



Heirloom Crochet



A SELECTION OF VINTAGE AND ANTIQUE PATTERN DESIGN AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS ON CD

**A FREE PATTERN FROM :
J.&P. COATS YOKES AND GIFTS CROCHET BOOK NO 3
CLOVER LEAF BEDROOM SET by ANNE ORR**

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AND  
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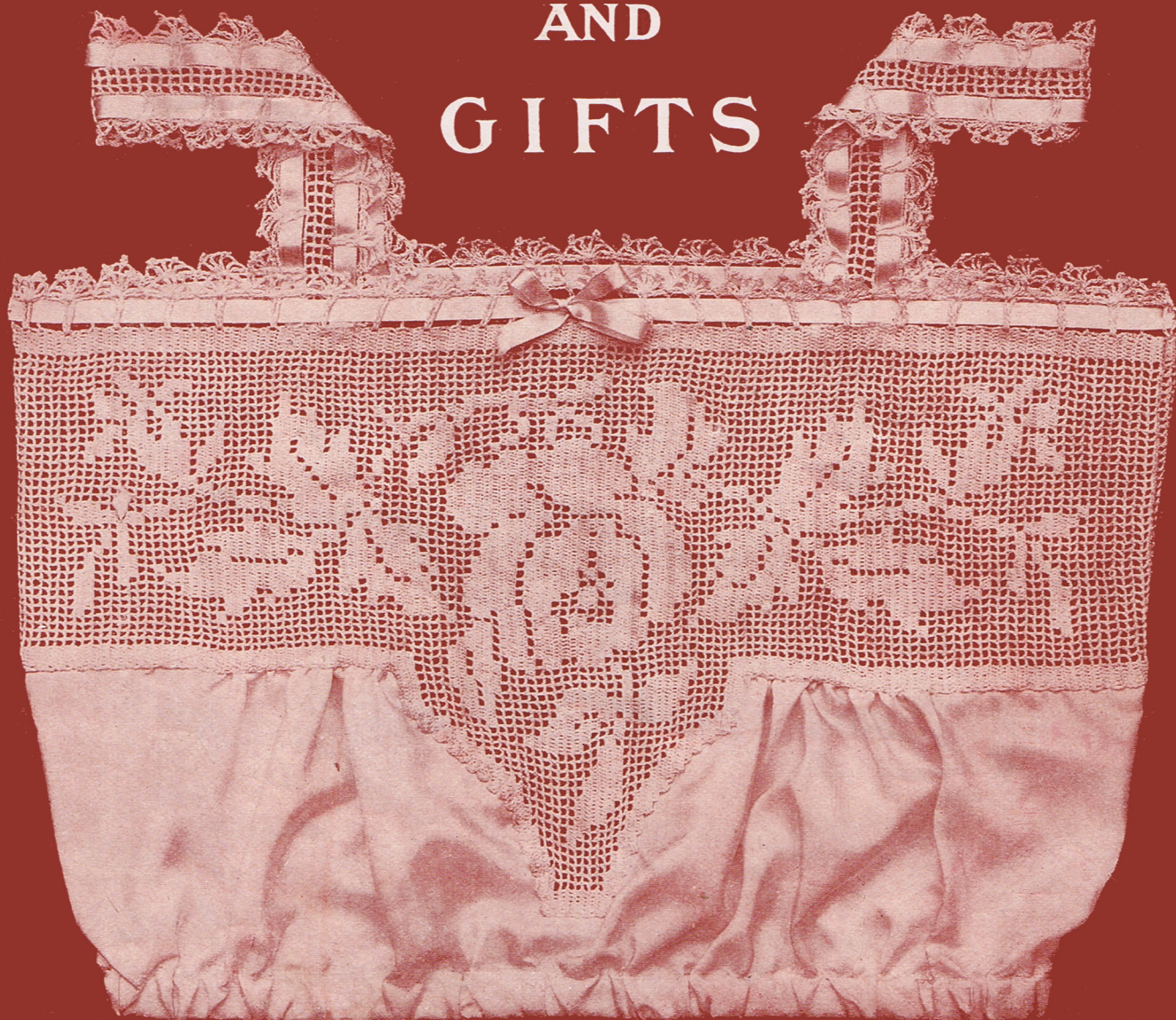


# Heirloom Crochet



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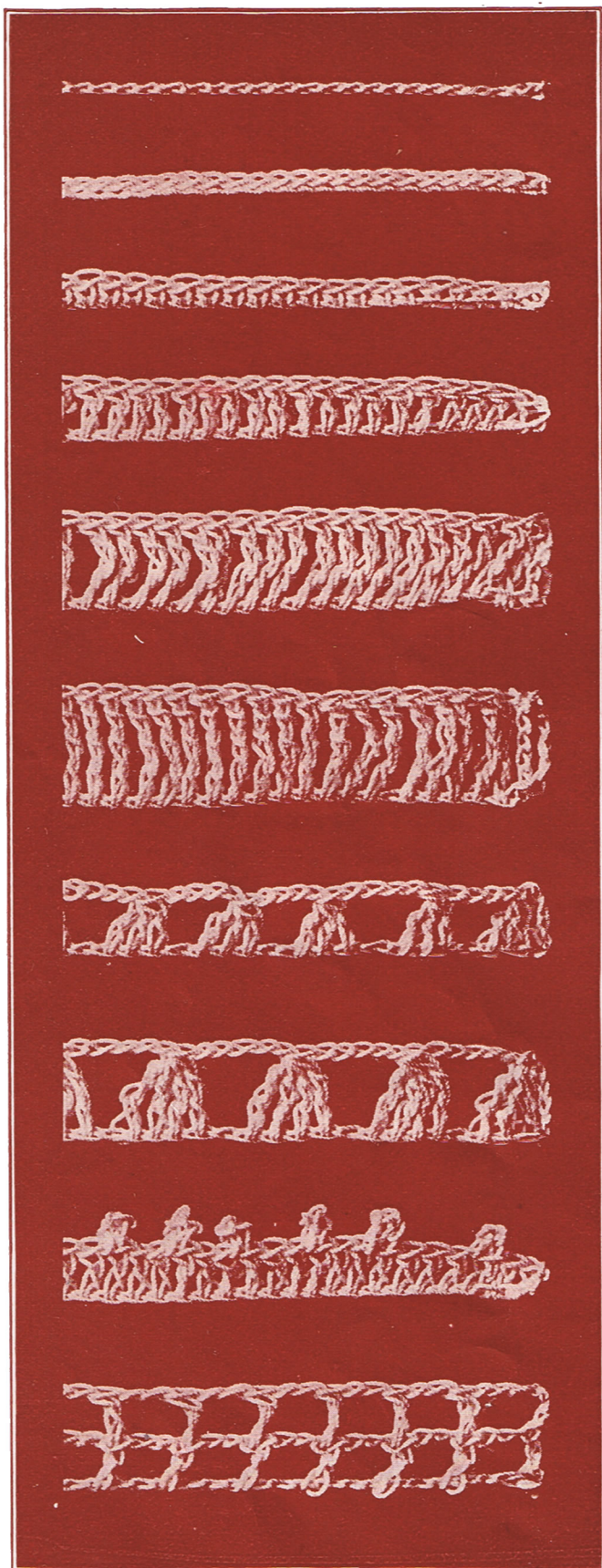
J. & P. COATS  
YOKES  
AND  
GIFTS



CROCHET BOOK No. 3

PRICE 10 CENTS  
DESIGNED BY  
ANNE ORR

# Foundation Stitches and How to Make Them



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 remaininh 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 three 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. When 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.

# Foundation Stitches and How to Make Them

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. **BLOCKS AND SPACES**—This illustration clearly shows the alternation of blocks and spaces in filet crochet. Counting from right to left, as the work is made, there are one block, two spaces, three blocks, one space. The next series of blocks is cut off. This would read in directions, 1 bl, 2 sp, 3 bl, 1 sp.

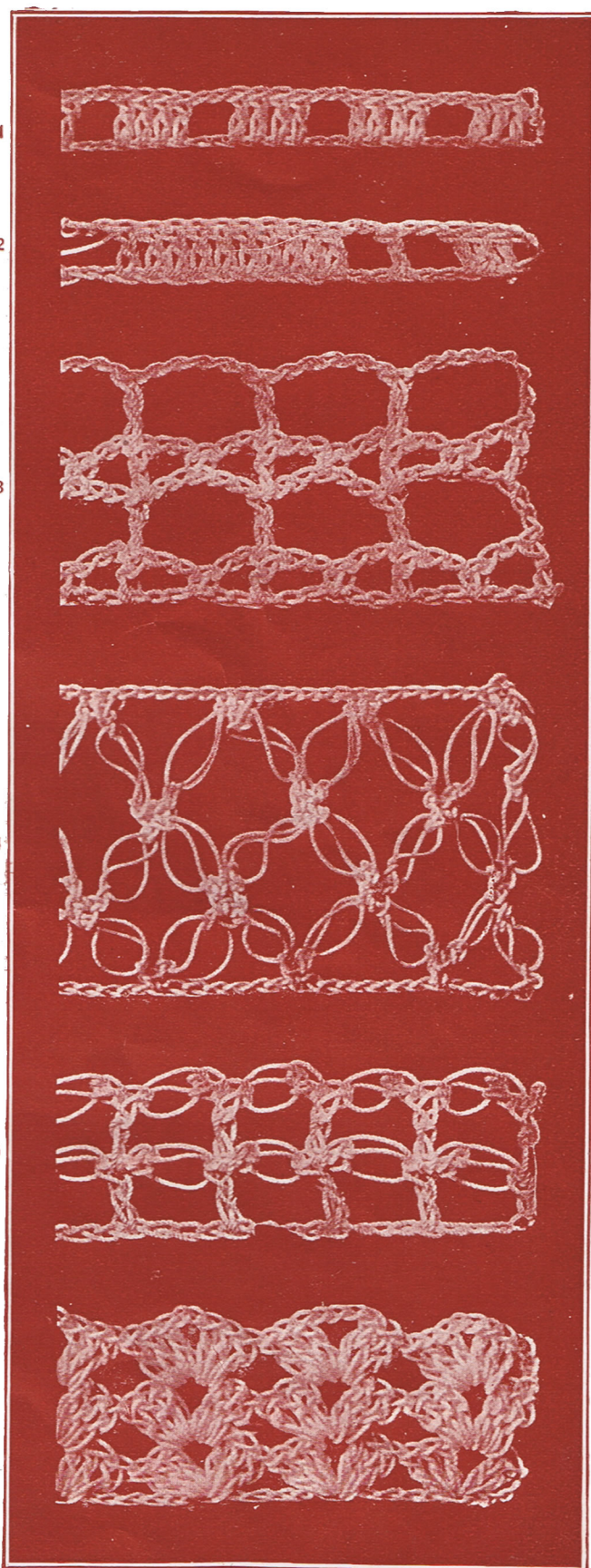
13. **LACET STITCH**—Make a foundation chain. **1st Row**—Allow three chains for edge treble, two for two chains and two more for two skipped stitches, work a single stitch in the next chain, \* ch 2, skip 2, tr in next, ch 2, sk 2, s st in next. Repeat from \* for row.

**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.

14. **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.

15. **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.

16. **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.



# The Clover-Leaf Bed Room Set

## for The Young Girl Who Believes in Luck

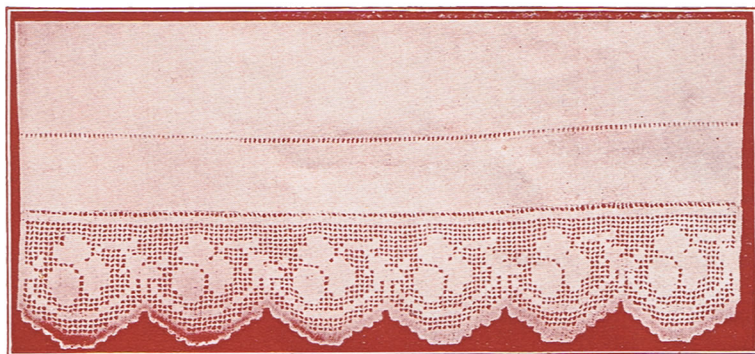


PLATE 71  
PILLOW CASE AND SCARF END

### DIRECTIONS FOR CLOVER-LEAF EDGE

Ch 62.

1st Row—19 bl, then follow design, adding blks at lower edge to form scallop.

### DIRECTIONS FOR CLOVER-LEAF INSERTION

MATERIALS—Coats Mercerized Crochet, No. 80.

Ch 72.

1st Row—23 bl.

2d, 3d AND 4TH ROWS—1 bl, 21 sp, 1 bl, then follow design.

### DIRECTIONS FOR CLOVER-LEAF PIN CUSHION AND EDGE FOR SAME

MATERIALS—Coats Mercerized Crochet, No. 80.

Ch 182.

1st FOUR ROWS—Each 59 sp, then follow design.

#### EDGE

Fasten in top of tr.

1st Row—Ch 3, s st in next tr, \* ch 1, tr in 2d sp. Repeat from \* 5 times. Ch 3 s st in 2d tr, ch 3, s st in next tr. Repeat all around.

2d Row—\* Ch 2, tr over tr. Repeat from \* 5 times. Ch 2, 1 dc over center s st. Repeat.

3d Row—\* Ch 5, 1 s st in next sp. Repeat from \*.



PLATE 72  
INSERTION FOR TOWEL, ALSO USEFUL FOR SHEETS AND CURTAINS

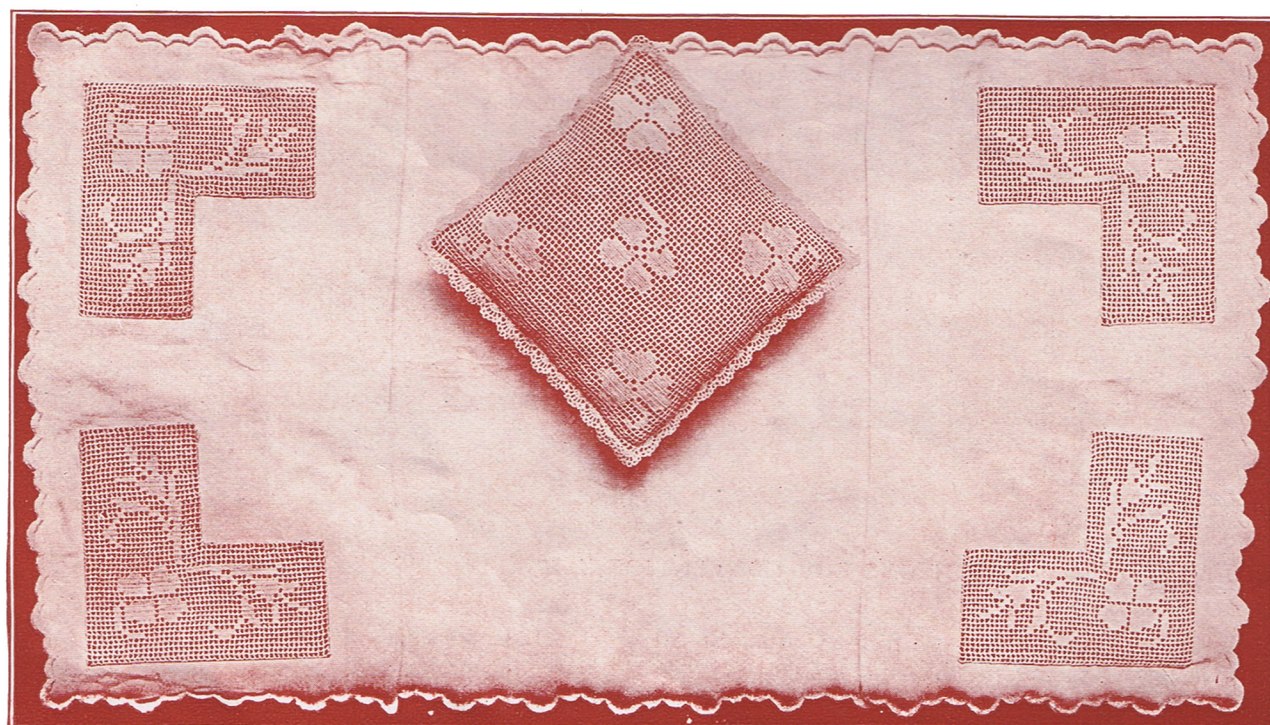


PLATE 73  
DRESSER SCARF AND PIN CUSHION

# Working Patterns for the Clover-Leaf Set

PARTLY ILLUSTRATED ON PAGE 18.

Plates 75 and 77 are for use as corners and inserts, for pieces to match the Violet Insertion and Edge, Plates 43 and 53, on Pages 12 and 13.

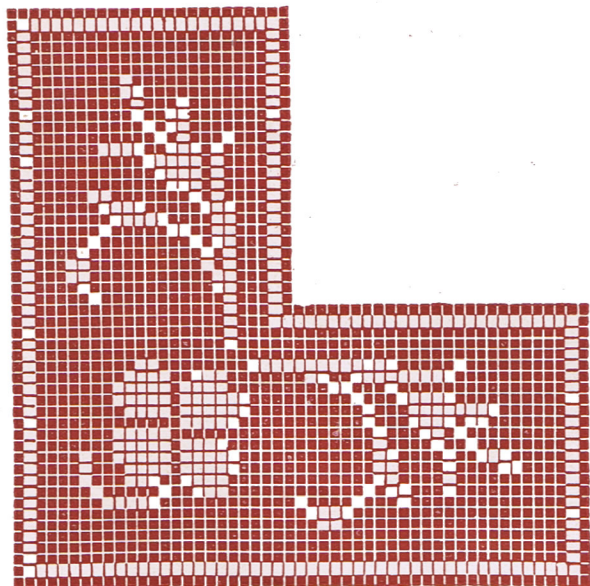


PLATE 74

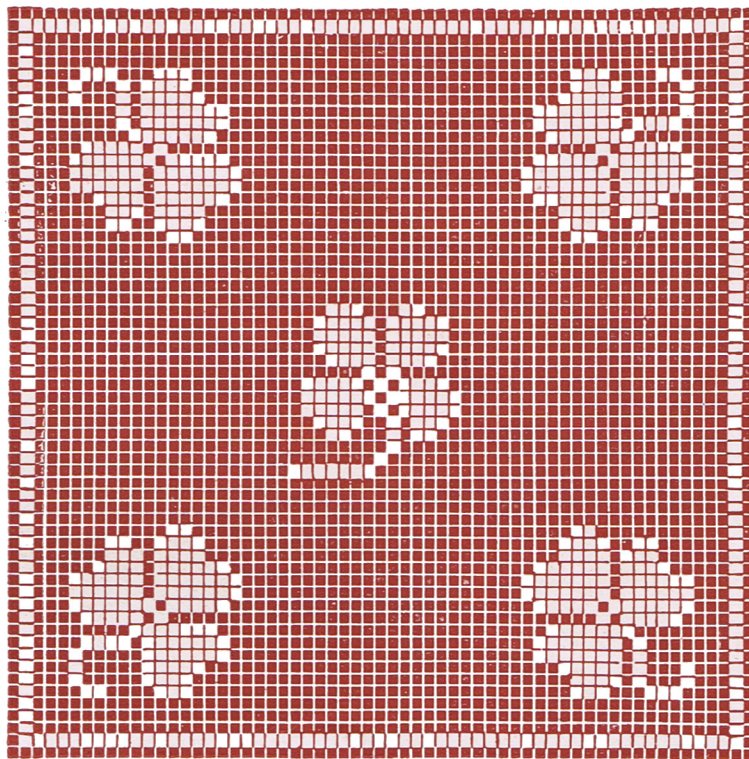


PLATE 75

NOTE—These plates carry a solid mesh edge (instead of open mesh edge, as the finished pieces and directions show). This to suggest to worker that a change can easily be made in their use, if desired.

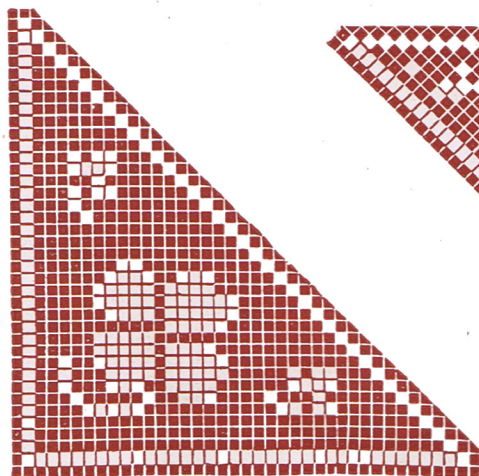


PLATE 76

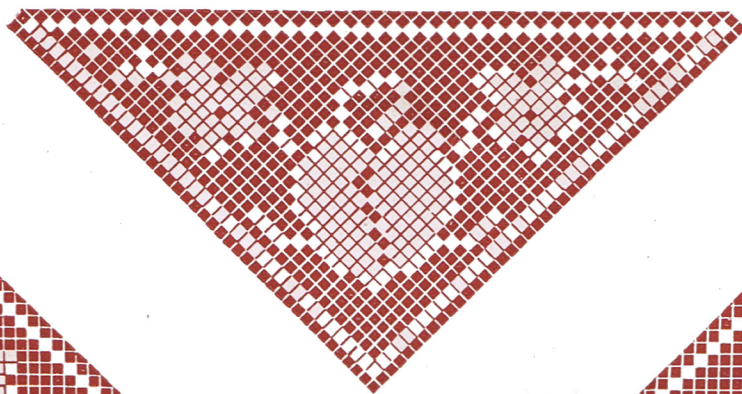


PLATE 77

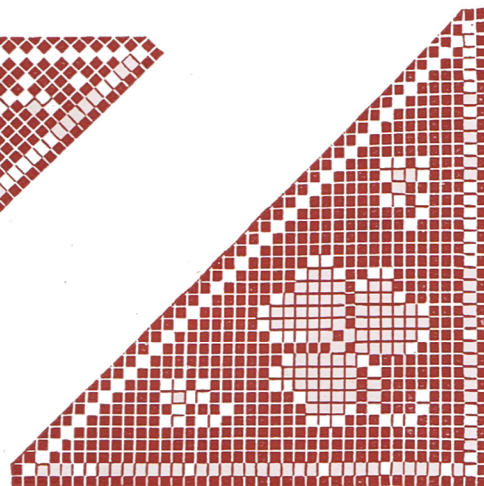


PLATE 78

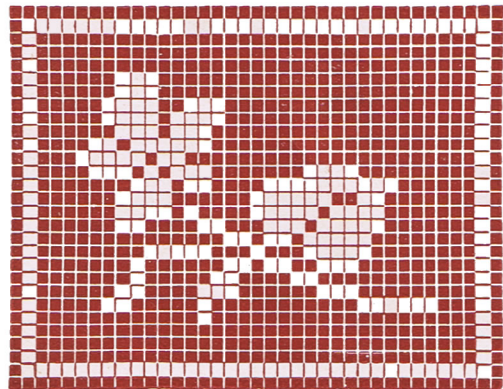


PLATE 79

## DIRECTIONS FOR CLOVER LEAF CORNER IN DRESSER-COVER

MATERIALS—Coats Mercerized Crochet, No. 80.

Ch 74.

1st 4 Rows—Each 23 sp, then follow design. After the 25th row, add a ch of 80, on which make 25 sp, then complete the design.

EDGE—3 s st in each sp all around.

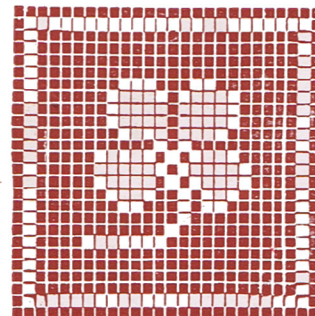


PLATE 80



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