

Addenda

This section 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. The first clarifies a chronological detail noted but not resolved in the article. The first known attested use of the term *crochet* to designate the craft in its present sense is found in Dutch instructions published in 1823 (cited in endnote 42 in the article). That text also states that at the time it was written, crocheted works were very popular. Its author introduces the native term *hekelen* (hooking) as a synonym for the French *crochet*.

It is now clear that German documents appearing from 1809 and onward, using the term *Häkeln* (lit. hooking; from the verb) without clearly describing the designated craft, were also referring to crochet. A German source from 1800 (endnote 22), describes what is labelled as “hook knitting” and is now called slip stitch crochet. Its author presents it as a traditional technique capable of application in innovative contexts and predicts that such development would soon happen. A sequence of documents that began to appear in Germany at the end of the first decade of the 19th century suggests that the foreseen transition occurred there during its course.

The pivotal instance of the term is found in the title of 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, Tapiserie- und Perlstrickerei)*. There had previously been some question as to whether *Häckeln* designated true crochet or another hook-based technique, with tambour embroidery being the prime candidate.

However, a letter from Luise Huber dated 1810 in P. Wulbusch, *Theresa Huber; Briefe*, (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter GmbH, 2015), Vol. 4, pp. 594–595, mentions the practice of “crocheting purses” (*Häkeln von Geldbeuteln*) and several other sources appearing shortly thereafter eliminate any doubt about Philipson’s intended meaning. (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 other European descriptions of crochet prior to its emergence in the Victorian fancywork press which are not cited in the article.

The second source not included in the article explicitly links the definition of “shepherd crochet” cited in endnote 17 to the “shepherd’s knitting” that appears at several other 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 single 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/>.