

Special Stitches:

Long Double Crochet, or ldc

Proceed as if to dc, you will have 3 loops on hook. Thread over and pull through first loop, thread over and pull through 2 loops, thread over and pull through remaining two loops. You will have one loop remaining on hook. This stitch was commonly called the long stitch in the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century it has been termed long double crochet, extended double crochet, and the elmer.

Ribbed Crochet

Make all stitches in the back loop of the stitch in the previous row.

Working With Multiple Color Combinations

Maintaining Unworked Threads

When using two or more colors the threads must be carried through the work to avoid large loops on the wrong side. To do this, introduce the colors as they appear in the first row attaching them with a sl st. When colors are not in use they are to be dropped and attached to the work every fourth stitch or as often as every stitch.

This can be done during the single crochet stitch: With one loop on the hook, insert hook in st, catch the thread to be used so that it wraps around the colors not in use and pull the color being used through the stitch of the previous row forming a single crochet.

Changing From One Color To The Next

When completing a single crochet use the color of the next stitch to complete the current single crochet by passing it through the two loops on your hook.

Tassels

Cut an index card, or cardboard, the length of the tassel. Wrap thread or yarn around the card to desired thickness, then cut bottom threads evenly and slide off card. With the threads laying lengthwise tie them together in the center with a piece of thread or yarn twice the length of the completed tassel. Fold the threads so all the ends meet and tie again about an inch from the top. Trim the ends until even and use the thread at the top to secure tassel in place on the article to be ornamented.