

Addenda

This section (here in its second revision) has been added to the postprint of the article by Cary Karp, “Defining Crochet,” in the journal *Textile History*, Volume 49, Issue 2, 2018, pp. 208–223. It is not included in the Version of Record of the article and reflects sources that came to the author’s attention after its publication.

One such document attests the use of the term *crochet* as a designation for a craft significantly earlier than do the Dutch instructions published in 1823 cited as the earliest such reference in endnote 42. An account of the household expenses of Mary, Queen of Scots, dated 13 February 1567, includes reimbursement to her tailor for “silk thread used for sewing and crochet.” The latter was presumably identical or closely related to the production of *cheyne lace* recorded in a wardrobe inventory of Queen Elizabeth I in the following decade, presented in the article and elsewhere as *passementerie*. A transcription of the original Scottish manuscript is included in an anthology published by Alexandre Teulet in 1862 titled *Political Relations of France and Spain with Scotland in the 16th Century (Relations Politiques de la France et de l’Espagne avec l’Écosse au XVIe siècle)*. The relevant passage is located at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiug.30112103561921&seq=283>. An analytical discussion is found in an essay titled *Scottish crochet in 1567* at <https://loopholes.blog/crochet-1567>.

The Dutch text from 1823 introduces the native term *hekelen* (hooking) as a synonym for the French *crochet*. The corresponding German *Häckeln* appears in a compilation of charts for Berlin wool work published by A. Philipson in 1809, titled *Berlin Favorite Activity for Ladies from Colored Pattern Drawings for Knitting, Crochet, Tapestry [Knitting] and Bead Knitting (Berliner Lieblings-Beschäftigung für Damen nach colorirten Musterzeichnungen zum Stricken, Häckeln, Tapizerie- und Perlstrickerei)*. However, it is not clear that *Häckeln* designates crochet rather than another hook-based technique such as tambour embroidery.

This doubt is eliminated in a letter from Luise Huber dated 1810 in, P. Wulbusch, *Theresa Huber; Briefe*, (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter GmbH, 2015), Vol. 4, pp. 594–595. This mentions the practice of “crocheting purses” (*Häkeln von Geldbeuteln*) and several sources appearing shortly thereafter corroborate crochet to have been the craft intended by Philipson. (The redundant appearance of knitting at the beginning and end of the title of his 1809 compilation, and the total absence of embroidery, suggests that the first *Strickerei*—knitting—should instead be *Stickerei*—embroidery.) A detailed discussion of these sources in the broader context of polychrome pattern charts and colorwork crochet is found in an essay titled *Drawing a bead on the arrival of crochet in Germany* located at <https://loopholes.blog/crochet-beads-charts>. This includes references to further European descriptions of crochet prior to its emergence in the Victorian fancywork press, not cited in the article.

A final source not mentioned in the article explicitly links the definition of “shepherd crochet” cited in endnote 17, to the “shepherd’s knitting” that appears at several points in the article. It is a stitch atlas included in a later book by the same author, Eléanore Riego de la Branchardière, *The Crochet Book, Second Series, Flowers and Leaves*, (London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., 1848), p. 1, https://books.google.com/books?id=U6_G-tHi-LUC. This provides a consolidated illustrated definition of “Single Crochet, or Shepherd’s Knitting.” It is considered further in an essay titled *Mlle. Riego’s crochet stitch atlas* located at <https://loopholes.blog/riego-atlas/>.