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Table Runners
and other
Pretty Patterns in Crochet

By
Anne Orr
Nashville, Tennessee

Crochet
Book
No. 19

Price
Ten
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16. Lingerie and Gifts Book No. 16—10 cents.
19. Table Runners and other pretty Patterns in Crochet—10 cents.

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 des, it is a block. If this is once understood it is not necessary to say ch 5, turn, or ch 3, 2 more des. Every time you turn you chain either 3 or 5, when you are making filet.

NEW METHOD OF ADDING MESHES AT LAST END OF ROW

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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Table Runners and Other Pretty Patterns
In Crochet

Designed 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 in 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 to the previous row by a single stitch unless the row was slip stitch, in which case, work one single stitch each side

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.

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 st, two tr in 4th chain from needle, ch 2, 3 tr in same chain as last tr, * skip 3 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.

### TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Thread</th>
<th>No. Hook</th>
<th>Number of Meshes to Inch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 and 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and 70</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORKING PATTERN FOR JONQUIL TABLE RUNNER

DIRECTIONS FOR JONQUIL TABLE RUNNER

MATERIALS—No. 50 Crochet Cotton. No. 10 Hook.

Start at lower edge, working cross-wise.
Ch 92.

1st Row—29 sp.
2d Row—Add sp at each side to form scallop.
14th Row—Start design and follow, dropping off sp at
the top to form scallop as shown in design.

After it is joined to linen add 3 rows of sp at each side
and 1 row sp across bottom.

EDGE ON BOTTOM
3 s st in each sp, 1 p every 7th sp.
Table Runners

DIRECTIONS FOR LIBRARY TABLE RUNNER WITH OVAL MEDALLION INSERT

Oval Medallion—Starts at lower edge, working cross-wise.
Ch 26.
1st Row—7 sp.
2d Row—Add 2 sp on each, 2 sp, 7 bl, 2 sp.
3d Row—2 sp, 2 bl, 7 sp, 2 bl, 2 sp.
4th Row—2 sp, 2 bl, 11 sp, 2 bl, 2 sp.

WORKING PATTERN FOR OVAL MEDALLION IN RUNNER

DIRECTIONS—Continued
5th Row—1 sp, 2 bl, 15 sp, 2 bl, 1 sp.
6th Row—1 sp, 1 bl, 19 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp.
7th Row—1 sp, 1 bl, 21 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp.
8th Row—1 sp, 1 bl, 23 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp.
9th Row—1 sp, 1 bl, 7 sp, 11 bl, 1 sp.
Continue to follow design.

DIRECTIONS FOR END FOR TABLE RUNNER ON COVER (DOLPHIN DESIGN)

Start at upper edge, working length-wise.
Ch 374.
1st Row—123 sp.
2d Row—1 sp, 121 bl, 1 sp.
3d, 4th and 5th Rows—1 sp, 1 bl, 119 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp.
6th Row—1 sp, 1 bl, 36 sp, 3 bl, 41 sp, 3 bl, 36 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp.
Follow design. Finish lower edge with fringe.

WORKING PATTERN FOR TABLE RUNNER
This luncheon set is new and very useful. The long table runner measures 54 inches, or can be made 60 inches, according to length of table, by adding enough open meshes on each side of center design, along the edge. The ends are so designed that they measure same length of doilies, and take the place of doily, at either end of table, so that four doilies, are enough to serve six.

The doily is large enough to hold flat silver, glass and plate, and with two little pickle doilies, make a most practical set for everyday use.

Working patterns given below, suggest many uses of the butterfly insertions, edges and medallions and can be combined in runners, table covers, and dainty underwear.

The grape edge and insertion to match, is most useful in dining room pieces.

An afternoon-tea cloth is beautiful made of them for a border, and is very effective and quickly worked if 30 thread is used.
Working Patterns for Luncheon Set

DIRECTIONS FOR TABLE RUNNER IN LUNCHEON SET OF BASKET OF FRUIT

MATERIALS—Brown linen, Ecru Crochet Cotton No. 30. No. 8 Hook. 7 meshes to inch.

Start at lower edge, working cross-wise.

Ch 302.
1st Row—99 sp.
2nd Row—6 sp, 1 bl, 5 sp, 1 bl, 73 sp, 1 bl, 5 sp, 1 bl, 6 sp.

Follow design after the 6th row. Drop off 15 sp at each end as shown in design.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLATE DOILY

Ch 188.
1st and 2d Rows—Each 61 sp.
3d Row—28 sp, 5 bl, 28 sp. Follow design. After the 6th row drop off 12 sp on each end. Make two pieces like the above, putting one on each end of doily, making 5 rows of sp along side of doily. Edge the same as on Table Runner.

DIRECTIONS FOR NAPKIN

MATERIALS—No. 30 Crochet Cotton. No. 8 Hook. 7 meshes to inch. Ch 302.
1st and 2d Rows—99 sp.
3d Row—Drop off meshes on each end, leaving the 19 center meshes on which follow design to form basket. Make edge same as Table Runner.

DIRECTIONS FOR PICKLE DOILY

Ch 116.
1st Row—35 sp.
2d Row—8 sp, 2 bl, 7 sp, 3 bl, 7 sp, 2 bl, 8 sp.
3d Row—8 sp, 1 bl, 2 sp, 1 bl, 6 sp, 1 bl, 6 sp, 1 bl, 2 sp, 1 bl, 8 sp. Follow design.

Edge all around like the edge on Table Runner.

WORKING PATTERN FOR NAPKIN

WORKING PATTERN FOR LONG DOILY

Exactly half of the long plate doily is given in this design, so turn work over at this point and duplicate the pattern given.

WORKING PATTERN FOR PICKLE DOILY

WORKING PATTERN FOR LONG RUNNER

Begin to duplicate the design at bottom of this runner, for the center design for the long side.
DIRECTIONS FOR MORNING GLORY TOWEL EDGE

Start at end of scallop, working cross-wise.
Ch 80.
1st Row—10 sp, 1 bl, 2 sp, 1 bl, 2 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp, 3 bl, 2 sp, 2 bl.
2d Row—Add 2 bl at lower edge. 3 bl, 3 sp, 1 bl, 2 sp, 1 bl, 2 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp, 1 bl, 10 sp.
Continue to follow design.

WORKING PATTERN FOR WREATH DESIGN

WORKING PATTERN FOR TEA TOWEL

WORKING PATTERN FOR BASKET INSERTION DESIGN

DIRECTIONS FOR CLOVER EDGE

Materials—No. 60 Crochet Cotton. No. 10 Hook.
Start at one end, working cross-wise.
Ch 57.
1st Row—18 bl.
Next Seven Rows—1 bl, 16 sp, 1 bl.
9th Row—1 bl, 1 sp, 1 bl, 14 sp, 1 bl.

Continue to follow design.
After the 28th row, add 8 meshes on the upper edge, the next row leave off 8 meshes on the lower edge.
To make the squares, add and leave off meshes as shown in design.

Edge Across Bottom
Start in end bl, *, ch 9, catch in 7th st from hook with a sl st to form p, ch 2, 1 sl st in 2d bl. Repeat from *.

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DIRECTIONS FOR PILLOW CASE EDGE

MATERIALS—Three balls of Crochet Cotton No. 50. No. 11 Hook.

Make your scallops of a width that will evenly fill the width of your case. These were 4 1/2 inches from point to point. The scallops were hemstitched on machine, trimmed within 1-16 of an inch from hemstitching.

1st Row—A row of sc covering the edge, taken into the holes of hemstitching.

2d Row—Ch 2, sk 2, tr in next, all around. At the point where the scallops meet omit the ch between tr. This will bring 5 tr at the point close together.

3d Row—Beginning at the point where the scallops meet, ch 3 sc into first mesh after 5 tr * ch 3, sk 1 mesh, shell of * 2 tr, 5 ch, 2 tr, * in next mesh ch 3, sk 1 mesh, sc into next. *Repeat around. At the intersection of the scallops fasten the 5 ch of the last sh of one scallop to the 5 ch of the first sh of the next scallop, making 3 ch across over the 5 tr.

4th Row—Ch 4 for the first d tr, make 1 more d tr over the point, ch 7, sc into 5 ch of next sh. Repeat around.

5th Row—Cover the ch of 7 with 3 sc p. When you reach the point between scallops, at the center of the second ch turn back, make 7 ch, fasten with 2 d tr over the d tr of the preceding row, ch 7, fasten into middle of second bar of last scallop, turn and cover to the middle of second bar with sc and p 8, turn, ch 7, fasten into middle of second scallop, turn, cover with sc and p and repeat around.
Attractive Collar and Bag for the Young Girl

DIRECTIONS FOR JONQUIL COLLAR
MATERIALS—No. 100 Crochet Cotton. No. 14 Hook.
Start at upper edge of tab, working cross-wise.
Ch 66.
1st Row—21 bl.
2d Row—1 bl, 19 sp, 1 bl.
3d Row—1 bl, 9 sp, 1 bl, 9 sp, 1 bl.
Continue to follow design, dropping off meshes to form point at lower edge. Make enough tabs to make the collar the desired length. Sew to net band at top.

DIRECTIONS FOR FILET CROCHET BAG
MATERIALS—No. 80 Crochet Cotton. No. 14 Hook. 3/4 yard satin.

FRONT
Commence at lower edge, working cross-wise.
Ch 140.
1st Row—45 sp.
2d Row—Add sp at each end, 1 sp, 45 bl, sp.
Continue to add sp at each end as shown in design.
Follow design to the top.
BACK—Just like the front.
FLAP—Commence at top, working cross-wise.
Ch 194,
1st Row—63 sp.
Follow design, dropping off sp at each side as shown in design.
Join back and front on both sides and across bottom, finish with following edge, same edge around flap.

EDGE
1st Row—Sp all around.
2d Row—*ch 4, 1 sl st in 2d sp, ch 4, 1 sl st in 2d sp, 1 p. Repeat from*.
DIRECTIONS FOR THE SQUARE BUTTER-FLY COLLAR AND CUFF SET

Make 10 meshes to inch.

COLLAR—MATERIALS ½ Yard Organdie, No. 100 Crochet Cotton, No. 14 Hook.

EDGE ACROSS BACK—Commence at top, working cross-wise.
Ch 356. 1st and 2d Rows—117 sp.
3d Row—39 sp, 2 bl, 9 sp, 1 bl, 15 sp, 1 bl, 9 sp, 2 bl, 39 sp. Follow design, making the point in center as shown in design.

EDGE ON FRONT—Commence at top, working cross-wise. Ch 104.
1st and 2d Rows—4 sp, 6 bl, 3 sp, 1 bl, 5 sp, 1 bl, 3 sp, 6 bl, 4 sp. Follow design, making point in center as shown in design. Finish points with tassels as illustrated. Use pattern No. 3 for front collar points and cuff.

MEDALLION—Ch 75.
1st Row—24 bl.
Follow design.

EDGE AROUND BACK AND FRONT—2 st in each space with sp every 3d st.
CUFF TO MATCH COLLAR.
Ch 74.
1st and 2d Rows—Each 23 sp. 3d Row—8 sp, 1 bl, 5 sp, 1 bl, 8 sp. Continue to follow design. Make one row of sp on each end of design long enough to reach around cuff.

EDGE ALL AROUND—2 st in each sp. 1 p every 3d sp.

WORKING PATTERN FOR YOKE ON NEXT PAGE

WORKING PATTERNS FOR INSERTION AND MEDALLION FOR MANY USES WHEN COMBINED
DIRECTIONS FOR SLIPPER

MATERIALS—No. 70 Crochet Cotton. No. 14 Hook.

Start at toe, working cross-wise.

1st Row—Ch 24.
2nd Row—Add 4 bl at each end, 4 bl, 7 sp, 4 bl. Add bl at each end as shown in design.
5th Row—Follow design.

BEADING AROUND TOP

Start in sp, ch 8, * 2 d tr in next sp, ch 2, 1 d tr in next sp, ch 2. Repeat from *.
2nd Row—* 3 s st in ch 2, 3 s st in next ch 2, 1 p. Repeat from *.
3rd Row—Start over 2 d tr, * ch 15, 1 s st in 2d 1 d tr, ch 15, 1 s st in 2d 2 d tr. Repeat from *.
4th Row—5 s st in ch 15, 1 p, 5 s st in same ch, 1 p, 5 s st in same ch. Repeat.

DIRECTIONS FOR BASKET YOKE

MATERIALS—No. 50 Crochet Cotton. No. 10 Hook.

7 meshes to an inch.

Start at one side of point, working up and down.

1st Row—Ch 118. 34 sp, 1 tr in same st of ch, ch 1, 2 tr in same st, ch 4, 1 sl st in 3d st of ch, ch 4, 2 tr in 3d st of ch, ch 1, 2 tr in same st, ch 3, turn.
2nd Row—2 tr in ch 1, ch 1, 2 tr in same st, ch 7, 2 tr in next ch 1, ch 1, 2 tr in same st, sk the first sp, 33 sp.
3rd Row—17 sp, 1 bl, 14 sp, 2 tr in ch 1, ch 1, 2 tr in same st, ch 4, 1 sl st in center of ch 7, ch 4, 2 tr in ch 1, ch 1, 2 tr in same st, ch 3, turn.

Continue to follow design, leaving off 1 sp on each row at upper edge of point and make the beading on top by the 2d and 3d rows.

EDGE AROUND BOTTOM

Start in sp, * 6 tr in 2d sp, 1 s st in next sp. Repeat from *.
DIRECTIONS FOR POPPY TOWEL EDGE

MATERIALS—No. 70 Crochet Cotton. No. 13 Hook.
Make 8 meshes to inch.
Work up and down.
Ch 108.
1st Row—1 bl, 3 sp, 3 bl, 1 sp, 3 bl, 3 sp, 3 bl, 1 sp, 3 bl, 8 sp, 1 bl, 3 sp, 2 bl.
2d Row—Add 2 bl at lower edge, 3 bl, 3 sp, 2 bl, 1 sp, 1 bl, 1 sp, 3 bl, 2 sp, 2 bl, 1 sp, 5 bl, 3 sp, 2 bl, 1 sp, 3 bl, 3 sp, 1 bl.
Continue to follow design, adding bl at lower edge to form scallops as shown in design.

DIRECTIONS FOR POWDER PUFF

MATERIALS—No. 70 Crochet Cotton. No. 12 Hook.
Commence at toe, working cross-wise.
Ch 29.
1st Row—8 sp.
2d Row—Add 2 sp at each end so it will be 12 sp.
Increase according to design.
On the 8th row start design and follow.
Cover a fleece lined slipper sole with blue silk and sew the crochet piece over it.
Round Covers

DIRECTIONS FOR CANDLE TABLE DOILY

MATERIALS—No. 30 Crochet Cotton. No. 12 Hook.
Commence at left side, working up and down.
Ch 53.
1st Row—16 sp.
2d Row—(Add 4 sp at each end), 4 sp, 16 bl, 4 sp. Continue to add sp at each end as shown in design.
On the 22d row commence design and follow.

EDGE
1st Row—3 s st in each sp.
2d Row—Start in sp, * ch 12, 1 s st in 4th sp, ch 12, 1 s st, in 4th sp, turn, 12 s st in ch 12, 6 s st in next ch 12, turn, ch 12, 1 s st in center of the 12 s st, turn, 12 s st in last ch 12, 6 s st in the next ch 12. Repeat from *.

WORKING PATTERN FOR SANDWICH TRAY
These corner designs are for use especially for a bridge table cover with four inserts at corner, and for the corners of four napkins. The table corners should be worked in 50 thread, while the napkins are best in 70 or 80 thread.