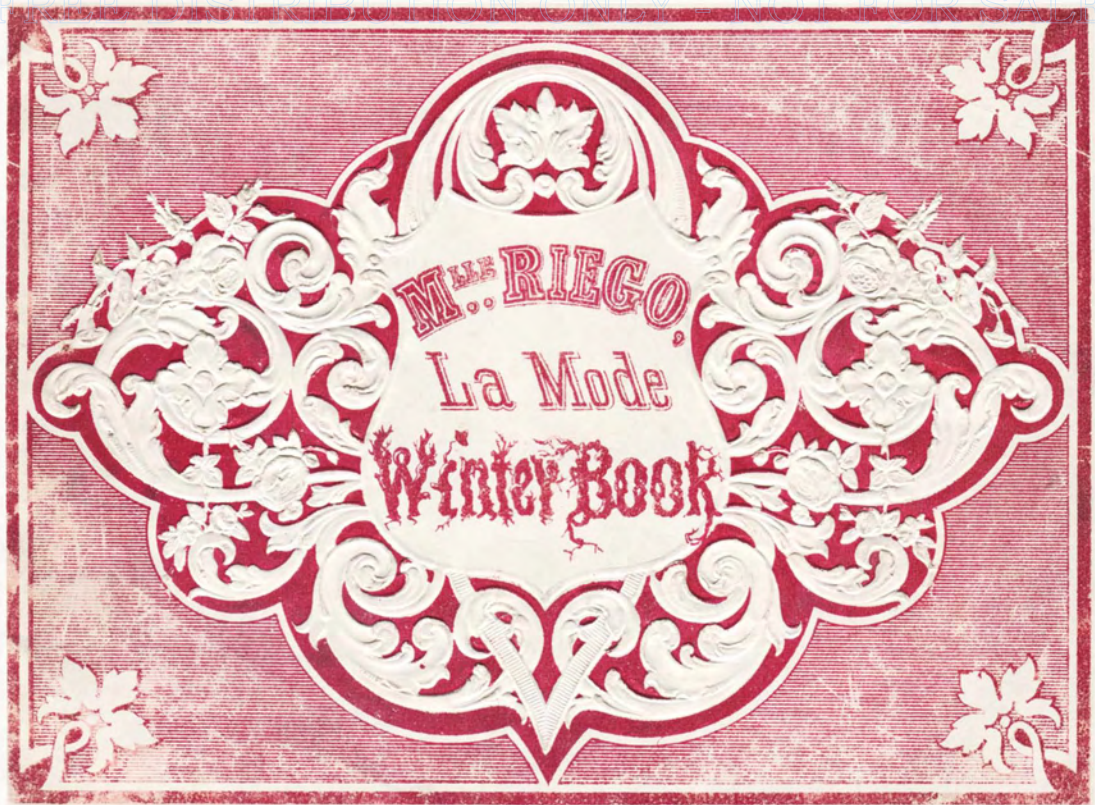
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From the collection of Judith Combs



LA MODE WINTER BOOK.

BY

MLLE. RIEGO DE LA BRANCHARDIÈRE.

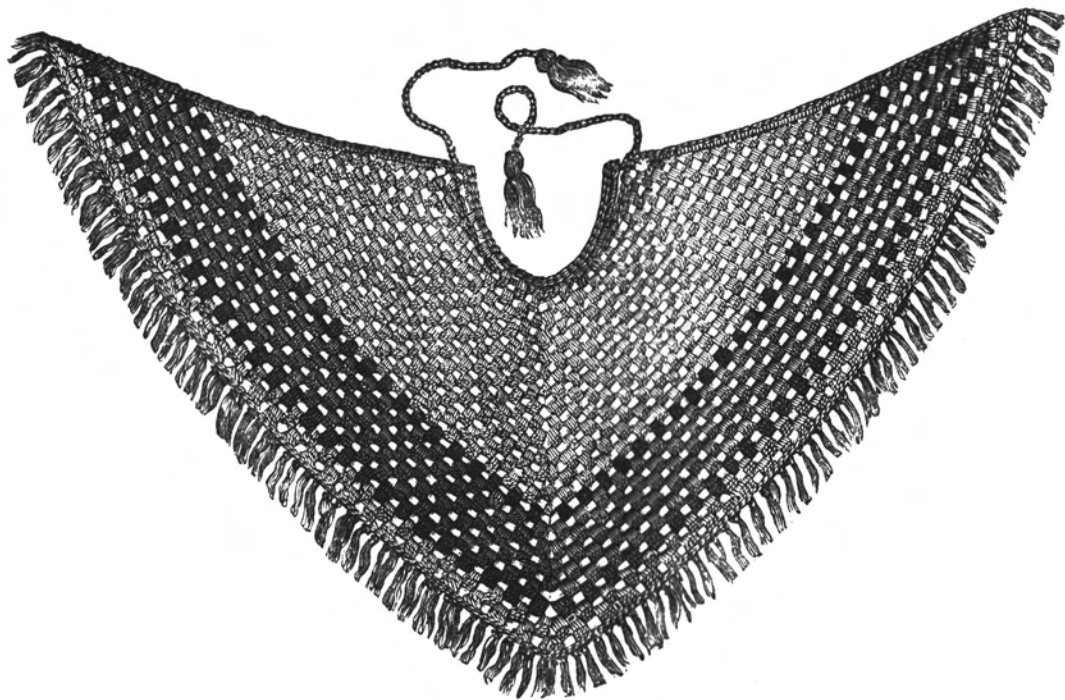
PRICE SIXPENCE.

LONDON:
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.,
AND ALL BERLIN WAREHOUSES.

1862.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

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LA MODE SHAWL.

FOR MOURNING.

Materials—For the Centre, 3 skeins of Mauve or Grey 3-ply Fleecy; for the Border and Fringe, 2 skeins of Black or any color that will contrast with the centre; and for the Edge of the Border, 1 skein of White, or Partridge Wool. A Crochet Needle, the stem of which measures No. 8 Bell Gauge.

THE CROCHET CENTRE.

Commence at the neck by working a chain of 55 stitches. The whole should be worked loosely.

1st row—Miss the last 4 chain stitches, work a treble stitch in the 5th chain of the foundation, then work 2 more treble stitches in the same chain stitch of the foundation, (1 chain, miss 2 of the foundation chain, and work 3 treble in the 3rd stitch 8 times); then 1 chain, 3 treble in the next chain stitch, (1 chain, miss 2 and 3 treble in one stitch 8 times), then 1 chain, 1 treble in the last stitch, turn back.

2nd row—4 chain, miss the 1 treble and work 3 treble in the one chain of the last row, then (1 chain, miss 3 and 3 treble in the next one chain 9 times); and to increase for the centre, work 1 chain and 3 treble in the same one chain as the last 3 treble; then (1 chain, miss 3 and 3 treble in the one chain 9 times); and for the edge, 1 chain and 1 treble in the same space as the last 3 treble, turn back. The 3 treble should always be worked in the space of the preceding row.

3rd row—4 chain, miss 1 and 3 treble in the one chain, (1 chain, miss 3 and 3 treble in the one chain 10 times), and in the centre, 1 chain and 3 treble in the same space as before; then (1 chain, miss 3 and 3 treble in the one chain 10 times), 1 chain and 1 treble in the same space, turn back.

Work 11 rows more the same as the last, making 3 treble more on each side of the centre every time.

Then with the White or Partridge Wool work 1 row as before ; with Black, 5 rows the same ; White, 1 row ; Mauve, 2 rows.

THE FRINGE—Use the same color as the Border ; cut the wool in lengths of 6 inches, and with the Crochet needle loop two pieces of the cut wool into every other stitch of the last row. Then with the Black wool work a row of plain crochet up the sides and along the neck. Finish with a Cord and Tassel made of the Mauve Wool.

DIAMOND PATTERN COUVRE-PIED,

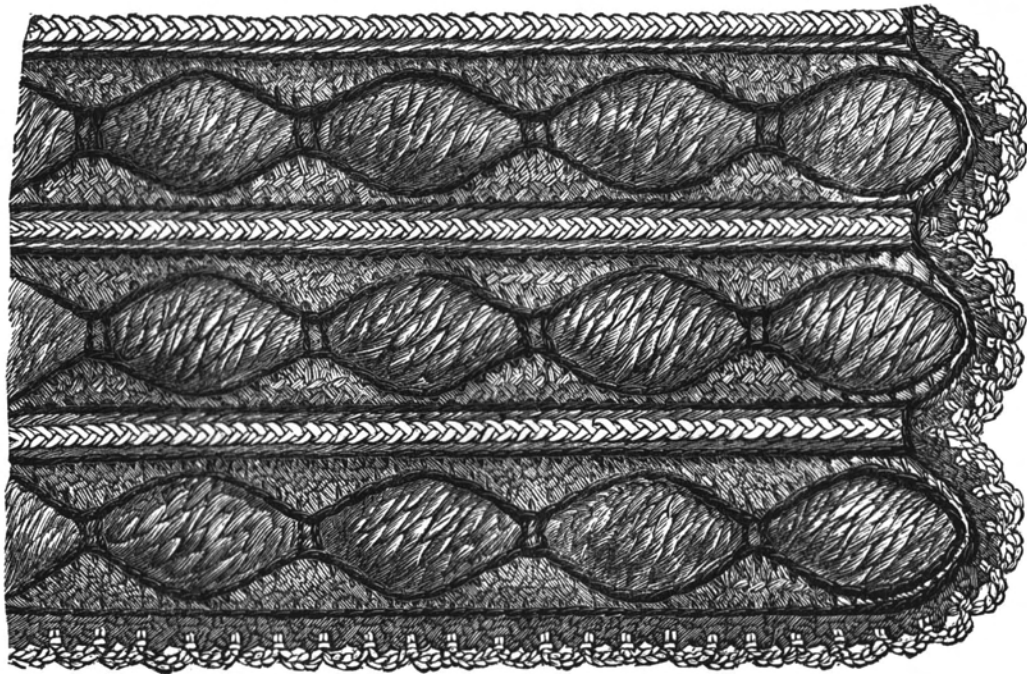
SOFA PILLOW &c.

Materials—For the Diamonds, Magenta and Mauve Siberian Wool ; the Joinings, Light and Dark Green ; and the ground of the diamonds, Black, Gold-Brown, and Gold-color. If preferred, White can be introduced for the Diamonds alternately with the Mauve and Magenta. A Siberian Needle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and another of one inch. For smaller Articles this pattern can be worked in Double Berlin Wool.

THE MAGENTA DIAMONDS.

Commence with the large needle and magenta wool, make 7 chain stitches, the work should be loose ; this chain and the 1st row are worked the same as the ordinary Tricot, as follows :—
1st row—Keep the loop on the needle, miss the last chain stitch, *put the needle into the next chain stitch and bring the wool through in a loop ; repeat from * 5 times more, when there will be 7 loops on the needle ; then “work back” thus—(take up the wool on the needle and bring it through two of the loops 6 times), which will leave but one loop on the needle.

On now looking at the work it will be perceived there are the upright loops of the 1st row, and a row of chain stitches running horizontally through these loops ; in the following rows



E. Riego de la Branchardière, Inventor, December, 1861.

the needle is to be put under these chain stitches, and therefore between the upright loops of the previous row.

2nd row—Keep the loop on the needle, put it between the 1st and 2nd upright loops, and bring the wool through in a loop; * put the needle between the next two upright loops and bring the wool through as before; repeat from * until there are 7 loops on the needle. Then “work back” as before, by (taking up the wool on the needle and bringing it through 2 loops 6 times); the rows will slant to the right.

Work 3 rows more as the 2nd row, which finishes the Diamond; then with the one loop on the needle make 7 chain again, and repeat the Diamond the required length of the Couvrepied. Each Diamond will now measure 6 inches, but, when completely finished, will be but $4\frac{1}{2}$, as it contracts as the work proceeds.

THE BLACK ROW, which forms the edge of the Diamonds—Commence by making a chain stitch, put the needle into the 1st stitch of the 1st diamond so as to work along the foundation row of it, bring the wool through and also through the loop on the needle, which forms a single stitch; work 5 more single stitches on the foundation chain, * then work 5 more single stitches on the selvedge formed by the side of the rows of the diamond, then 6 single along the foundation chain of the next diamond; repeat from *, always working 11 stitches to each diamond. The needle should be put into two wools of the selvedge to make the work firm. At the end, 1 chain, turn, and work this single row down the other side of the diamonds, still making 11 stitches to each, and putting the needle between the upright loops; at the end fasten off, knotting the wools together. The smaller needle is now to be used for the remainder of the Stripe, the work being required rather tighter.

GOLD ROW—Commence with 1 chain, put the needle into the 5th stitch of the black row, and bring the wool through, and also through the loop on the needle; and for a second single stitch, put the needle into the next black and bring the wool through, and also through the loop on the needle; work 3 single more the same, then (work 5 plain crochet stitches and 6 single alternately to within 4 stitches of the end of the stripe); then make a chain stitch, cut off the wool and draw it through to secure it. Repeat this row on the other side of the

black row, commencing in the 5th stitch as before, at the end leave 4 stitches to correspond with the other side.

GOLD-BROWN ROW—The needle is to be put into the front edge of the stitches of the previous row, leaving the other edge at the back; commence with a chain stitch, put the needle into the front edge of the 1st gold stitch, bring the wool through and through the loop on the needle; work 3 single stitches more, then (7 plain stitches and 4 single alternately to the end). Fasten off, and repeat this row on the other side.

BLACK ROW—Commence with a chain stitch and work a row all plain stitches, putting the needle into the front edge of the brown row. Work the same on the other side.

DARK GREEN ROW—Commence with a chain stitch and work a row all single stitches, putting the needle into the upper edge of the stitches of the black row in the usual manner. Work the same on the other side; this finishes one stripe; the ends should be knotted together.

Work the Second Stripe the same, using Mauve instead of Magenta, and repeat these two stripes until sufficient is made for the width.

THE JOINING—Commence with the light green wool, work a chain stitch, put the needle into the 1st dark green stitch of the 1st stripe and work a single stitch in it. Take a 2nd stripe, place it by the side of the 1st, to the right of it, keep the loop on the needle and hold the wool at the back; put the needle into the last or opposite stitch of the 2nd stripe, bring the wool through and also through the loop on the needle; work a single stitch in the next stitch of the 1st stripe, and a single stitch on the 2nd stripe alternately to the end of the dark green.

THE BORDER.

BLACK ROW—With the wool and small needle commence at one of the corners, and along the ends of the stripe work 2 single stitches on the side of the rows, then (8 single round the point of the diamond and 5 single on the side of the rows between the diamonds alternately to the end). Fasten off, and work the same at the other end.

1st DARK GREEN ROW—Commence at the corner and work a row of single crochet on the four sides of the Couvre-pied.

2nd DARK GREEN ROW—On the 1st green row, along the points, work 3 chain, miss 2, 1 single,

then (3 chain and 1 single on the next stitch 7 times), 3 chain, miss 2, 1 single, this stitch should be over the joining row; repeat along the points, then up the side of the Coudre-pied work 3 chain, miss 1, and 1 single, repeating to the other pointed end; work the two other sides to correspond. The needle should be put into both edges of the preceding row.

LIGHT GREEN ROW—Commence in the 1st loop of chain of the last row, work 4 chain, miss 3 and one single in every loop of chain, except between the Points work only 1 chain instead of 4. Repeat all round and fasten off.

CACHE-NEZ RUSSE;

OR GENTLEMAN'S COMFORTER.

Materials—2 skeins each of Mauve and Black Double Berlin Wool, or any two colors that contrast. It can be made in one color if preferred. Tricot Needle No. 5 Bell Gauge. For the Border 2 skeins of Partridge Single Wool and Penelope Needle No. 1.

IN TRICOT ECOSSAIS.

Commence with the black wool, make a chain of 20 stitches.

1st row—Miss the 1st stitch, *put the needle into the next chain stitch and bring the wool through in a loop. Repeat from * until there are 20 loops on the needle, then, if two colors are used, join on the mauve wool, and “work back,” by taking the wool on the needle and bringing it through 2 of the loops each time to the end. Join on the black.

2nd row—Keep the loop on the needle, and, missing the upright loop at the extreme edge * put it into the next upright loop and bring the wool through in a loop; repeat from * until there are 20 loops. Join on the mauve wool and “work back” as in the 1st row.

Repeat as the 2nd row for 32 rows more. Then, to shape the Neck,—

35th row. Black—Make a chain stitch, and to increase put the needle into the loop at the extreme edge and raise a loop as usual. Then raise the rest of the loops as in the 2nd row,

CACHE-NEZ RUSSE.



but at the end leave one loop unworked to decrease the left side. There should always be 20 loops on the needle throughout the work. Work back as before.

Repeat as the 35th row for 12 rows more.

Then work 9 rows the same as the 2nd row, that is, without shaping at the ends.

When these 56 rows are worked, tie the black wool into the last loop at the left end of the row, and work 13 chain rather loosely; cut off the wool and draw it through. This chain is to form the foundation of the other side of the neck; leave it, and commence at the right side as usual.

57th row. Black—To decrease, miss the two first upright loops, raise the rest of the 18 loops and at the end to increase, raise one loop from the 1st stitch of the chain. Join on the mauve, and work back as usual until there are 3 loops, then bring the wool through them.

Work 12 more rows as the last. Then 34 rows as the 2nd, and fasten off.

THE EDGE—Double the Partridge Wool and work a row of single crochet all round the Tricot then a row of plain crochet all round, and fasten off.

THE FUR TRIMMING.—With the single Partridge wool and Crochet needle commence with 6 chain.

1st row—Miss 1 and work 5 plain crochet stitches, turn back, 1 chain.

2nd row—Hold the work between the thumb and finger of the left hand as usual, put the needle into the lower edge of the next plain stitch, leaving the upper edge at the front, keep the wool under the first finger of the left hand, then bring the wool round the finger so as to form a loop, take it upon the needle, bring it through the stitch and also through the loop on the needle, which will form a single stitch; draw the finger out of the loop and repeat from the commencement of the row 4 times more, turn back, 1 chain.

3rd row.—It will be seen that two ribs or stitches lie one above the other on the right side of the work, put the needle into the rib nearest the loops, then into the upper rib, take the wool on the needle and bring it through them, take up the wool again and bring it through the 2 loops on the needle, which forms a plain stitch. Repeat 4 times more, then 1 chain.

Repeat the last 2 rows until sufficient is made for the ends and inner side of the Tricot, and sew to it.

CARRIAGE BOOT.

IN TRICOT ECOSAIS.

Materials—7 skeins of Colored and 2 of Black Siberian Wool ; Tricot Needle which measures one inch in circumference. For the Trimming, a skein of Black Single Berlin Wool, and a dozen of Buttons.

Make a chain of 36 stitches.

1st row—Miss the 1st stitch, * put the needle into the next chain stitch and bring the wool through in a loop ; repeat from * until there are 29 loops on the needle, and leaving the 7 chain “work back” thus—take the wool on the needle and bring it through two of the loops each time until there is only one on the needle.

2nd row—Miss the upright loop at the extreme edge, * put the needle into the next upright loop and bring the wool through in a loop ; repeat from * until 17 loops are raised on the needle, then, to *increase* a stitch, put the needle into the stitch between the upright loops and bring the wool through ; then raise 2 loops on the 2 next upright loops as usual ; increase again, then raise 10 loops, and on the chain stitches raise 7 loops. Work back as the 1st row.

3rd row—Raise 17 loops as the 2nd row, including the one on the needle, then increase a loop, raise 4 loops, increase again, raise 17 loops ; work back.

4th row—As the 3rd, raising 6 loops instead of 4 in the centre.

5th and 6th rows—Raise all the loops without shaping ; work back.

7th row—Raise 16 loops ; then, to *decrease*, put the needle into two of the upright loops and bring the wool through them in one loop ; raise 6 loops, then decrease again, raise 16 loops ; work back.

8th row—As the last, raising only 15 loops at the beginning and end.

9th row—As the 5th.

10th row—Raise 15 loops, decrease, raise 4 loops, decrease, raise 15 loops; work back.

Work 4 rows of plain tricot without shaping.

15th row—Raise 16 loops, increase as before, raise 4 loops, increase again, raise 16 loops; work back.

16th row—Plain tricot. In working back, at the end of the row, bring the wool through the last 3 loops instead of 2, this is to decrease, and every row is now to be ended the same.

17th row—Miss the 2 loops close together, raise 15 loops, increase, raise 6 loops, increase again, raise 14 loops, take the last 2 loops together; work back as the 16th row.

18th row—Miss the 2 first loops, raise the rest, and at the end take the 2 last together.

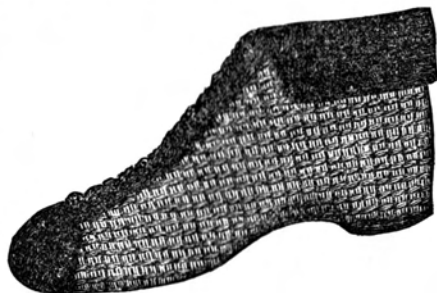
19th row—Miss the 2 loops, raise 13 loops, increase, raise 8 loops, increase again, raise 12 loops, decrease the two last loops.

20th row—Same as the last.

Then work 7 rows, decreasing at the beginning and end of each row. The last will be 22 loops. Cut off the wool and draw it through.

THE TOE—With the black wool commence at the 14th loop of the last row, by putting the needle into that loop and bringing the wool

through; work a single stitch, thus—put the needle into the next upright loop, bring the wool through and also through the black loop on the needle; work 6 single stitches more the same, that is to the end of the colored row. Then, to mak^e



E. Riego de la Branchardière, Inventor, December, 1861.

it round, put the needle into the 1st loop of the colored row and work a single stitch as before; then 12 single more, and 1 single on the 1st black stitch; keep the loop on the needle and on the black single stitches raise 8 loops as usual; work back by (taking up the wool and bringing it through 2 of the loops twice), this leaves 7 loops on the needle; raise 2 loops on the 2 loops to the left, and on the single stitches raise 2 more loops; work back, taking the wool through 2 loops 6 times; then on the last row raise 6 loops, and on the single stitches raise 2 loops; work back, taking the wool through 2 loops 10 times; raise 10 loops, then on the single stitches raise 2 loops; work back all the loops; then on the upright loops work 4 single stitches, take the next 3 loops together and work as one single stitch, then 6 single on the loops, and 5 single on the rest of the single stitches. The Toe is now finished in single Crochet, putting the needle into the front edge of the previous stitches; take 2 together, 9 single, take 2 together, 4 single, take 2 together twice, 4 single, take 2 together twice, 3 single, draw up the remaining stitches together and fasten off.

Sew up the back of the Boot, and to join the slanting sides which form the front, commence at the toe with the black wool, and work a row of single crochet, thus—keep the wool at the back, put the needle into a stitch of the right selvedge, and then into the left selvedge, bring the wool through them and also through the loop on the needle: repeat. Then, for the top of the boot, work 6 rows of plain crochet backwards and forwards rather loosely, and fasten off.

THE TRIMMING—With the single wool work down the black joining row 3 chain and 1 single in each stitch to the end, turn, and work the same up the other side of the joining row, fasten off. Finish with the buttons as in the engraving.

BABY'S BOOT.

Materials—12 skeins of Colored Single Berlin Wool, 2 of Black, and 4 of White ; Tricot Needle No 11 *Ball Gauge*.

Work the same as the preceding direction to the joining of the Sides, and for the Top of the Boot work the 1st black plain row on the second rib from the edge of the boot, so as to leave the 1st rib at the back, as it will be required for the leg. Work 5 rows of plain crochet backwards and forwards; fasten off.

THE LEG—With the white wool commence at the back of the boot and work a row of plain crochet on the coloured ribs left before the black. Work 13 rounds more of plain crochet, putting the needle into both edges of the previous stitches.

15th round—3 chain, miss 1, 1 plain; repeat.

16th round—4 chain, miss 3, 1 plain; repeat and fasten off.





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