QUICK + EASY KNITS

Patterns for Beginners and Beyond • No. 1

NEW
How-to, videos
& more

CONTENTS

ONE OF MY FAVORITE BRITISH expressions is "Does exactly what it says on the tin." It means that the name of the product tells you exactly what the product is and does. The slogan comes from Ronseal Quick Drying Woodstain, which is—brace yourself—a wood stain that dries quickly. It's refreshingly straightforward; there's no need to guess what this product might be about.

Quick + Easy Knits does exactly what it says on the tin: It's a collection of knitting patterns that are designed to be quick and easy. (Bet you didn't see that coming.) The projects are simple and don't require loads of focus or experience. If you're new to using knitting patterns, fear not! We included links to articles and videos that explain the techniques used. In addition to easy patterns, we've chosen affordable, easy-to-find yarns available locally or online. We want these projects to be relaxing and enjoyable knits.

For this collection, we chose projects suitable for everyone, from brand-new, just-finished-your-first-washcloth knitters to knitters who have a few projects under their belts and are looking to learn a new skill. For several of the patterns, you don't need to know much more than knitting, purling, and seaming. Others have an additional (but still easy!) detail such as cables or lace. There's even a sweater for those of you looking for a bigger project.

These projects will help you gain confidence in your new skills.

If you've never worked with a knitting pattern before, don't worry—we've got you covered. In "How to Read a Knitting Pattern" (which does exactly what it says on the tin), on page 6, we teach you the ins and outs of a pattern. Each project description includes a list of techniques that are used for that project. For techniques that might be new to you, we have articles and videos linked in the patterns. We explain everything you need to know.

Also, there are no delicate, unicorn-hair yarns here; these projects use affordable worsted-weight or chunky yarns that are easy to find in your local yarn store or online. You can also find perfectly good substitutes at a big-box craft store. We've provided the Craft Yarn Council yarn weight on each pattern to make it easy to pick a different yarn that will work for that project. Read "How to Pick Yarn for Your Pattern" on page 16 to learn more about choosing yarn.

Whether you're a new knitter ready to make your first project or a more experienced knitter looking to try something new, these straightforward patterns are here to help you achieve your goals. We hope these "tins" help you find the perfect project.

Laura

HOW TO READ A KNITTING PATTERN

A knitting pattern is a roadmap that can guide you in the process of creating your project—whether it's an accessory, a sweater, a home-décor item, or a toy. However, if you're a newer knitter, a pattern can seem less like a roadmap and more like a collection of strange abbreviations and confusing terms. With a little experience and practice, you'll be able to read a knitting pattern without any problems!

Patterns are divided into sections that follow a logical order and usually include the following:

- Level of difficulty/complexity of the project
- Dimensions of the completed project
- Materials needed (such as yarn, needles, notions)
- Gauge of the project
- Notes that provide information about construction or things to keep in mind as you work the project
- Stitch patterns, which may be written or charted (or both)
- Detailed instructions for working the project, beginning at the cast-on and ending with the finishing details
- Schematics that give an idea of the size and shape of each separate piece of the project and include the measurements of each piece.

AGATE HAT
Krista Ann

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ●○○○

YARN WEIGHT (4)

FINISHED SIZE 19¼" circumference and 8¾" tall.

YARN Blue Sky Fibers Woolstok Bundle Kit Cool (100% Peruvian highland wool; 21 mini-hanks, 12 yd [11 m]/³⁄₁₆ oz [5 g] each; 252 yd [230 m]/3¾ oz [105 g] total): #1317 Midnight Sea (dark blue; A), #1318 Thermal Spring (pale blue; B), #1308 Golden Meadow (yellow; C), #1305 October Sky (medium blue; D), #1306 Wild Thyme (dark green; E), #1320 Spring Ice (light blue; F), and #1309 Earth Ivy (yellow-green; G), 3 mini-skeins each.

NEEDLES Sizes 4 (3.5 mm) and 5 (3.75 mm). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Tapestry needle.

GAUGE 23 sts and 40 rows = 4" in Garter Ridge patt on larger needles.

❷ *For more information, see* Knitting Pattern Basics.

NOTES

- This hat is worked back and forth in rows and seamed.
- Break yarn at each

LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ● ○ ○ ○

This gives you a general idea of how simple or complex the project is to work. The difficulty level is based on various attributes found in the pattern, such as the types of stitches used, the complexity of the shaping, the detail of the instructions, and more.

At Interweave, the difficulty levels are project-focused, rather than based on the experience level of the knitter:

- **Basic Projects** use simple stitches and may include basic increases and decreases.
- **Easy Projects** may include simple stitch patterns, colorwork, and/or shaping.
- **Intermediate Projects** may include involved stitch patterns, colorwork, and/or shaping.
- **Complex Projects** may include complex stitch patterns, colorwork, and/or shaping using a variety of techniques and stitches simultaneously.

All the projects in this collection are either basic or easy. They're suitable for all knitters, from an ambitious beginner who just finished their first scarf to the most experienced knitter in the world who wants a relaxing project.

FINISHED SIZE

FINISHED SIZE 19¼" circumference and 8¾" tall.

The finished size of the project is usually listed at or near the beginning of the pattern. For projects that come in multiple sizes, all the sizes are listed in the same order throughout (unless there are areas where some sizes are spelled out separately).

An example of the size for a project that is in only one size, such as a scarf, is written as follows:

FINISHED SIZE 14" wide and 72" long.

For projects with more than one size, like a sweater, all the sizes are listed in order. For example:

FINISHED SIZE 34 (38, 42, 46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66)" circumference at underarm. Sample shown measures 38"; modeled with 4" of positive ease.

The size outside the parentheses is the smallest size, and all the other sizes are contained within the parentheses in ascending order. For patterns with multiple sizes, it's a good idea to go through the pattern before you begin knitting

and highlight the numbers for the size you are making. In areas where sizes are spelled out separately, make sure that you locate your size before working these sections. If only one number is given, it applies to all sizes.

For garments especially, note that the finished size refers to the *garment* size, not the wearer's body size. The difference between the finished garment size and the body size is called "ease." Ease can be positive or negative, depending on the desired fit of the garment. For example, the Amber Pullover on page 40 is shown with 7 inches of positive ease, meaning the garment is 7 inches larger around than the model. To choose your size for the example sweater, measure the circumference of your chest at the underarm, add 7 inches, then choose the size that's closest to the measurement you get. You may prefer a sweater that fits more tightly or loosely than is shown in the pattern photo—it's up to you!

YARN

> **YARN** Blue Sky Fibers Woolstok Bundle Kit Cool (100% Peruvian highland wool; 21 mini-hanks, 12 yd [11 m]/³⁄₁₆ oz [5 g])

Most patterns call for a specific yarn. Typically, the yarn information includes the yarn company, the yarn name, the fiber content, the length in yards and meters, the weight in ounces and grams, the color(s), and the number of balls or skeins required for each size.

If a pattern uses more than one color, these colors are often labeled using the following letters:

- MC: main color
- CC: contrasting color (which can be combined with a number if there is more than one contrasting color: CC1, CC2, etc.)
- A, B, C, etc.

When purchasing more than one skein of the same color, make sure to check the labels for the dyelot number, in addition to the color number. Skeins that have the same dyelot number were all dyed in the same batch, so the skeins will be closer in color than those from different dyelots. Skeins from different dyelots—even if they have the same color number and look the same when comparing individual skeins—can look noticeably different in the completed project.

You can use the specific yarn listed in a pattern or you can substitute a different yarn of a similar thickness and fiber. Check out the article on page 16 for more information on substituting yarns.

NEEDLES

> **NEEDLES** Sizes 4 (3.5 mm) and 5 (3.75 mm): 32" circular (cir). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

There are different types of knitting needles, including straight, circular, and double-pointed. The type of needle you need for a project is

Signature
Needle Arts

usually specified in the pattern. All these types of needles come in different lengths, so make sure you are using the correct length of needle for the project. Needles can be made from different materials, including metal, wood, bamboo, and plastic. The material can affect the level of comfort and sometimes even the gauge. Experiment with different needle materials until you find the one that is best for you.

Knitting needles come in different sizes based on the diameter of the needle. The needle size is indicated by a number and a metric diameter. The United States uses a numerical system for sizing needles (sizes 4 and 5 in this example), but the rest of the knitting world uses the metric system (3.5 and 3.75 mm here). The pattern will call for the specific needle size that the designer used for the project, but the more important thing is to get the same gauge; this may require changing the needle size (see the Gauge section below).

NOTIONS

NOTIONS Markers (m); cable needle (cn); tapestry needle.

Your project may require other tools or supplies that will be listed separately, including:

- **Stitch markers:** These are small rings that you place on the needle to help keep track of where you are in your knitting. You can also use small loops of yarn as markers.
- **Cable needles:** This is a short needle used to hold stitches as you're working a cable.
- **Stitch holders:** These look like giant, dull safety pins; their job is literally to hold stitches that will be used later. Waste yarn also works well for holding stitches.
- **Tapestry needle:** This is a blunt sewing needle with a large eye for seaming and weaving in ends.

- **Waste yarn:** Extra yarn that isn't part of your project. Smooth yarn, such as cotton, in a contrasting color usually works best.
- **Buttons or zippers:** The pattern will tell you how many and which size you need.

Gather all the notions you need and keep them in a pouch with your project; that way, you have them whenever you need them. It's also helpful to have scissors and a tape measure handy as you're working on your project.

GAUGE

GAUGE 23 sts and 40 rows = 4" in Garter Ridge patt on larger needles.

Gauge is the number of stitches and rows per inch. The gauge is usually given over the stitch pattern that is used in the project. To check that you can achieve the gauge called for in the pattern, you will need to knit a swatch. Start with the needle size called for in the pattern, then adjust the needle size if necessary.

The gauge in the pattern is usually given over 4 inches, but you should make the swatch 50% larger so you can measure 4 inches in the center of the swatch. To do this, multiply the number of stitches in 4 inches by 1.5 and cast on that number of stitches (adjusting as needed for the pattern stitch multiple). For example, if the recommended gauge is 20 stitches over 4 inches, you should cast on 30 stitches for your swatch—i.e., 20 stitches × 1.5 = 30 stitches. Work your swatch in the stitch pattern until it is 6 inches tall, then bind off.

It's important to block the swatch the same way that you will block your project because blocking affects the gauge. If you're planning to wash your project at some point, wash your swatch the same way. Take the gauge both before and after blocking, and note both. Gauge often changes during blocking, and you don't want any surprises

after you finish your project! If the blocked gauge doesn't match the pattern gauge, change your needle size accordingly. For example, if you're getting more stitches in 4 inches, your stitches are too small; go up a needle size. If you're getting fewer stitches, the stitches are too large and you should go down a needle size. It's perfectly okay if you don't end up using the same needle size that the pattern designer used—in fact, this is very common. Correct gauge is more important than using the needle size specified in the pattern!

NOTES

A pattern may have a section with information you need to know to complete your project. This may include the following:

- **Construction**
  Example: The body of this cardigan is worked back and forth in one piece from the lower edge to the underarm, then the upper fronts and back are worked separately. Stitches for the sleeves are picked up around the armhole and the sleeves are worked in the round from the top down.

  Example: This rectangular shawl is worked back and forth in rows from the bottom up.

- **Needle type**
  Example: A circular needle is used to accommodate the large number of stitches.

- **Charts**
  Example: Cable crosses are worked on wrongside rows so that every right-side row of the shawl is knitted.

- **Shaping**
  Example: The collar is worked at the same time as the main body and uses cable decreases for the front-neck shaping.

- **Additional things to keep in mind**
  Example: The sample scarf used almost all of the fourth skein of yarn. Consider purchasing an extra skein as insurance.

  Example: Break yarn at each color change.

STITCH PATTERNS USED

Less-common abbreviations and terms, as well as special stitches and stitch patterns (if written out and not charted), are included in this section. Some examples are how to work a particular decrease or increase, or a stitch pattern such as seed stitch.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WORKING THE PROJECT

Once you have all your tools and have checked your gauge, you're ready to start the project. Pattern instructions are presented in a logical order, beginning with the cast-on and ending with the final finishing touches.

It helps to become familiar with the most common abbreviations and terms that are used in knitting patterns, especially because many of them aren't defined in the pattern. Some of the most common abbreviations are listed in the box on the next page.

You may also see some of these terms in a pattern:

Work even, work even in patt: Continue what you are doing without increasing or decreasing. You'll often find this phrase right after you've worked armhole shaping (bind-off and decreases).

Work stitches as they appear: This means that if the next stitch looks like a knit stitch, you knit it, and if it looks like a purl stitch, you purl it.

* . . . ; rep from *: This combination of asterisk and semicolon is shorthand for telling you to repeat something, e.g., "*k2, p2; rep from * 4 more times" tells you to work the k2, p2 sequence a total of 5 times.

Ending with a WS row: The last row you work should be a wrong-side row. The next row will be a right-side row.

Ending with a RS row: The last row you work should be a right-side row. The next row will be a wrong-side row.

With RS facing: As you hold your knitting, you'll be looking at the right side of your project.

Place marker: Markers are used to help you keep track of groups of stitches. To place a marker, put a purchased marker (a little ring) or tie a piece of yarn on your needle, and carry on. Whenever you come to the marker, simply slip it from the left needle to the right needle.

Place stitches on holder: Stitch holders hold your live stitches while you work on another section. Slip stitches purlwise from the needle onto the holder and fasten it so the stitches can't slide off. When you're ready to work those stitches, slip them back onto the needle.

Bind off in patt: As you bind off stitches, work in the established stitch pattern, i.e., knit the knit stitches and purl the purl stitches.

Every other row: Sometimes your pattern will tell you to work an increase or decrease every so often. Most patterns ask you to work decreases or increases on right-side rows. Every other row means working the increases or decreases on every right-side row; "every fourth row" means you'll work the increase or decrease on the first right-side row, work 3 rows even, then work the increase or decrease again on the next row (right side).

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

|	
beg	Begin(ning)
BO	Bind off
CO	Cast on
cont	Continue; continuing
dec	Decrease
foll	Follows; following
inc	Increase
k	Knit
k1f&b	Knit into front and back of stitch
k2tog	Knit 2 sts tog
kwise	Knitwise
M1	Make 1 knit (direction doesn't matter)
M1L/M1R	Make 1 left knit/Make 1 right knit
M1LP/M1RP	Make 1 left purl/Make 1 right purl
M1P	Make 1 purl (direction doesn't matter)
p	Purl
p2tog	Purl 2 sts tog
patt	Pattern
pwise	Purlwise
rem	Remain(ing)
rep	Repeat
rev St st	Reverse stockinette stitch
rnd	Round
RS	Right side
sl	Slip
ssk	[Sl 1 st kwise] 2 times, knit 2 sts tog tbl
ssp	[Sl 1 st kwise] 2 times, return 2 sts to left needle and purl 2 sts tog tbl
st(s)	Stitch(es)
St st	Stockinette stitch
tbl	Through back loop(s)
tog	Together
WS	Wrong side
wyb/wyf	With yarn in back/front
yo	Yarnover

OTHER THINGS YOU MIGHT SEE IN A PATTERN

CHARTS

A chart uses symbols instead of text to represent a stitch pattern. The chart shows the stitch pattern as seen from the right side of the work.

GARTER AND LACE

6-st rep
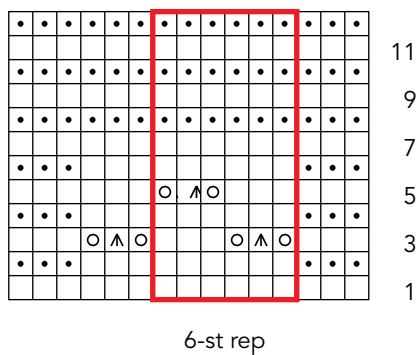
☐	k on RS; p on WS
·	k on WS
O	yo
∧	s2kp2 (see Stitch Guide)
☐	pattern repeat

See this article for more information about how to read a chart.

SCHEMATICS

A schematic is a scale drawing of the pieces of the pattern. Relevant measurements are indicated on the schematic. A schematic provides you with:

- An overview of the size and shape of the piece;
- A point of reference for determining the fit of a garment;
- A template for modifying the size of the piece; and
- Measurements for blocking the piece.

It's important to review the schematic before embarking on a project. Using the shape and measurements of the schematic, you can determine whether changes are needed to achieve your desired fit.

An easy way to determine whether modifications to the pattern are needed is to compare the measurements of an existing well-fitting garment to the measurements shown on the schematic.

Schematics are often presented as follows:

A: 18¼ (20, 21¾, 23¼, 25, 26¾, 28½, 30, 31¾, 33½)"
B: 17"
C: 6¼ (6½, 6¾, 7¼, 8, 9¼, 9¾, 10¾, 11¼, 11½)"
D: 4 (4¾, 5¾, 6½, 7¼, 8, 8¾, 9¾, 10¾, 11¼)"
E: 10¼ (10¼, 10¼, 10¼, 10¾, 10¾, 10¾, 10¾, 11¼, 11¼)"
F: 8¼ (8¼, 8¼, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10)"
G: 12 (12½, 13¼, 14, 15¾, 18, 19¼, 20¾, 21¾, 22)"
H: 19"

Read here about how to use these numbers to find your size.

And that's it! You're ready to start your new project. Just remember to get your supplies together, MAKE A SWATCH (and block it!), and follow the directions. With a little practice, you'll be able to read any knitting pattern and tackle any project.

Happy knitting!

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HOW TO PICK YARN FOR YOUR PATTERN

By Lisa Shroyer

THE FIRST NIGHT AT THE SKI LODGE, my friend Carrie plopped down next to me with her knitting bag. "Okay, here's what I'm making," she said as she unfolded a pattern she had downloaded. The design in the photo was a beanie in moss stitch and what looked like hand-dyed sock yarn. She pulled out a skein of worsted yarn and a pair of size 5 needles and, smiling at me, declared: "I just need help casting on!"

"Hmm," I said, hesitating as I took the skein and turned it in my hand, pinching out one dense strand between two fingers. "First, we gotta talk about yarn substitution."

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT MATCHING YARNS AND PATTERNS

- Yarns come in different thicknesses.

- Needles come in different thicknesses.

- Patterns call for specific yarn and needle thicknesses.

- When the yarn, the needles, and the pattern match, your project comes out the right size and looks and feels good.

- When they don't match, your project might turn out the wrong size or look and feel unpleasing.

- The art of choosing a yarn for your project is called yarn substitution, and it's easy with a few tricks.

"Are you saying this won't work?" she said, crestfallen.

"Well, your yarn is thicker than the pattern and probably too thick for your needles," I replied as I scanned the pattern for yarn info.

"How do you know that?"

HOW TO PICK A YARN FOR YOUR PATTERN

1. Get your pattern and a pen.

2. You're looking for four things in the pattern:

   a. Yarn-weight number: _____

   b. Needle size: _____

   c. Stitches per 4": _____

   d. Gauge stitch pattern: _____

3. In the yarn section of the pattern, is there a yarn-ball icon with a number in it? → (4)

   If yes: The number in the icon is the yarn-weight number; write it down and proceed to Step 5.

   If no: Proceed to Step 4.

AMBER PULLOVER

Rachel Brockman

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ● ○ ○ ○

YARN WEIGHT (4)

FINISHED SIZE 36½ (40, 43½, 46½, 50, 53½, 57, 60, 63½, 67)" circumference at underarm. Pullover shown measures 40"; modeled with 7" of positive ease.

YARN Universal Yarn Deluxe Worsted Superwash (100% superwash wool; 218 yd [199 m]/3½ oz [100 g]): #768 Spice Rustic, 5 (5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9) balls.

NEEDLES Sizes 7 (4.5 mm) and 8 (5 mm): straight. Size 7 (4.5 mm): 16" circular (cir). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Marker (m); removable m; stitch holders; tapestry needle.

GAUGE 19 sts and 29 rows = 4" in Broken Garter on larger needles.

❓ *For more information, see* Knitting Pattern Basics.

4. To figure out yarn weight, look up the yarn on the yarn company's website and see what it recommends for the gauge. Compare that to the CYC yarn-weight chart below to see what number the pattern matches.

5. You are trying to find a yarn with the same yarn-weight number as your pattern. Many yarn companies print the yarn-ball icon on the label; look for a yarn with the same number and roughly the same fiber content as the yarn suggested in the pattern. If the yarn you're considering doesn't have the yarn-ball icon on the label, look at the suggested gauge and find something that's close to the gauge listed in the chart.

6. Once you've found a yarn that is the same number as your pattern, you need to swatch. Buy some yarn for this step.

7. Knit your swatch. Cast on enough stitches to make a 6" square using the needle size that is called for in the pattern; in this example, that would be about 29 stitches. Round up if you need to; the exact stitch count isn't important as long as your swatch ends up at least 6" wide. Work in the pattern stitch given for the gauge. If the gauge section doesn't list a stitch pattern, swatch in stockinette stitch.

8. Keep working on your swatch until it measures 6" from the bottom.

9. Loosely bind off the stitches and lay the swatch flat.

10. Block your swatch. Soak it in lukewarm water and gently squish out the water, then lay it flat to dry.

STANDARD YARN WEIGHT SYSTEM

0
Yarn: Lace, 10-count crochet thread
Gauge in stockinette stitch to 4": 33–40 sts
Needle size: 000–1 (1.5–2.25 mm)
Shown: Ancient Arts Fibre Crafts Indulgence

1
Yarn: Sock, Fingering, Baby
Gauge in stockinette stitch to 4": 27–32 sts
Needle size: 1–3 (2.25–3.25 mm)
Shown: Spud and Chloë Fine, distributed by Blue Sky Fibers

2
Yarn: Sport, Baby
Gauge in stockinette stitch to 4": 23–26 sts
Needle size: 3–5 (3.25–3.75 mm)
Shown: Debbie Bliss Baby Cashmerino, distributed by LoveCrafts

3
Yarn: DK, Light Worsted
Gauge in stockinette stitch to 4": 21–24 sts
Needle size: 5–7 (3.75–4.5 mm)
Shown: Sugar Bush Yarns Bliss

4
Yarn: Worsted, Afghan, Aran
Gauge in stockinette stitch to 4": 16–20 sts
Needle size: 7–9 (4.5–5.5 mm)
Shown: Mrs. Crosby Steamer Trunk

5
Yarn: Chunky, Craft, Rug
Gauge in stockinette stitch to 4": 12–15 sts
Needle size: 9–11 (5.5–8 mm)
Shown: Universal Yarn Deluxe Chunky

6
Yarn: Super Bulky, Roving
Gauge in stockinette stitch to 4": 7–11 sts
Needle size: 11–17 (8–12.75 mm)
Shown: Plymouth Yarn Encore Mega Colorspun

7
Yarn: Jumbo, Roving
Gauge in stockinette stitch to 4": 6 sts and fewer
Needle size: 17 and larger (12.75 mm and larger)
Shown: Sirdar Gorgeous

11. Once the swatch is dry, measure from side to side with a tape measure: How many stitches are there in a 4" space?

12. Measure two more times and take the average.

13. Does your stitch gauge match the pattern? Do you like the way the knitting looks and feels? (It's technically possible to get gauge with a variety of yarn weights. However, it may mean that your sweater will be floppy and open like a fishing net or as stiff as cardboard.) If not, swatch again with a different needle size and reassess.

Swatching is key to getting a great final project, but you only swatch when you think you have the right yarn for the pattern. This sounds like a lot of work, and I could tell Carrie was feeling overwhelmed as I, lost in my yarn thoughts, rambled on there by the ski lodge fireplace.

"Just remember: The pattern and the yarn weight should match. The rest you'll figure out as you go," I said, slipping a skein of sock yarn out of my bag and into her hand. "Ohhh," she murmured, touching it. "It's so skinny!" She pinched out a strand and we laughed. ◼

LISA SHROYER is the VP of Video and Podcasts for Golden Peak Media. She is also the former editor of *Interweave Knits* and the author of the delightful Lisa's List series.

Resources

https://www.craftyarncouncil.com/standards/yarn-weight-system

https://www.interweave.com/article/knitting/knit-swatch-swatching-smarter/

## 3 PROJECTS THAT DON'T NEED TO MATCH GAUGE

Scarf   Washcloth   Shawl

All three swatches are worked at 20 stitches per 4", but they look and feel very different!

WHY DO WE KNIT?

By Vicki Square

Why do we knit? Well, of course, we knit for fun! We knit because it is rewarding. We knit to enjoy the process. We knit to see the product of our hands. Good reasons all, yet they merely skim the shallow surface of the incredible depth that describes every knitter's life.

We are a diverse human population, to be sure. We come in a lovely selection of sizes, shapes, and colors. We also come in an expansive age range and feature a wide spectrum of skill levels, from pre-knitters (have you invited your friends to learn?) to walking encyclopedias of knowledge. Consider all the following reasons why we knit, and you'll see our common bond.

We knit to learn. We all want to pass Go and collect $200, but we have to get in the game first. Basic rules are simple: cast on, knit, purl, bind off. Remember what a thrill it was with the first success? Each new project opens the opportunity

to learn something new and experience that thrill again. Knitters are intelligent lifelong learners.

We knit to relax. Once we have learned a set of skills, we practice them until they come naturally. Learn, practice, relax, repeat. I love to have a project at hand that requires little concentration so that I can absolutely "settle in" and enjoy. Every knitter has a favorite place: one of mine is on my back deck in nice weather enjoying the view. We also have a willingness to try a new place with new faces. Knitters are a personable lot, meeting and making new friends. As long as our knitting is in hand, we're good to go.

We knit to think. It can be alone time, knitting. We all need time to reflect on happenings, conversations, and relationships. We need to

meditate on life's truths. We may pray, for ourselves and for one another. It is a time to simply think things through. Schedules, appointments, activities, to-do lists, places to go, and things to accomplish all conspire to steal some measure of personal peace. Knitting helps us to get it back, realigning priorities so we can choose the important over the simply urgent.

We knit to soothe. Life is messy, as anyone on this planet can attest, with paved and rocky paths full of twists and turns, hills and valleys. If everything in your life is spectacularly smooth, bask in it! Inevitably, around the bend will be a speed bump, or a roadblock, or a bridge out. Small somethings can be handled with nary a rise in blood pressure. Large and tragic somethings can be so painful we don't know how we'll live through them. But we knit on. And we are

somehow comforted in the soothing repetition of inserting the needle into each stitch, catching the yarn for a new stitch, back and forth, row after row. Knitting's gentle rhythm quiets the soul. We recognize that knitting can very well be a rudder that helps to navigate through life's storms.

We knit for companionship. Don't we love to gather together for long, comfortable hours of knitting, visiting, knitting, eating, knitting, drinking lattes, tea, maybe fruit smoothies, and did I say knitting? Once done more out of necessity, today we knit mostly for pure pleasure. We experience the joy of seeing others succeed, reach goals, and celebrate victories. Sharing knitting time together is, in essence, sharing life.

We knit to give. Knitters are famous for spending hours and hours, perhaps over weeks and months, working on a gift for a special someone. Love and kindness go into each stitch that makes the whole. There is a deep well of generosity in every knitter I know.

We knit for mercy. I'm telling you, knitters know how to step up to the plate and get it done. They will swing for the fence every time because they are serious about meeting needs. Local groups, national groups, international groups—globally, knitters care for the plight of those in need.

Cancer patients, new babies, natural disaster victims, the homeless, the grieving: needs are significant, and knitters meet that imperative. Like the invisible filament that strengthens the yarn it is paired with, knitters bring strength into their environments and their relationships.

We knit to create. In every one of us is an artist, wanting to personalize our knitted creations. Expression can be as simple as changing colors for a given pattern, or it can be as involved as creating our own designs.

Today's knitting crowd is an all-inclusive club whose only prerequisite is to knit—or want to knit. Join us! We knit because we can. We knit for fun and for function, our reasons meshing together, just as in our knitting. The bottom line: We knit because we absolutely love it. We love it, we're passionate about it, and we are compelled to do it, just as we are compelled to breathe. ∎

> We are somehow comforted in the soothing repetition . . . back and forth, row after row. Knitting's gentle rhythm quiets the soul.

VICKI SQUARE loves to knit, design, write—and teach all about it. Her first book, *The Knitter's Companion* (Interweave, 2010), forged the path to sharing her passion for knitting and brings her into contact with the most wonderful people, enjoying treasured friends and making new ones along the journey.

● ○ ○ ○
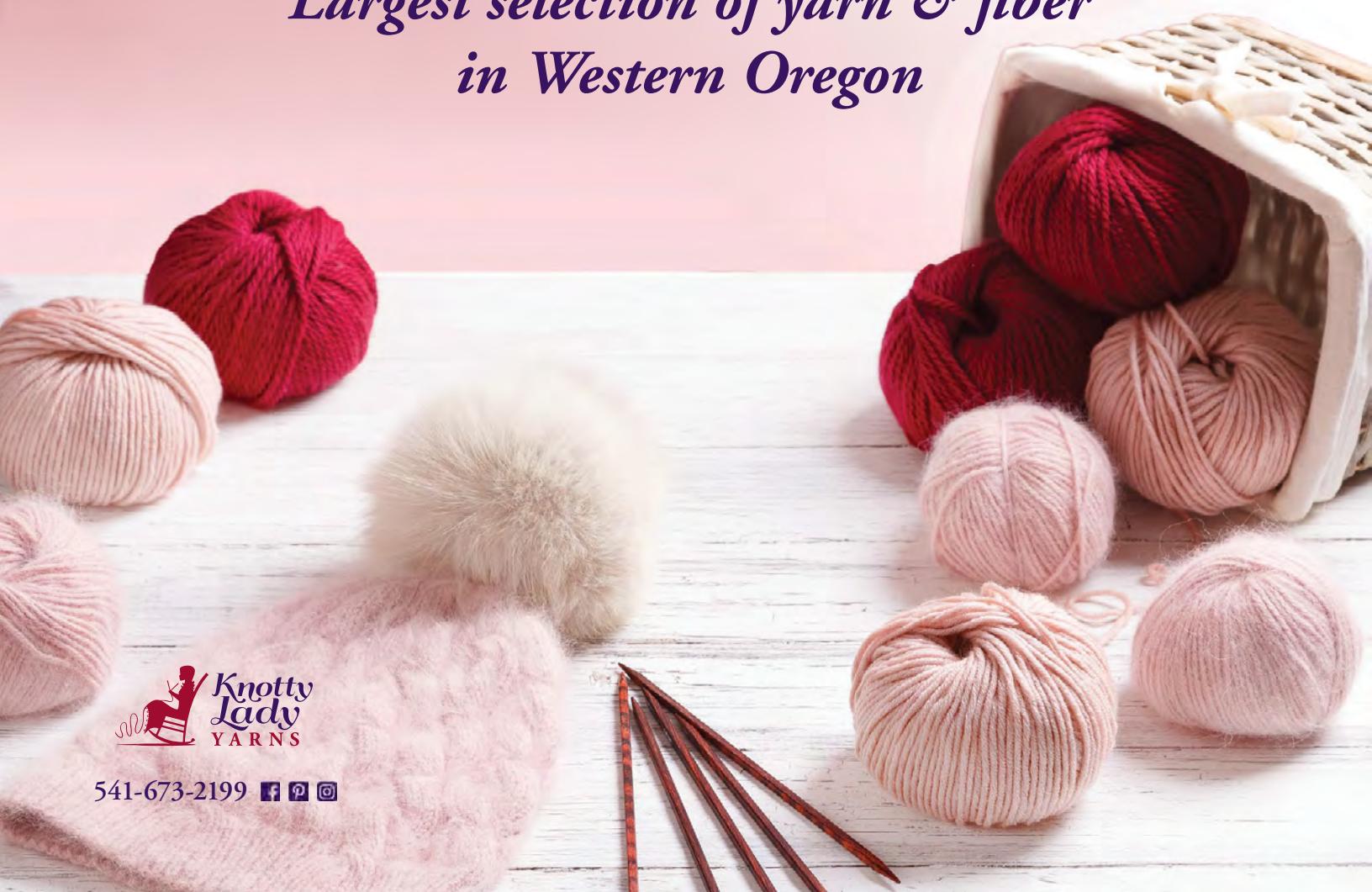
BETTE SCARF

Joni Coniglio

This chunky scarf is an excellent introduction to knitting lace. The eyelet pattern is easy to work and uses only yarnovers and a simple double decrease, while garter-stitch stripes make the rest of the knitting relaxing and easy.

Pattern instructions page 66

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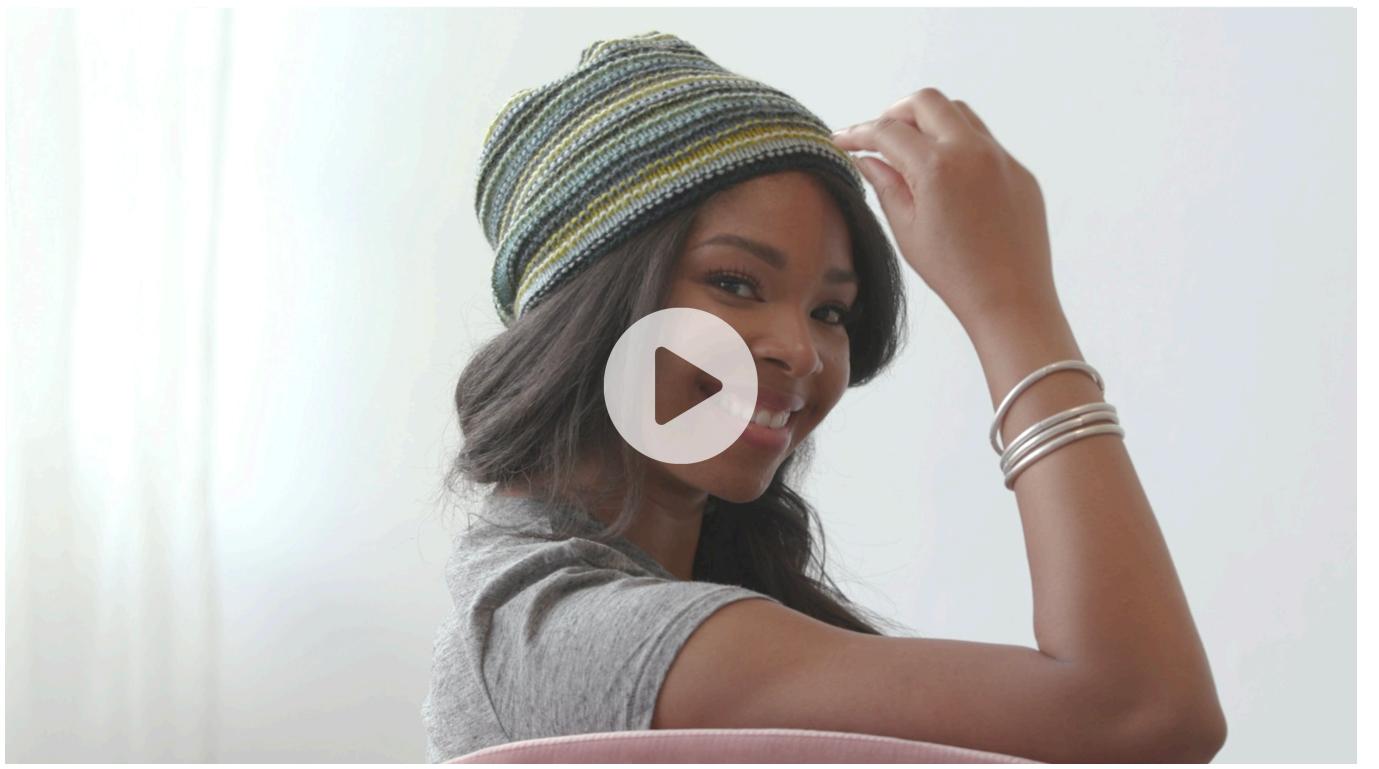
AGATE HAT

Krista Ann

Try your hand at colorwork with this striped beanie. It's worked back and forth in rows and seamed—no working in the round needed! Each stripe is four rows wide, and the garter-ridge pattern is a four-row repeat, so you always know where you are in the pattern.

Pattern instructions page 68

●○○○

CALCITE PILLOW

Hannah Rose

Just learned to knit and want to make your first project? This is the pillow for you! Worked back and forth in two pieces, the knitting consists of just stockinette stitch with a single reverse stockinette band in a bold color for a dramatic accent. This pillow is a great way to put your new knitting skills to use. Have fun choosing bright colors to add some cheer to your space!

**Pattern instructions **

●○○○

RUBELLITE MITTS

Krista Ann

If you've never worked short-rows, try these clever mitts! They're worked in garter stitch with super-easy no-wrap short-rows, then seamed differently to create the right or left mitt. A gap in the seaming creates the thumbhole.

Pattern instructions page 74

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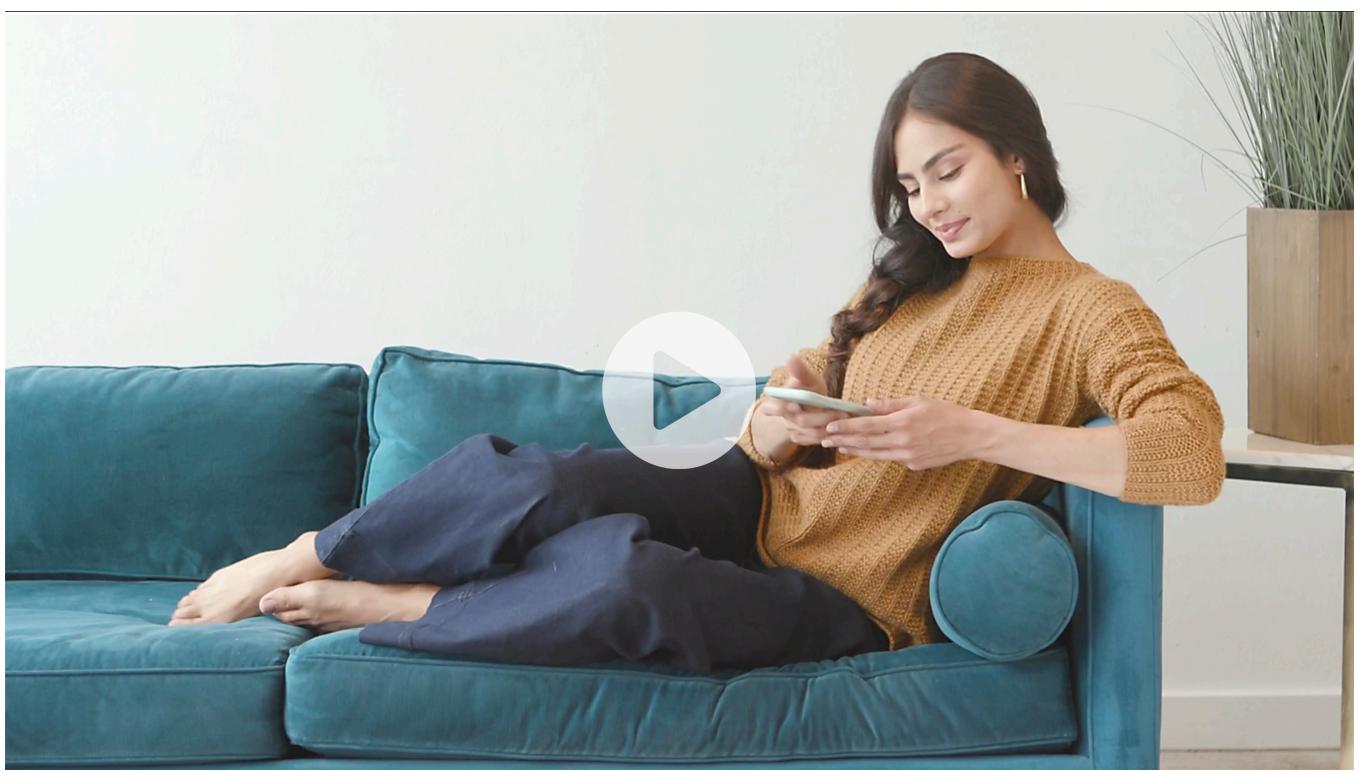
AMBER PULLOVER
Rachel Brockman

Ready to tackle your first sweater? This cozy pullover is worked back and forth in separate pieces using an easy texture pattern. The front and back are exactly the same and don't have any shaping to keep things laid-back and easy-going. The instructions also explain how to work the sleeve increases in pattern.

Pattern instructions page 78

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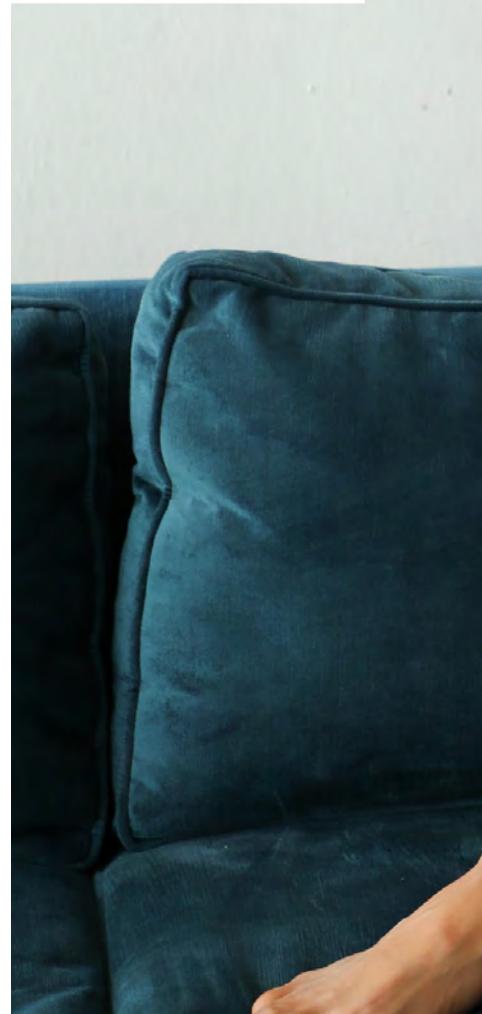
DOLOMITE SHAWL

Susanna IC

Wrap up in this cozy garter-stitch shawl. With nothing but knitted rows and basic increases, the body of the shawl zips right along! The lovely cable-and-lace border is a great way to try reading pattern charts.

Pattern instructions page 84

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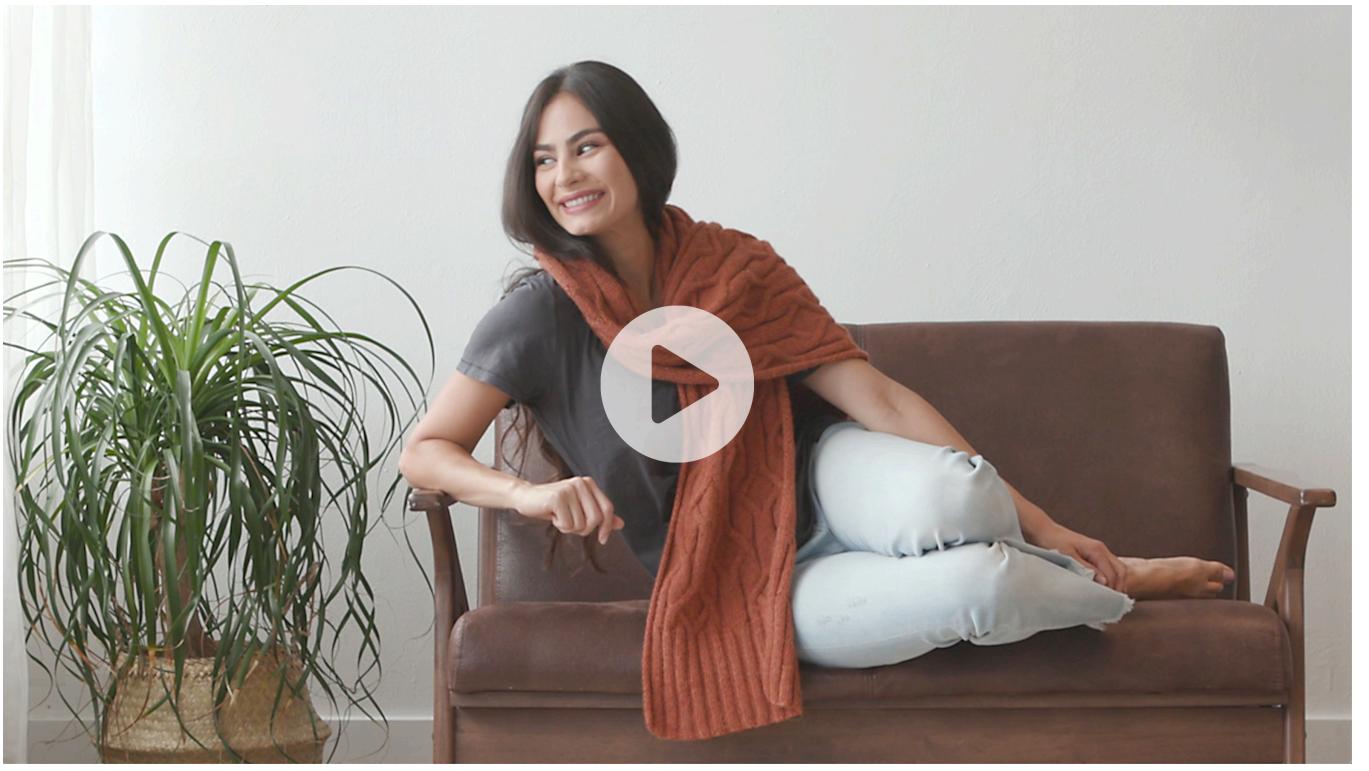
SPINEL SCARF

Lisa Carney-Fenton

This classic cabled scarf is great for gift-knitting—or for keeping for yourself. It's also a fabulous project for learning to cable. Once you've worked your way through these traditional, easy-to-work cables, you'll be ready to take on any cabled project.

Pattern instructions

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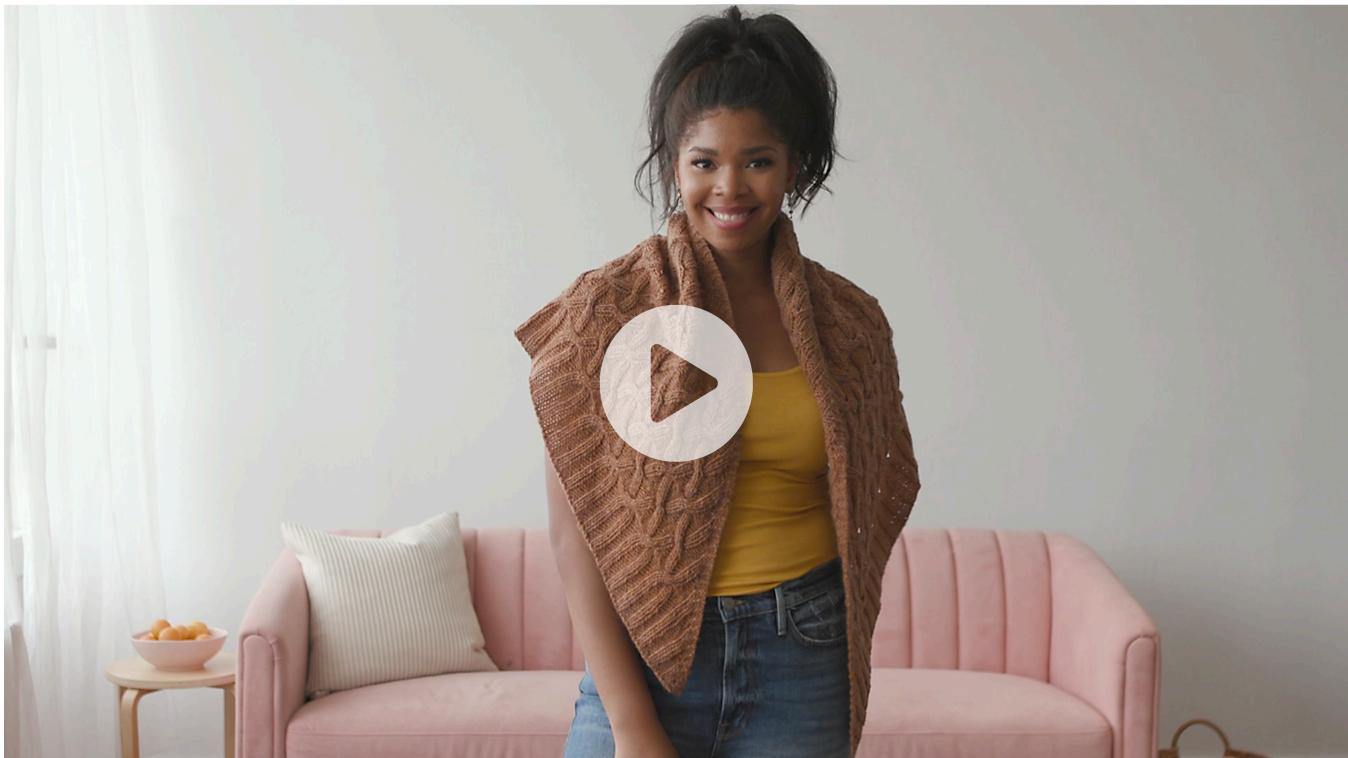
SCAPOLITE SHAWL

Mindy Wilkes

Shawls are a knitter's best friend, and this cabled shawl is no exception. It's worked from the top down, starting with a garter-tab cast-on to create a clean neck edge. Learn how to work all the variations on a make-one increase while creating this shawl.

Pattern instructions page 92

●●○○

RHODONITE WRAP

Paula Levy

If you like the idea of a big, luxurious shawl but aren't ready to commit to a large project, this is the wrap for you. This project is worked in individual triangles that are sewn together to create three hexagons. The hexagons are then joined with four fill-in triangles. It's actually many small projects combined to make one big project!

Pattern instructions page 96

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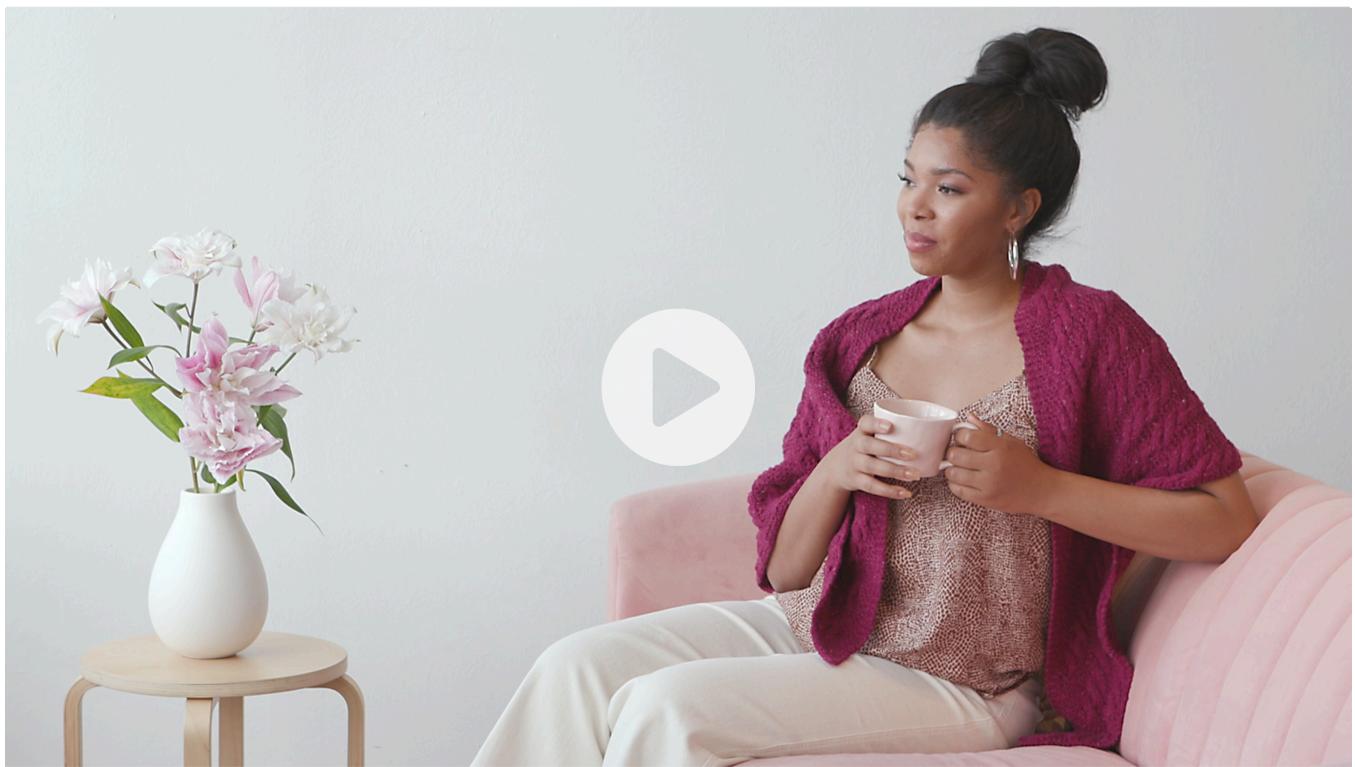
CUPRITE SHAWL
Emily O'Brien

We can all use more relaxing projects. Garter-stitch columns alternate with simple 3×3 cables on this triangular shawl. The cables and increases are worked on wrong-side rows, so the right-side rows are just knitted—no thinking required!

Pattern instructions

HAWLEY

Valley Yarns
by WEBS® America's Yarn Store®

50% Cotton
30% Silk
20% Nylon

Weight:
50 grams

Yardage:
135 yards

Gauge:

Save up to 25%
every day with the
WEBS Discount!

...needs at YARN.COM!

Flight of
STITCH MARKERS
COCOKNITS

JUMBO
STITCH MARKERS

PRECIOUS METAL
STITCH MARKERS

JUMBO
Stitch Stoppers

BETTE SCARF

Joni Coniglio

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ● ○ ○ ○

YARN WEIGHT (6)

FINISHED SIZE 10" wide and 71½" long.

YARN Red Heart Yarns Grande (78% acrylic, 22% wool; 46 yd [42 m]/5¼ oz [150 g]): #307 Oatmeal, 6 skeins.

NEEDLES Size 15 (10 mm). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Tapestry needle.

GAUGE 8½ sts and 15 rows = 4" in Garter and Lace patt.

❓ *For more information, see* Knitting Pattern Basics.

NOTES

• This scarf is worked from short end to short end.

STITCH GUIDE

S2KP2
Sl 2 sts as if to k2tog, k1, pass 2 sl sts over— 2 sts dec'd.

SCARF

Using the long-tail method, CO 21 sts. Knit 4 rows. Work Rows 1–12 of Garter and Lace chart 21 times, then work Rows 1–11 of chart once more. With WS facing, BO all sts kwise.

GARTER AND LACE

6-st rep
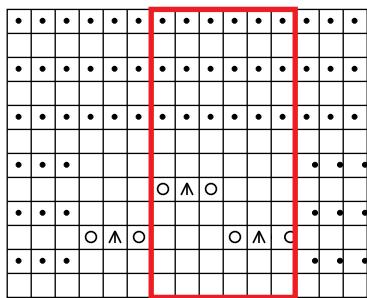
☐	k on RS; p on WS
·	k on WS
○	yo
∧	s2kp2 (see Stitch Guide)
☐	pattern repeat

FINISHING

Weave in ends. Block to measurements. ◼

JONI CONIGLIO is the senior project editor for Interweave's knitting magazines.

AGATE HAT

Krista Ann

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ● ○ ○ ○

YARN WEIGHT (4)

FINISHED SIZE 19¼" circumference and 8¾" tall.

YARN Blue Sky Fibers Woolstok Bundle Kit Cool (100% Peruvian highland wool; 21 mini-hanks, 12 yd [11 m]/³⁄₁₆ oz [5 g] each; 252 yd [230 m]/3¾ oz [105 g] total): #1317 Midnight Sea (dark blue; A), #1318 Thermal Spring (pale blue; B), #1308 Golden Meadow (yellow; C), #1305 October Sky (medium blue; D), #1306 Wild Thyme (dark green; E), #1320 Spring Ice (light blue; F), and #1309 Earth Ivy (yellow-green; G), 3 mini-skeins each.

NEEDLES Sizes 4 (3.5 mm) and 5 (3.75 mm). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Tapestry needle.

GAUGE 23 sts and 40 rows = 4" in Garter Ridge patt on larger needles.

❓ *For more information, see* Knitting Pattern Basics.

NOTES

- This hat is worked back and forth in rows and seamed.

- Break yarn at each color change.

STITCH GUIDE

SSK

[Sl 1 kwise] 2 times, insert left needle into front of these 2 sts and knit them tog tbl.

ENTER TO WIN THE

QUICK + EASY KNITS

Celebration Giveaway!

To honor the first issue of this digital collection, we are giving away an exciting prize pack valued at nearly $350. One lucky person will win the yarn to create two of the projects from Universal Yarn and Green Mountain Spinnery and an interchangeable needle set from Clover Needlecraft.

Enter today to
WIN!

GARTER RIDGE PATTERN

Row 1 (WS) Knit.

Row 2 (RS) Knit.

Row 3 Purl.

Row 4 Knit.

Rep Rows 1–4 for patt.

STRIPE PATTERN

Work in Garter Ridge patt in foll stripe sequence: *Work 4 rows each with A, B, C, D, E, F, and G (28 rows total); rep from * for patt.

HAT

With A and smaller needles, CO 110 sts. Work Rows 1–4 of Garter Ridge patt (see Stitch Guide). Change to larger needles. Cont in Stripe patt (see Stitch Guide and Notes) for 68 more rows, ending with a D stripe. **Shape crown:** Cont in stripe patt, work as foll:

Next row (WS) Knit.

Next row (RS) K1, *ssk, k7; rep from * to last st, k1—98 sts rem.

Next row Purl.

Next row K1, *ssk, k6; rep from * to last st, k1—86 sts rem.

Next row Knit.

Next row K1, *ssk, k5; rep from * to last st, k1—74 sts rem.

Next row Purl.

Next row K1, *ssk, k4; rep from * to last st, k1—62 sts rem.

Next row Knit.

Next row K1, *ssk, k3; rep from * to last st, k1—50 sts rem.

Next row Purl.

Next row K1, *ssk, k2; rep from * to last st, k1—38 sts rem.

Next row Knit.

Next row K1, *ssk, k1; rep from * to last st, k1—26 sts rem.

Next row Purl.

Next row K1, *ssk; rep from * to last st, k1—14 sts rem.

FINISHING

Break yarn, leaving a 20" tail. With tail threaded on a tapestry needle, RS facing, and working clockwise, thread tail through 14 live sts 2 times. Pull tight to gather sts. Use tail and mattress st to seam side of hat. Weave in ends. Block lightly. ■

Owner of the knitwear brand KnitsyKnits, **KRISTA ANN** is a nomad traveling the country (and world) in her travel trailer with her husband and their cat, Phinny. She knits for many clients, including costume and fashion designers, from wherever their home is parked.

CALCITE PILLOW

Hannah Rose

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ● ○ ○ ○

YARN WEIGHT (5)

FINISHED SIZE 18" × 18".

YARN Knit Picks Mighty Stitch Bulky (80% acrylic, 20% superwash wool; 136 yd [124 m]/3½ oz [100 g]): #27159 Spruce (A) and #27141 Black (B), 2 skeins each; #27156 Serrano (red; C), 1 skein.

NEEDLES Size 9 (5.5 mm). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS 18" × 18" washable pillow form; tapestry needle.

GAUGE 16 sts and 22 rows = 4" in St st.

❓ *For more information, see* Knitting Pattern Basics.

NOTES

• This pillow cover is worked in two pieces that are sewn together.

PILLOW COVER

FIRST SQUARE

With A and using the long-tail method, CO 72 sts.

Next row (WS) K1, purl to last st, k1.

Next row (RS) Knit.

Rep last 2 rows until piece measures 10" from CO, ending with a WS row. Break A. Join C.

Next row (RS) Knit (see sidebar on page 73).

Next row (WS) Knit.

TECHNIQUES TO KNOW

Add new yarn

Long-tail cast-on

Mattress stitch

Weave in ends

❓ *Need more help? Find techniques and tutorials online at* www.interweave.com/go/knitting-glossary.

Next row (RS) K1, purl to last st, k1.

Rep last 2 rows until piece measures 12" from CO, ending with a WS row. Break C. Join B.

Next row (RS) Knit.

Next row (WS) K1, purl to last st, k1.

Rep last 2 rows until piece measures 18" from CO, ending with a WS row. BO all sts.

SECOND SQUARE

With B and using the long-tail method, CO 72 sts.

Next row (WS) K1, purl to last st, k1.

Next row (RS) Knit.

Rep last 2 rows until piece measures 10" from CO, ending with a WS row. Break B. Join C.

Next row (RS) Knit.

Next row (WS) Knit.

Next row (RS) K1, purl to last st, k1.

Rep last 2 rows until piece measures 12" from CO, ending with a WS row. Break C. Join A.

Next row (RS) Knit.

Next row (WS) K1, purl to last st, k1.

Rep last 2 rows until piece measures 18" from CO, ending with a WS row. BO all sts.

FINISHING

Weave in ends. Block squares to measurements. With RS facing and using mattress st, making sure to align color changes, sew CO edges tog, then one side of squares tog. Place pillow form inside cover and use mattress st to sew rem sides tog, then BO edges, pulling tail through to inside of cover. ■

HANNAH ROSE lives and knits in northern Colorado with her senior dog Girlfriend. Find her on Ravelry and Instagram @bakeyknits.

AVOIDING PURL DASHES WHEN WORKING REVERSE STOCKINETTE STITCH WITH A DIFFERENT COLOR

The Calcite Pillow is worked mostly in stockinette stitch, where stitches are knitted on right-side rows and purled on wrong-side rows. But the red horizontal band that separates the two main color sections is worked in reverse stockinette stitch, where the purl side of stockinette stitch appears on the right side of the work.

When a stitch is purled, the top of the stitch in the row below comes to the front of the work. When the stitch is purled with a different color and when this occurs on the right side of the work, the purl dashes of the old color form a jagged line, which may not be desirable if the intent is for the line to be straight, as it is at the top of the band **(Photo 1)**. To avoid the dashes, simply knit the first row on the right side with the new color **(Photo 2)**, then proceed with reverse stockinette as usual.

PHOTO 1

PHOTO 2

RUBELLITE MITTS

Krista Ann

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ● ○ ○ ○

YARN WEIGHT (4)

FINISHED SIZE 8½" circumference and 9" tall.

YARN Kelbourne Woolens Germantown (100% North American wool; 220 yd [201 m]/3½ oz [100 g]): #613 Persian Red, 1 skein.

NEEDLES Size 6 (4 mm). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Marker (m); tapestry needle.

GAUGE 20 sts and 40 rows = 4" in garter st.

❷ *For more information, see* Knitting Pattern Basics.

NOTES

- These mitts are worked back and forth in rows and seamed. Both mitts are worked the same, but the right and left mitts are seamed slightly differently. After the seams are sewn, the cast-on edge encircles the fingers.

- The right-side and wrong-side designations are used in the pattern for ease of knitting, but after sewing, the right mitt will be wrong-side out. Place a locking marker or safety pin on the right side of the work to make it easier to identify the sides. Tie a loose knot at the end of the cast-on tail to distinguish it from the bind-off tail (undo the knot before seaming).

MITTS

Using the long-tail method and leaving a 10" tail for seaming (see Notes), CO 42 sts. Knit 9 rows, ending with a WS row. Work short-rows as foll:

Short-row 1 (RS) Knit to last st, leaving last st un-worked, turn.

Short-row 2 (WS) Place marker (pm), knit to end.

Short-row 3 Knit to m, remove m, turn.

Short-row 4 K1, pm, knit to end.

Rep Short-rows 3 and 4 thirty-nine more times—1 st before m, 41 sts after m.

Next short-row (RS) K1, remove m, turn.

Next short-row (WS) K1.

Knit 2 rows over all 42 sts.

Work short-rows as foll:

Short-row 1 (RS) K1, turn.

Short-row 2 (WS) Pm, k1.

Short-row 3 Knit to m, remove m, k1, turn.

Short-row 4 Pm, knit to end.

Rep Short-rows 3 and 4 thirty-nine more times—41 sts before m, 1 st after m.

Next row (RS) Knit to end, removing m when you come to it. Do not turn. With RS facing, pick up and knit 5 sts along selvedge edge of first 9 rows, ending at CO edge—47 sts total. Turn. With WS facing, BO all sts. Break yarn, leaving a 15" tail for seaming.

FINISHING

Block. Seam the mitts (see sidebar). Weave in ends. ■

Owner of the knitwear brand KnitsyKnits, **KRISTA ANN** is a nomad traveling the country (and world) in her travel trailer with her husband and their cat, Phinny. She knits for many clients, including costume and fashion designers, from wherever their home is parked.

SEAMING THE MITTS

Both mitts start with the same square. The difference between the right mitt and the left one is in how the squares are oriented when they are seamed.

Right Mitt
Lay the square on a flat surface so the cast-on tail (with the knot) is at the bottom-left corner and the bind-off tail is at the top-left corner, with the right side of the square (the marked side) facing up **(Photo 1)**. Fold the square so the bind-off edge aligns with the side opposite it **(Photo 2)**. Use the cast-on tail to sew a 2½" long seam, sewing the bind-off edge to the selvedge edge. Use the bind-off tail to sew a 5" long seam, sewing the bind-off edge to the selvedge edge, leaving an opening about 2" long between the seams for the thumbhole.

Left Mitt
Lay the square on a flat surface so the cast-on tail (with the knot) is at the top-left corner and the bind-off tail is at the bottom-left corner, with the wrong side of the square (without the marker) facing up **(Photo 3)**. Fold the square so the bind-off edge aligns with the side opposite it **(Photo 4)**. Use the cast-on tail to sew a 2½" long seam, sewing the bind-off edge to the selvedge edge. Use the bind-off tail to sew a 5" long seam, sewing the bind-off edge to the selvedge edge, leaving an opening about 2" long between the seams for the thumbhole.

RIGHT MITT

LEFT MITT

PHOTO 1

PHOTO 3

Sew 5" with
BO tail

Leave 2" for
thumb opening

Sew 2½" with
CO tail

PHOTO 2

Sew 2½"
with
CO tail

Leave 2" for
thumb opening

Sew 5" with
BO tail

PHOTO 4

AMBER PULLOVER

Rachel Brockman

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ● ○ ○ ○

YARN WEIGHT ④

FINISHED SIZE 36½ (40, 43½, 46½, 50, 53½, 57, 60, 63½, 67)" circumference at underarm. Pullover shown measures 40"; modeled with 7" of positive ease.

YARN Universal Yarn Deluxe Worsted Superwash (100% superwash wool; 218 yd [199 m]/3½ oz [100 g]): #768 Spice Rustic, 5 (5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9) balls.

NEEDLES Sizes 7 (4.5 mm) and 8 (5 mm): straight. Size 7 (4.5 mm): 16" circular (cir). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Marker (m); removable m; stitch holders; tapestry needle.

GAUGE 19 sts and 29 rows = 4" in Broken Garter on larger needles.

❓ *For more information, see* Knitting Pattern Basics.

TECHNIQUES TO KNOW

Bind off

Mattress stitch

Make 1

Pick up stitches

Three-needle bind-off (ridge version)

Weave in ends

❓ *Need more help? Find techniques and tutorials online at www.interweave.com/go/knitting-glossary.*

NOTES

• This sweater is worked back and forth in pieces from the bottom up. The front and back shoulders are joined using three-needle bind-off (ridge version).

• Join our knitalong at www.interweave.com/go /amber-pullover-kal to see more tips and tricks for making this sweater.

A: 18¼ (20, 21¾, 23¼, 25, 26¾, 28½, 30, 31¾, 33½)"
B: 17"
C: 6¼ (6½, 6¾, 7¼, 8, 9¼, 9¾, 10¾, 11¼, 11½)"
D: 4 (4¾, 5¾, 6½, 7¼, 8, 8¾, 9¾, 10¼, 11¼)"
E: 10¼ (10¼, 10¼, 10¼, 10¾, 10¾, 10¾, 10¾, 11¼, 11¼)"
F: 8¼ (8¼, 8¼, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10)"
G: 12 (12½, 13¼, 14, 15¾, 18, 19¼, 20¾, 21¾, 22)"
H: 19"

STITCH GUIDE

GARTER RIB (odd number of sts)
Row 1 (RS) Knit.

Row 2 (WS) P2, *k1, p1; rep from * to last st, p1.

Rep Rows 1 and 2 for patt.

BROKEN GARTER (multiple of 4 sts + 3)
Row 1 (RS) Knit.

Row 2 (WS) P1, k2, p1, *k3, p1; rep from * to last 3 sts, k2, p1.

Rep Rows 1 and 2 for patt.

BACK

With smaller straight needles, CO 87 (95, 103, 111, 119, 127, 135, 143, 151, 159) sts. Work in Garter Rib (see Stitch Guide) for 2", ending with a WS row. Change to larger needles. Work in Broken Garter (see Stitch Guide) until piece measures 17" from CO. Place removable m at each end of row to indicate armholes. Cont in patt until armhole measures 4¼ (4½, 4¾, 5¼, 6, 7¼, 7¾, 8¾, 9¼, 9½)"

above m, ending with a WS row. Work in Garter Rib until armhole measures 6¼ (6½, 6¾, 7¼, 8, 9¼, 9¾, 10¾, 11¼, 11½)" above m, ending with a WS row.

Next row (RS) Work 19 (23, 27, 31, 34, 38, 42, 46, 49, 53) sts in patt and place these sts on holder, BO 49 (49, 49, 49, 51, 51, 51, 51, 53, 53) sts, work to end—19 (23, 27, 31, 34, 38, 42, 46, 49, 53) sts rem. Place sts on holder.

WORKING NEW SLEEVE STITCHES INTO PATTERN

The Sleeve Increases chart shows how new stitches are worked into the Broken Garter pattern as stitches are increased at each side of the sleeve. The stitches that are marked in yellow on the chart are selvedge stitches that should always be worked in stockinette stitch. The Make 1 increases are worked just inside the selvedge stitches. The four-stitch repeats of the Broken Garter pattern are delineated by red boxes. A new pattern repeat box can be added when there are four stitches between a complete four-stitch repeat and the selvedge stitch. On the right-hand side of the chart, new stitches are added to the pattern from left to right, and on the left-hand side, new stitches are added from right to left.

SLEEVE INCREASES

4-st rep
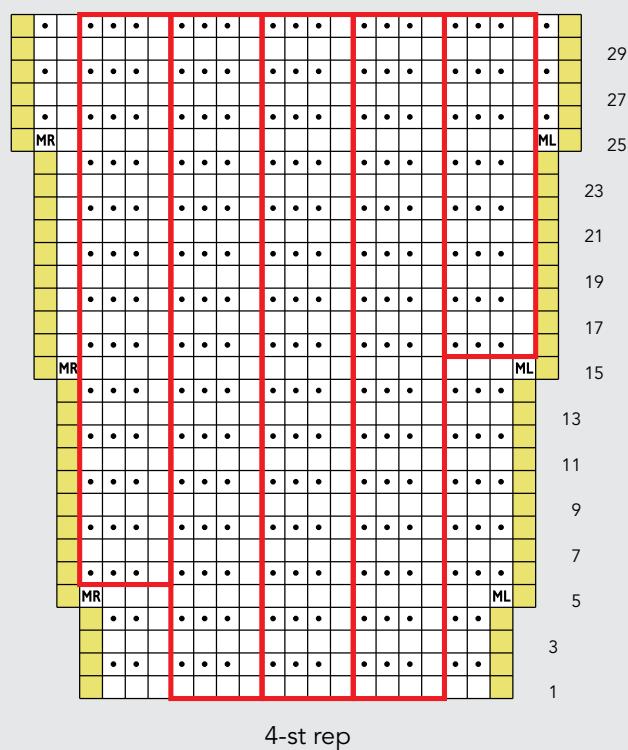
⬜ (yellow)	k on RS; p on WS (selvedge st)
⬜ (white)	k on RS; p on WS
•	k on WS
MR	M1R
ML	M1L
▭ (red)	pattern repeat

FRONT

Work as for back.

SLEEVES

With smaller needles, CO 39 (39, 39, 43, 43, 43, 47, 47, 47, 47) sts. Work in Garter Rib for 2", ending with a WS row. Change to larger needles. Work in Broken Garter until piece measures 3" from CO, ending with a WS row.

Inc row (RS) K1, M1L, work in patt to last st, M1R, k1—2 sts inc'd.

Rep inc row every 10th (10th, 8th, 8th, 6th, 4th, 4th, 4th, 2nd, 2nd) row 2 (8, 8, 8, 12, 11, 14, 25, 4, 6) more times, then every 12 (12, 10, 10, 8, 6, 6, 0, 4, 4)th row 6 (1, 3, 3, 3, 9, 7, 0, 23, 22) time(s), working new sts into patt (see sidebar)—57 (59, 63, 67, 75, 85, 91, 99, 103, 105) sts. Work even until piece measures 19" from CO, ending with a WS row. BO all sts.

FINISHING

Weave in ends. Block pieces to measurements. With WS tog, join shoulders using three-needle BO (ridge version). Sew sleeves to body between m. Sew sleeve seams. Sew side seams, leaving 2" unsewn at lower edge. **Neckband:** With smaller cir needle and RS facing, beg at shoulder seam, pick up and knit 98 (98, 98, 98, 102, 102, 102, 102, 106, 106) sts evenly spaced around neck edge. Place marker (pm) and join in the rnd.

Rnd 1 Knit.

Rnd 2 *K1, p1; rep from * to end.

Rep Rnds 1 and 2 until band measures 1", ending with Rnd 1. BO all sts in k1, p1 patt. ◼

RACHEL BROCKMAN is the creative lead for Universal Yarn and also designs independently. When she isn't knitting, she's probably playing with her pups, climbing, or watching John Carpenter's *The Thing* for the millionth time with her husband. Find her on Ravelry as Racheleilei and Instagram @rachbrocknits.

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The soft and flexible cord won't recoil while knitting.

Art No. 3011/0- 3016/10.5

Bamboo Knitting needles Takumi

- **Single pointed:** 9 in (17 sizes: 0-19). 13 in/14 in (15 size: 0-15)
- **Double pointed:** 5 in (12 sizes: 0-10.5), 7 in (15 size: 0-15)
- **Circular:** 9 in (9 sizes: 0-8), 16 in (15 size: 0-15), 24 in (17 size: 0-19), 29 in (17 size: 0-19), 36 in (17 size: 0-19). 48 in (12 size: 0-10.5)

We only use consciously selected materials and focus on improving the ease and comfort of your knitting experience.

ArtNo.348
Yarn Guide

Helpful to use while knitting with two or more yarns.

ArtNo.3009
Bamboo Knitting Repair Hooks

Repair dropped stitches and correct mistakes in your knitting projects.

- **Two sizes included:** 1 /8"(3.5mm) and 3/16"(4.5mm)

DOLOMITE SHAWL

Susanna IC

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ● ● ○ ○

YARN WEIGHT (4)

FINISHED SIZE 61" wide and 36" tall.

YARN Cascade Yarns 220 Heathers (100% Peruvian highland wool; 220 yd [201 m]/3½ oz [100 g]): #9600 Antiqued Heather, 5 skeins.

NEEDLES Sizes 7 (4.5 mm) and 8 (5 mm): 32" circular (cir). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Markers (m); cable needle (cn); tapestry needle.

GAUGE 18 sts and 35 rows = 4" in garter st on smaller needle.

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❷ *For more information, see* Knitting Pattern Basics.

NOTES

- This triangular shawl is worked back and forth from the narrow end to the wide end.

- A circular needle is used to accommodate the large number of stitches.

STITCH GUIDE

S2KP2
Sl 2 sts as if to k2tog, k1, pass 2 sl sts over—2 sts dec'd.

SSK
[Sl 1 kwise] 2 times, insert left needle into front of these 2 sts and knit them tog tbl.

SET-UP

7 sts to 37 sts
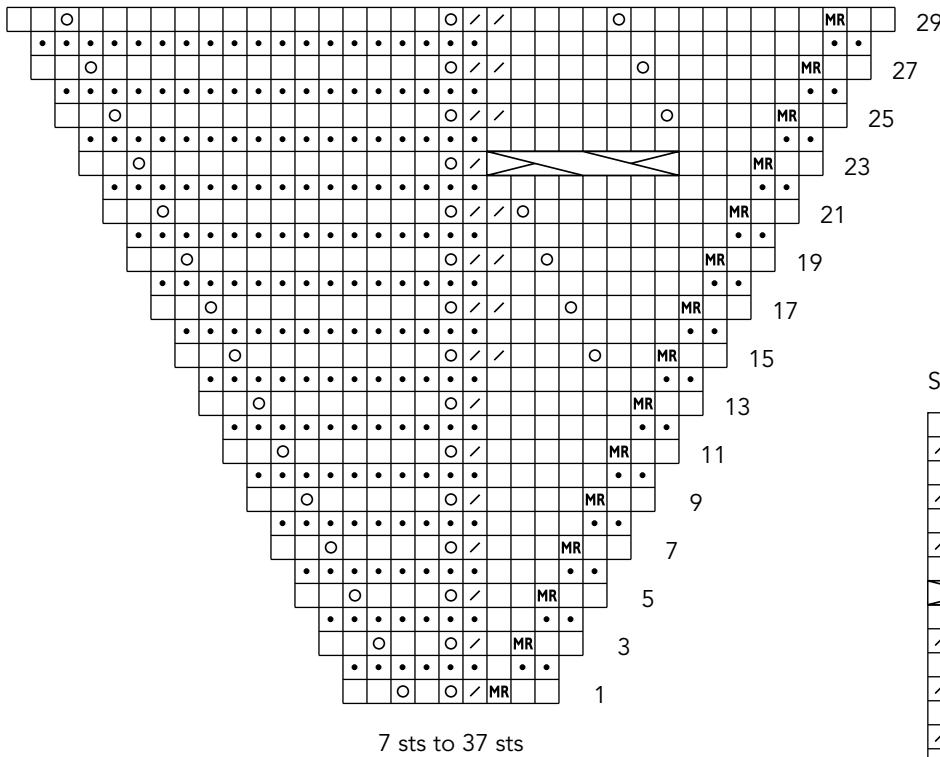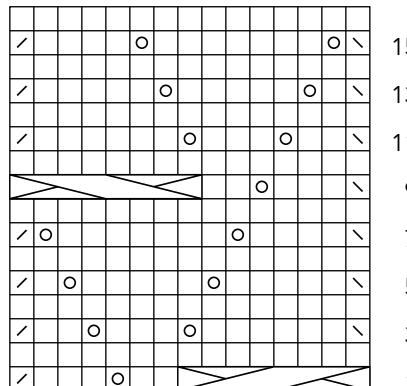
SIDE

15 sts

SHAWL

With smaller needle, CO 7 sts. Knit 3 rows. Work Rows 1–29 of Set-up chart—37 sts.

Next row (WS) K20, place marker (pm), p15, pm, k2.

Next row (RS) K2, sl m, work Side chart over 15 sts, sl m, k2tog, yo, knit to last 2 sts, yo, k2—1 st inc'd.

Next row (WS) Knit to m, sl m, work in patt to m, sl m, k2.

Rep last 2 rows 159 more times—197 sts. Change to larger needle. Work Rows 1–8 of Border chart (see page 87)—201 sts. Work Rows 1–32 of Edging chart (see page 87)—231 sts. BO all sts as foll: *K2tog, k1, return 2 sts to left needle; rep from * to last 2 sts, k2tog—1 st rem. Fasten off last st.

Legend:

- k on RS; p on WS
- • k on WS
- ○ yo
- ╱ k2tog
- ╲ ssk (see Stitch Guide)
- ⋀ s2kp2 (see Stitch Guide)
- MR M1R
- no stitch
- pattern repeat
- Bobble (see sidebar on page 86)
- sl 4 sts onto cn, hold in back, k4, k4 from cn
- sl 4 sts onto cn, hold in front, k4, k4 from cn

WORKING A BOBBLE OVER TWO SEPARATE ROWS

Most bobbles are created by working several increases into one stitch, then working back and forth over this small group of stitches for a few rows before decreasing back to a single stitch. The bobbles in the Edging chart of the Dolomite Shawl are worked a little differently. Instead of working back and forth over a small group of stitches at one time, the rest of the chart row is worked after the initial bobble increase row, then the bobble is completed on the next wrong-side row.

Step 1: On RS row, ([p1, yo] 2 times, p1) in same st—5 sts **(Figure 1)**; work to end of row.

Step 2: On next WS row, work 5 bobble sts as foll: k2tog, k1, k2tog—3 sts rem **(Figure 2)**; return 3 sts to left needle, k3tog—1 st rem **(Figure 3)**.
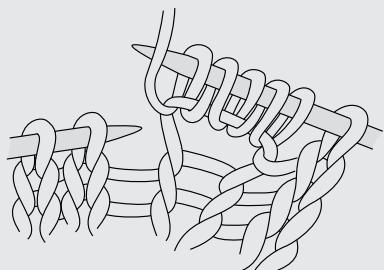
FIGURE 1
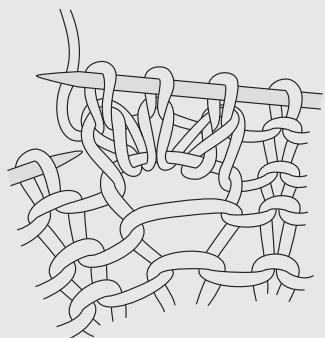
FIGURE 2
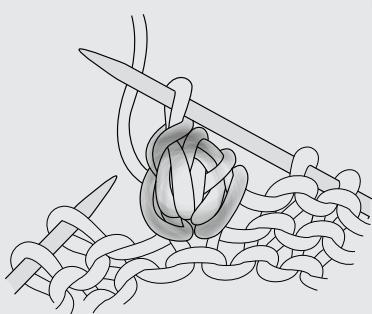
FIGURE 3
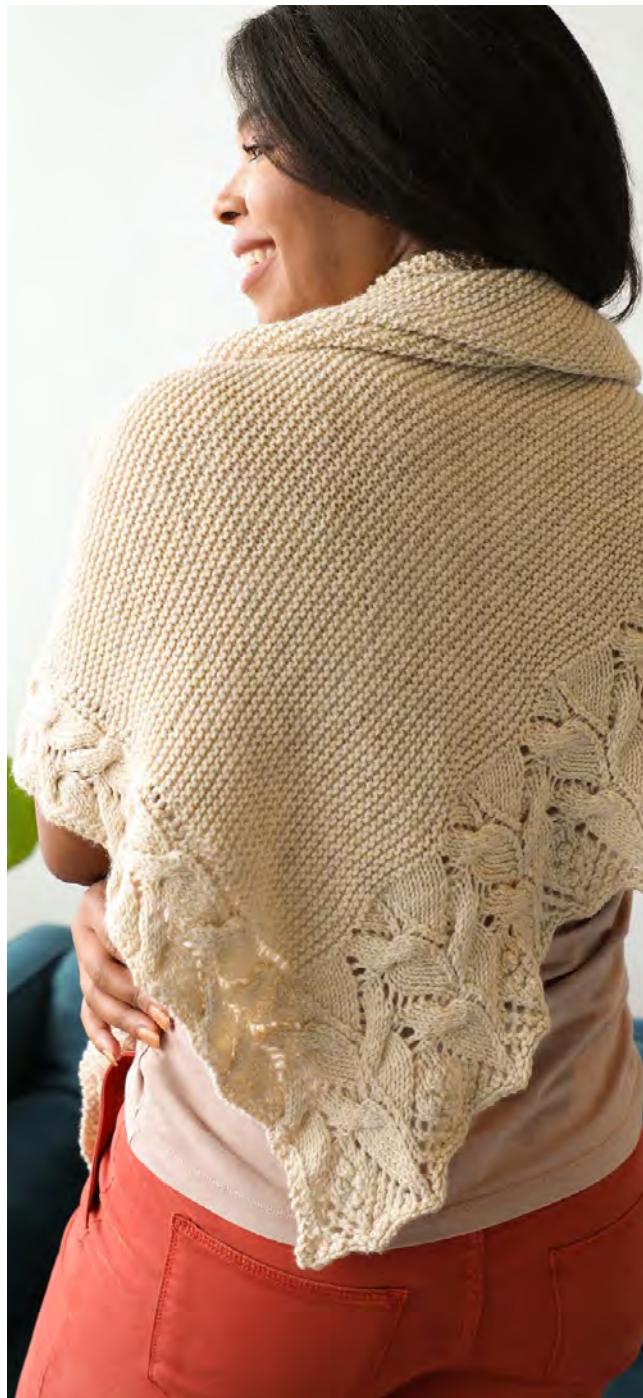
FINISHING

Weave in ends. Block to measurements. ■

SUSANNA IC has an extensive collection of studio arts and art history degrees as well as a rather large yarn stash. Find her designs on Ravelry, Instagram, Facebook, and at her website ArtQualia.com.

BORDER
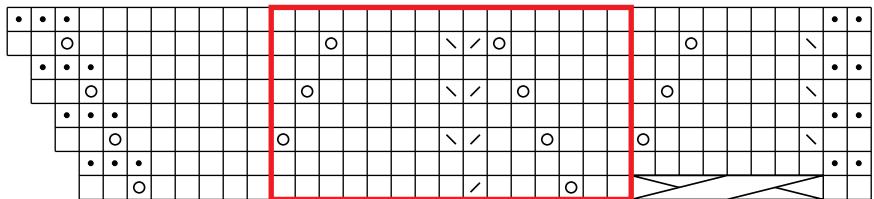
15-st rep

EDGING
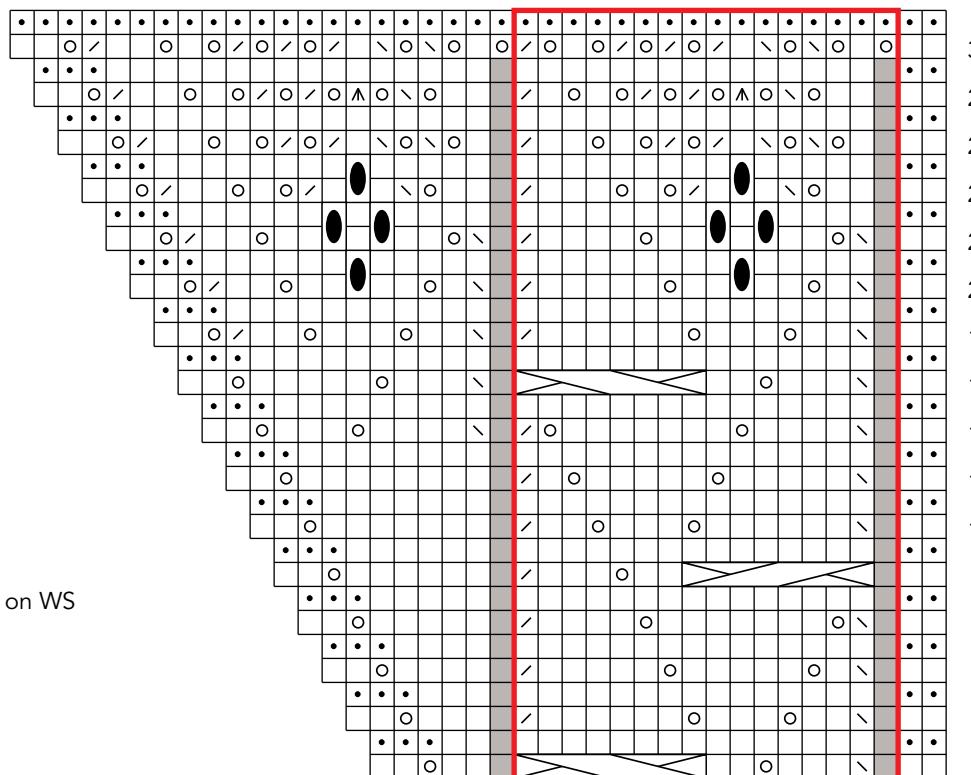
15-st to 16-st rep

□	k on RS; p on WS	
•	k on WS	
O	yo	
╱	k2tog	
╲	ssk (see Stitch Guide)	
⋏	s2kp2 (see Stitch Guide)	
MR	M1R	
▨	no stitch	
▭	pattern repeat	
⬮	Bobble (see sidebar on page 86)	
⤬	sl 4 sts onto cn, hold in back, k4, k4 from cn	
⤬	sl 4 sts onto cn, hold in front, k4, k4 from cn	

SPINEL SCARF

Lisa Carney-Fenton

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ● ● ○ ○

YARN WEIGHT (4)

FINISHED SIZE 11" wide and 72½" long.

YARN Sugar Bush Yarns Rapture (50% Llama Soft, 50% superfine Merino wool; 211 yd [193 m]/3½ oz [100 g]): #1009 Fierce Flame, 4 skeins (see Notes).

NEEDLES Size 7 (4.5 mm). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Cable needle (cn); tapestry needle.

GAUGE 29 sts and 27 rows = 4" in cable patt.

❓ *For more information, see* Knitting Pattern Basics*.*

NOTES

- This rectangular scarf is worked from end to end.

- The sample scarf used almost all of the fourth skein of yarn. Consider purchasing an extra skein as insurance.

SCARF

CO 79 sts.

Next row (RS) Sl 3 pwise wyb, p3, *k2, p3; rep from * to last 3 sts, p3.

Next row (WS) Sl 3 pwise wyb, *k3, p2; rep from * to last 6 sts, k3, p3.

Rep last 2 rows until piece measures 5½" from CO, ending with a RS row.

TECHNIQUES TO KNOW

Make 1 Purl

P2tog

Weave in ends

Work a cable

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CABLE

36-st rep

Chart row numbers (right side, bottom to top): 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35
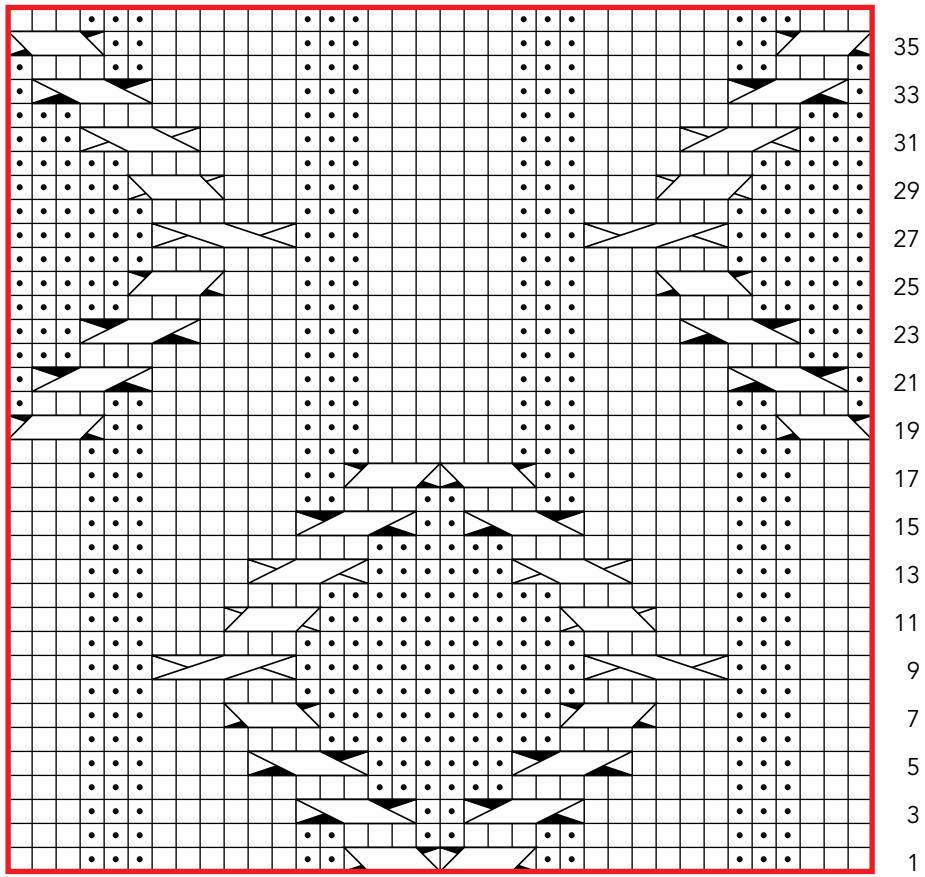
Set-up row (WS) Sl 3 pwise wyb, k3, [p17, M1P] 2 times, p1, [M1P, p11] 2 times, M1P, p10, k3, p3—84 sts.

Next row (RS) Sl 3 pwise wyb, p3, work Cable chart over 72 sts, p6.

Next row (WS) Sl 3 pwise wyb, k3, work in patt to last 6 sts, k3, p3.

Cont in patt until Rows 1–36 of chart have been worked 11 times, then work Rows 1–17 of chart once more.

Next row (WS) Sl 3 pwise wyb, k3, [p17, p2tog] 2 times, p1, [p2tog, p11] 2 times, p2tog, p5, k3, p3—79 sts rem.

Next row (RS) Sl 3 pwise wyb, p3, *k2, p3; rep from * to last 3 sts, p3.

□	k on RS; p on WS
•	p on RS; k on WS
□ (red)	pattern repeat
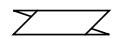
sl 1 st onto cn, hold in back, k3, k1 from cn
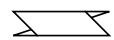
sl 3 sts onto cn, hold in front, k1, k3 from cn
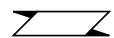
sl 1 st onto cn, hold in back, k3, p1 from cn
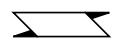
sl 3 sts onto cn, hold in front, p1, k3 from cn
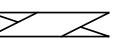
sl 2 sts onto cn, hold in back, k3, k2 from cn

sl 3 sts onto cn, hold in front, k2, k3 from cn

sl 2 sts onto cn, hold in back, k3, p2 from cn

sl 3 sts onto cn, hold in front, p2, k3 from cn
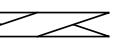
sl 3 sts onto cn, hold in back, k3, k3 from cn
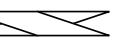
sl 3 sts onto cn, hold in front, k3, k3 from cn

Next row (WS) Sl 3 pwise wyb, *k3, p2; rep from * to last 6 sts, k3, p3.

Rep last 2 rows until rib measures 5½", ending with a RS row. With WS facing, BO all sts kwise.

FINISHING

Weave in ends. Block to measurements. ■

LISA CARNEY-FENTON is based in Portland, Oregon. Her patterns have been published by Knitty, Brooklyn Tweed, and by The Yarnery as part of their Wearwithall Pattern Collection. To learn more about Lisa's pattern designs, class offerings, and her Handworks knitting business and related endeavors, follow her on Instagram, Handworks NW, and visit www.handworksnw.com.

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SCAPOLITE SHAWL

Mindy Wilkes

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ● ● ○ ○

YARN WEIGHT ④

FINISHED SIZE 58" wide and 28½" tall.

YARN Green Mountain Spinnery Mountain Mohair (70% wool, 30% mohair; 140 yd [128 m]/2 oz [56 g]): #9307 Spice, 5 skeins.

NEEDLES Sizes 8 (5 mm) and 9 (5.5 mm): 40" circular (cir). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Markers (m); cable needle (cn); tapestry needle.

GAUGE 15 sts and 23 rows = 4" in cable patt on smaller needle.

❓ *For more information, see* Knitting Pattern Basics.

NOTES

- This triangular shawl is worked from the center neck down and outward to the points.

- A circular needle is used to accommodate the large number of stitches.

SHAWL

Garter tab: With smaller needle, CO 3 sts. Knit 10 rows.

Next row (RS) K3, working along selvedge edge, pick up and knit 5 sts (1 st in each garter ridge), then pick up and knit 1 st in each CO st—11 sts total.

Next row (WS) K5, place marker (pm), p1, pm, k5.

TECHNIQUES TO KNOW

Make 1 Right and Left

Make 1 Purl Right and Left

Pick up stitches

Weave in ends

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MOUNTAIN MOHAIR

SPINNERY.COM

Green Mountain Spinnery

Work Rows 1–8 of Set-up chart—27 sts. Work
Rows 1–16 of Lattice Cable chart 7 times—251 sts.
Work Rows 1–15 of Rib chart—283 sts. With larger
needle and WS facing, BO all sts in patt.

FINISHING

Weave in ends. Block to measurements. ■

MINDY WILKES lives with her family in suburban
Cincinnati, Ohio. She works and teaches at her local yarn
store. Find her online at mindywilkesdesigns.com and on
Ravelry as Mindy.

	k on RS; p on WS
•	p on RS; k on WS
V	sl 1 pwise wyb
MR	M1R
ML	M1L
RP	M1RP
LP	M1LP
	pattern repeat
	marker position
	sl 4 sts onto cn, hold in back, k2, transfer 2 purl sts from cn to left needle, p2, k2 from cn
	sl 4 sts onto cn, hold in front, k2, transfer 2 purl sts from cn to left needle, p2, k2 from cn
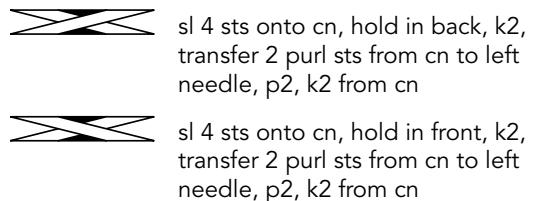
SET-UP
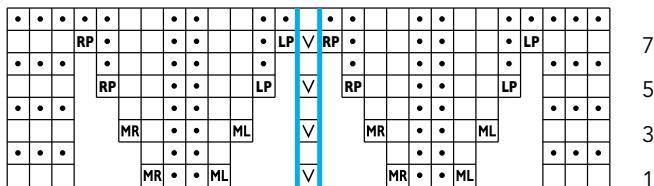
11 sts to 27 sts

LATTICE CABLE
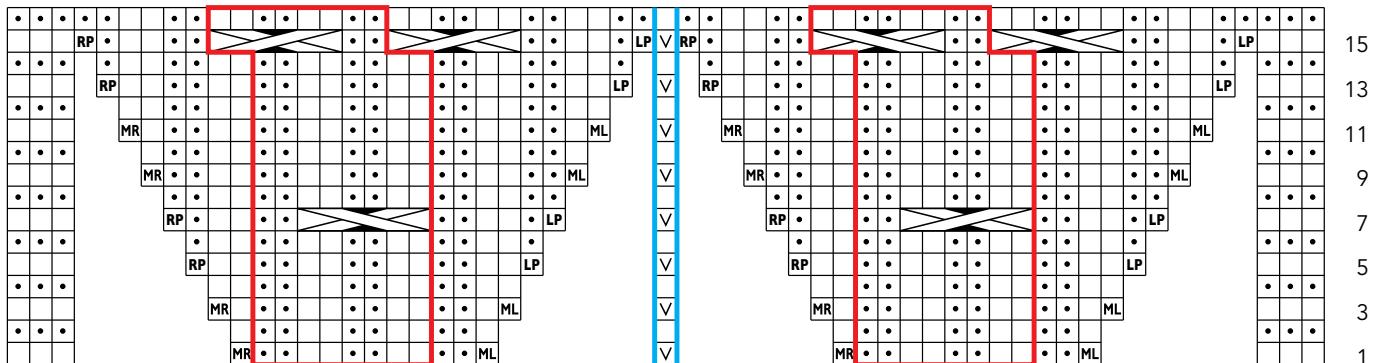
8-st rep   8-st rep

RIB
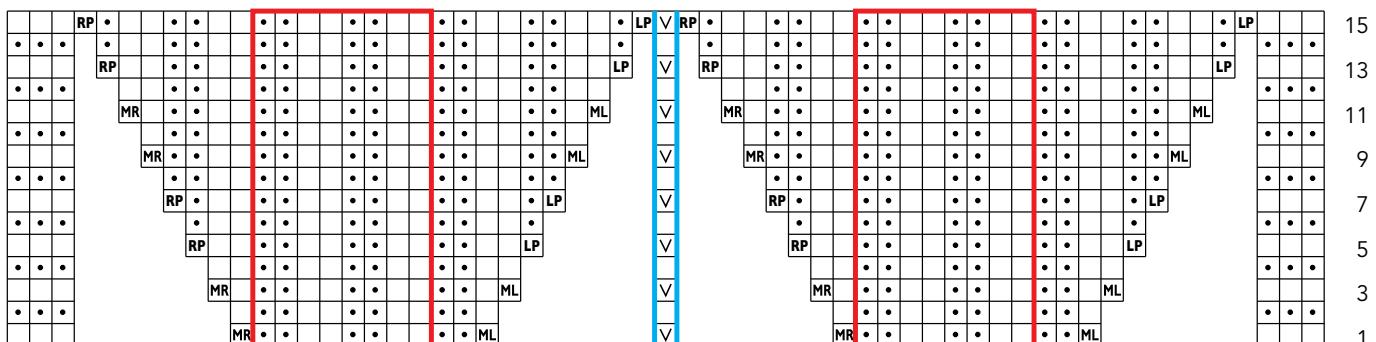
8-st rep   8-st rep

RHODONITE WRAP

Paula Levy

DIFFICULTY LEVEL ● ● ○ ○

YARN WEIGHT 4

FINISHED SIZE 18½" wide and 69" long from point to point, excluding tassels.

YARN Sugar Bush Yarns Bold (100% extra-fine superwash Merino wool; 190 yd [174 m]/3½ oz [100 g]): #3015 Plumtastic, 5 balls.

NEEDLES Size 6 (4 mm). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Cable needle (cn); size E/4 (3.5 mm) crochet hook; tassel maker or 4" piece of cardboard; tapestry needle.

GAUGE 18 sts and 24 rows = 4" in rev St st.

❓ *For more information, see* Knitting Pattern Basics.

NOTES

- This wrap is composed of 22 triangles that are sewn together to form hexagons and fill-in pieces. The pieces are sewn from the outer edges to the center using the beginning and ending tails.

STITCH GUIDE

SSP
[Sl 1 kwise] 2 times, return these 2 sts to left needle and purl them tog tbl.

SSK
[Sl 1 kwise] 2 times, insert left needle into front of these 2 sts and knit them tog tbl.

TECHNIQUES TO KNOW

Crochet slip stitch	**Ssp**
K2tog	**Tassels**
P1tbl	**Weave in ends**
P2tog	**Yarnover**
Ssk	

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TRIANGLE

55
53
51
49
47
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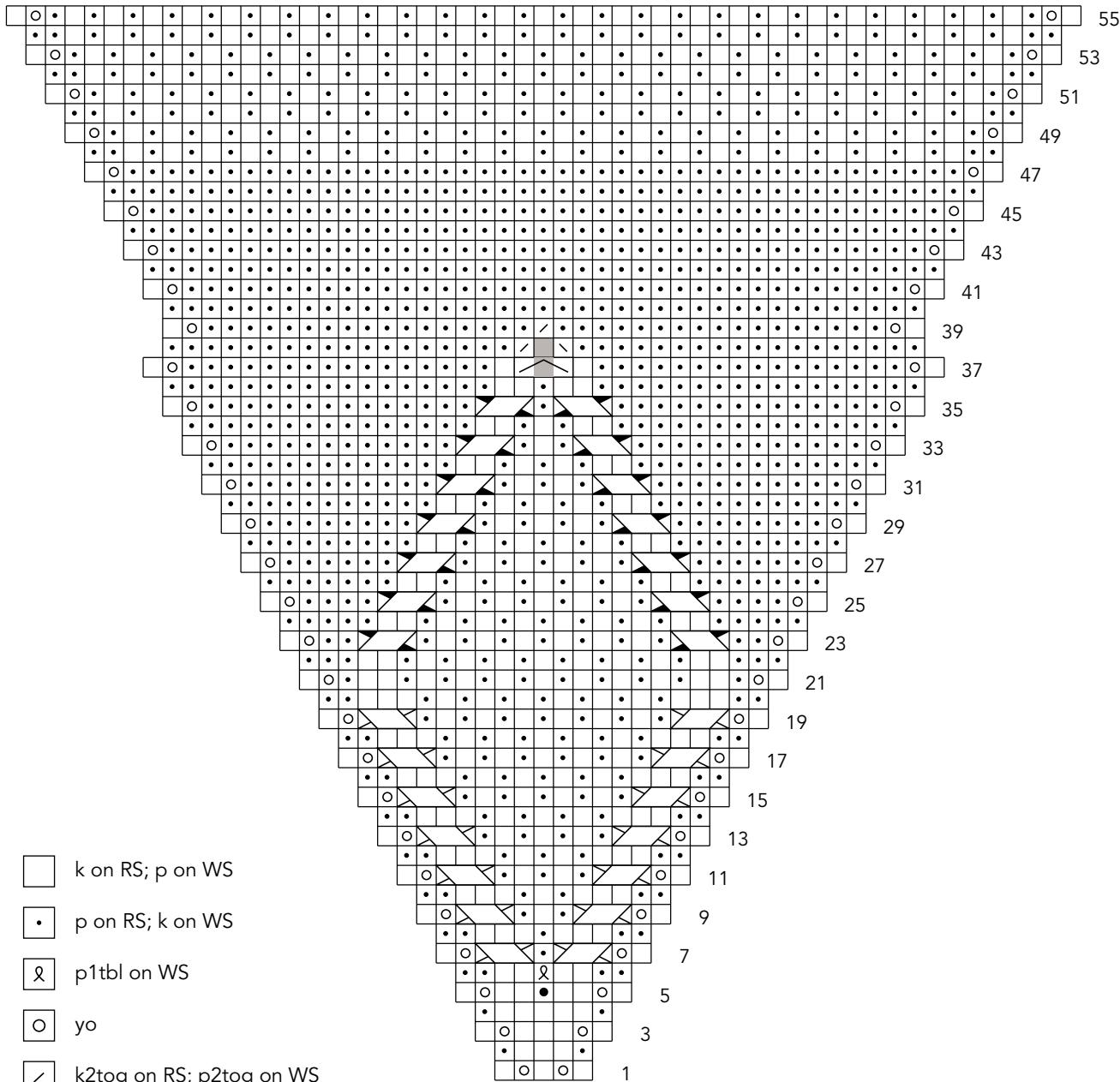
3 sts to 55 sts

	k on RS; p on WS
·	p on RS; k on WS
ℓ	p1tbl on WS
O	yo
∕	k2tog on RS; p2tog on WS
∖	ssp (see Stitch Guide) on WS
●	Bobble (see sidebar on page 98)
⌂	3-to-2 dec (see sidebar on page 98)
▩	no stitch
	sl 1 st onto cn, hold in back, k2, k1 from cn
	sl 2 sts onto cn, hold in front, k1, k2 from cn
	sl 1 st onto cn, hold in back, k2, p1 from cn
	sl 2 sts onto cn, hold in front, p1, k2 from cn

TRIANGLE (MAKE 22)

CO 3 sts, leaving a 12" tail.

Next row (WS) K1, p1, k1.

Work Rows 1–55 of Triangle chart—55 sts. With WS facing, loosely BO all sts pwise. Break yarn, leaving an 18" tail.

WORKING A BOBBLE

This bobble is created by working 5 stitches into 1 stitch and then working these 5 stitches back and forth for 5 rows. On the last step, the 5 stitches are decreased back to 1 stitch.

Step 1 (RS): (K1, p1, k1, p1, k1) in same st—5 sts **(Figure 1)**, turn.

Step 2 (WS): Sl 1 pwise wyf, p4 **(Figure 2)**, turn.

Step 3: Sl 1 kwise wyb, k4 **(Figure 3)**, turn.

Steps 4 and 5: Rep Steps 2 and 3.

Step 6: Rep Step 2.

Step 7: Sl 3 as if to k3tog, k2tog, skip first st on right needle and insert left needle from left to right into 3 slipped sts **(Figure 4)** and pass them over first st on needle (p3sso)—1 st rem.
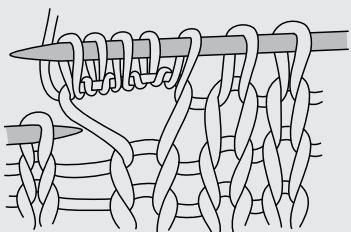
FIGURE 1
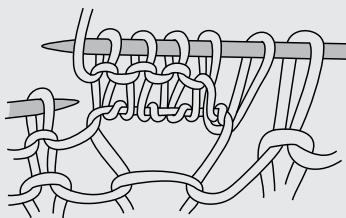
FIGURE 2
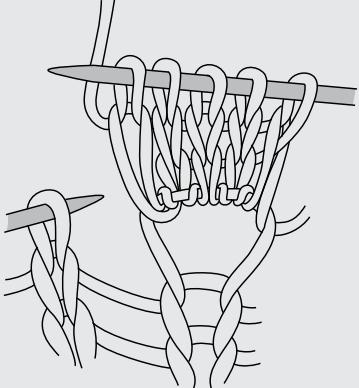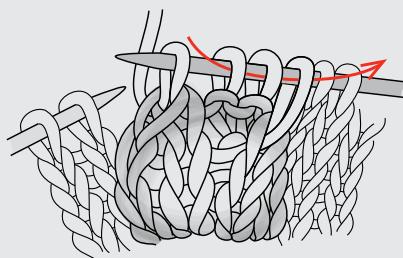
FIGURE 3

FIGURE 4

3-TO-2 DECREASE

With this decrease, a left-slanting ssk decrease and a right-slanting k2tog decrease are worked using the same center stitch, which causes the first and third stitches to cross over the center stitch. It's a great way to work a single decrease over three stitches because the result is symmetrical.

Step 1: Ssk (see Stitch Guide), insert left needle from front to back through center of leftmost stitch of ssk **(Figure 1)**.

Step 2: K2tog (stitch from ssk and next stitch on left needle)— 2 sts rem **(Figure 2)**.
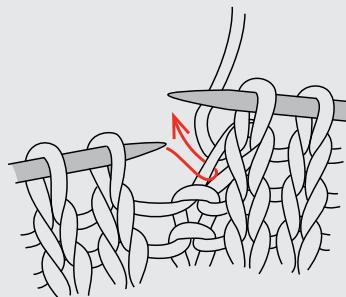

FIGURE 1
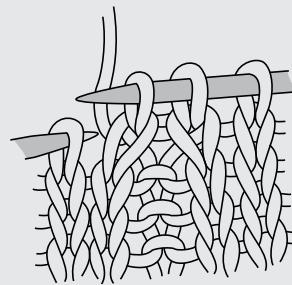
FIGURE 2

FINISHING

BLOCKING

To block each triangle, wet it thoroughly and then pin it to the correct dimensions as follows:

Step 1: Pin the bind-off edge to 13" wide.

Step 2: Place a pin at the midpoint of the bind-off edge.

Step 3: Pull the cast-on point down to 11¼" from the pin at the midpoint of the bind-off row.

Step 4: Beginning at the cast-on point, pin alternating sides of the triangle so the cabled diamond is symmetrical. Before finishing the sides, pin the bind-off row straight from the center out. Finish pinning the sides. Allow the triangle to dry.

Blocking Step 1

13"

BO edge

CO point

Blocking Step 2

6½"   6½"

BO edge

CO point

Blocking Step 3

6½"   6½"

BO edge

11¼"

CO point
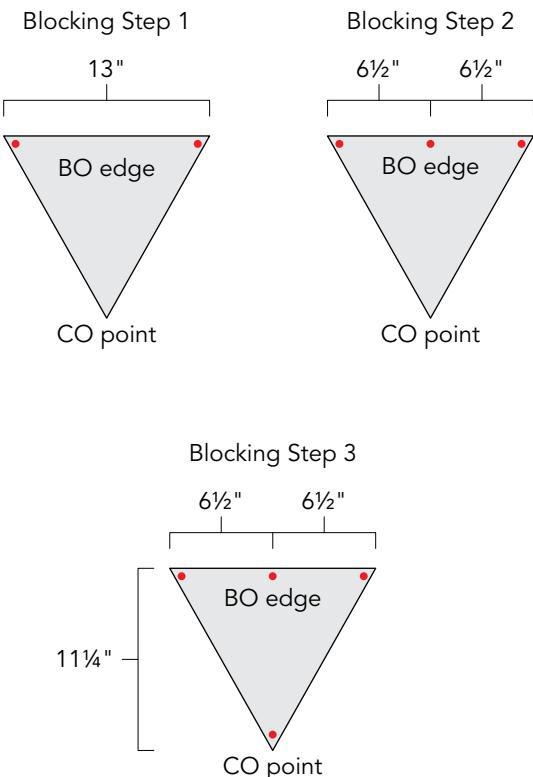
ASSEMBLY

The first step in assembling the triangles for the stole **(Figure 1)** is to create 3 hexagons, with each hexagon consisting of 6 triangles. The next step is to create 2 fill-in pieces, consisting of 2 triangles each. The fill-in pieces are then sewn between the hexagons.

Hexagons (Make 3)

Arrange 2 triangles with the selvedge edges touching and the cast-on points together, and with the right sides of both triangles facing up.

Step 1: Use the bind-off tail to sew the selvedge edges together from the bind-off edge to as far as the tail will go **(Figure 2)**, sewing back and forth through the purl selvedge stitches **(Photo 1)**.

Step 2: Use the cast-on tail to sew the other part of the seam **(Figure 3)**. When the seams meet, twist the tails around each other and secure them on the wrong side of the work.

Step 3: Sew 4 more triangles together in the same way to create the hexagon. Before sewing the 6th seam, sew around the cast-on points to close the center, then finish the final seam. If needed, spray the seams thoroughly with water and pin the corners so there are no ripples. Add a couple of pins to each side of the hexagon and allow it to dry.

Fill-In Pieces (Make 2)

Hold 2 triangles with the cast-on points together and secure them with 3 stitches.

Join Hexagons and Fill-In Pieces

Hold a hexagon together with a fill-in piece, making sure the edges and center align. Sew the selvedge of the fill-in piece to the bind-off edge of the hexagon **(Figure 4)**, matching each purl selvedge on the fill-in piece with a back strand from every other bind-off stitch on the hexagon **(Photo 2)**. Repeat for the other fill-in piece and hexagons.

EDGING

With crochet hook and RS facing, sl st under each BO st around entire edge of shawl. (Change hook size if necessary to keep edge straight.) At corners and seams, add 2 or 3 extra sts as needed to keep edge smooth. Fasten off. Spray as needed and allow to dry.

TASSELS (MAKE 2)

Using a piece of firm cardboard or a tassel maker set at 4", wrap yarn 35 times. Tie a strand of yarn around strands at top fold and around all strands 1½" from top fold. Cut bottom fold. Tie tassels to ends of shawl. ◼

PAULA LEVY is a longtime knitter who loves to use her math and fiber backgrounds to turn "plane geometry" into "fancy geometry!" With an eagerness to build on existing knitting techniques, she aims to produce projects that excite the imagination and are a pleasure to knit and use. Find her on Ravelry as paulabethl or on her blog at www.supposed-to-knit.blogspot.com.
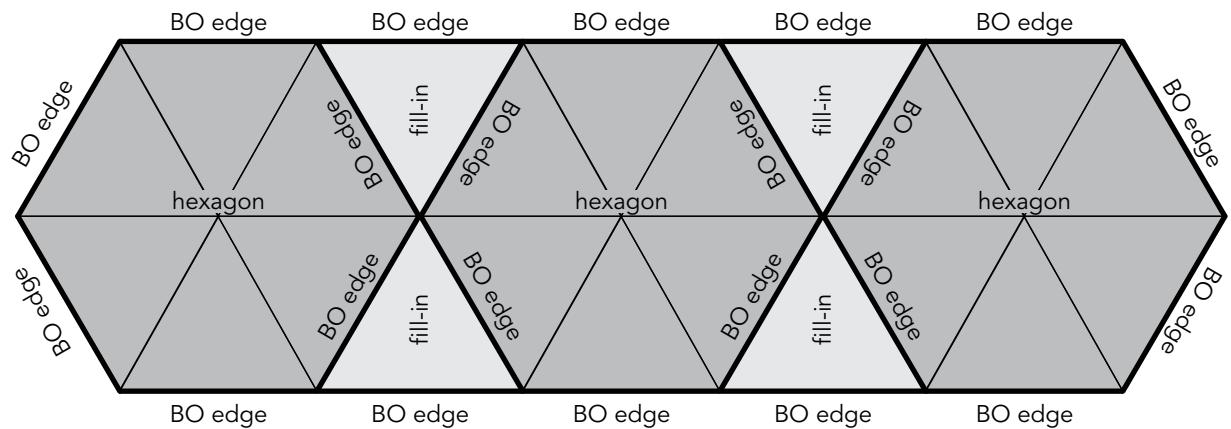
FIGURE 1
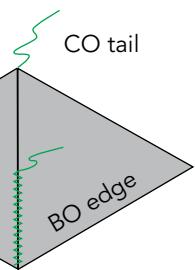
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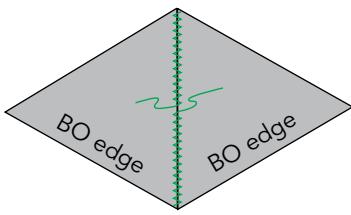
FIGURE 3

FIGURE 4
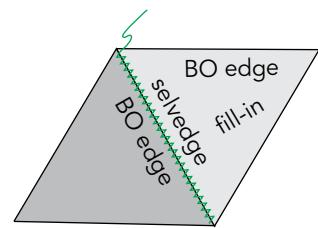
PHOTO 1

PHOTO 2

CUPRITE SHAWL
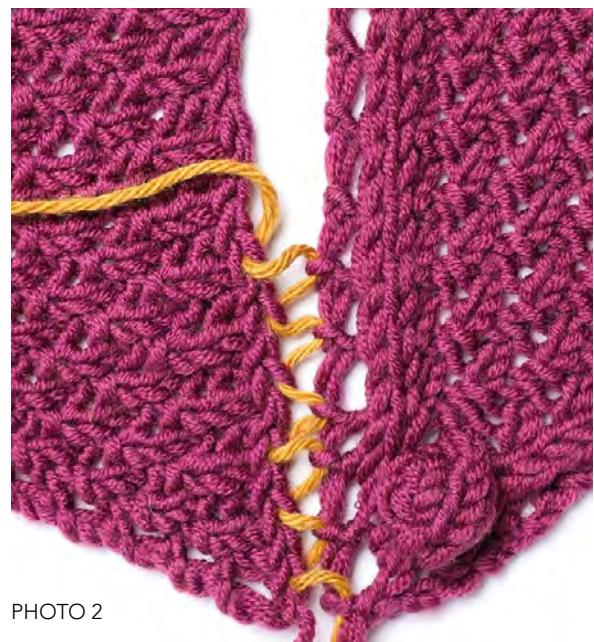
Emily O'Brien

TECHNIQUES TO KNOW

Bind off

K1f&b

Weave in ends

❷ *Need more help? Find techniques and tutorials online at* www.interweave.com/go/knitting-glossary.

NOTES

- This asymmetrical shawl begins at one corner and is worked with increases along one edge to create a triangle. Cable crosses are worked on wrong-side rows so that every right-side row of the shawl is all knit stitches.

- A circular needle is used to accommodate the large number of stitches.

SHAWL

CO 4 sts. Work Rows 1–36 of Set-up chart—22 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart A—34 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart B—46 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart A—58 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart C—70 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart A—82 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart B—94 sts. Work Rows 1–24

SET-UP
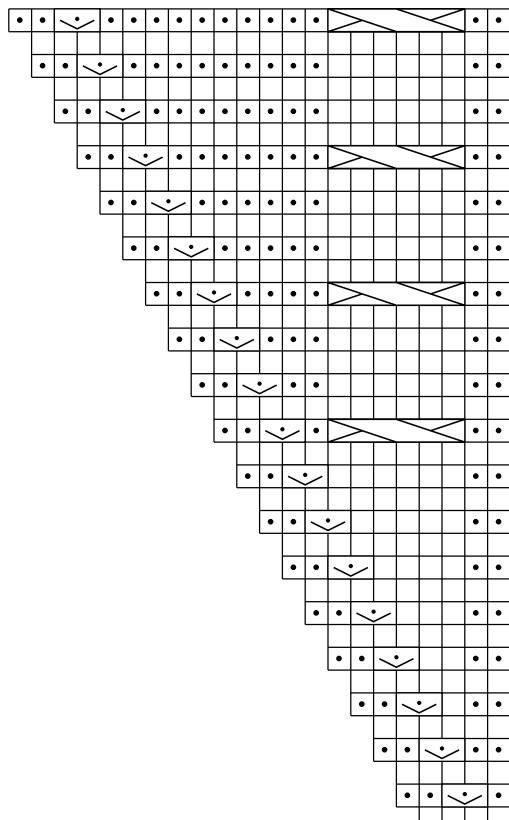
35
33
31
29
27
25
23
21
19
17
15
13
11
9
7
5
3
1

4 sts to 22 sts

	k on RS; p on WS
	k on WS
	k1f&b on WS
	pattern repeat
	on WS: sl 3 sts onto cn, hold in front, p3, p3 from cn

CHART A

23
21
19
17
15
13
11
9
7
5
3
1

8-st rep

CHART B

23
21
19
17
15
13
11
9
7
5
3
1
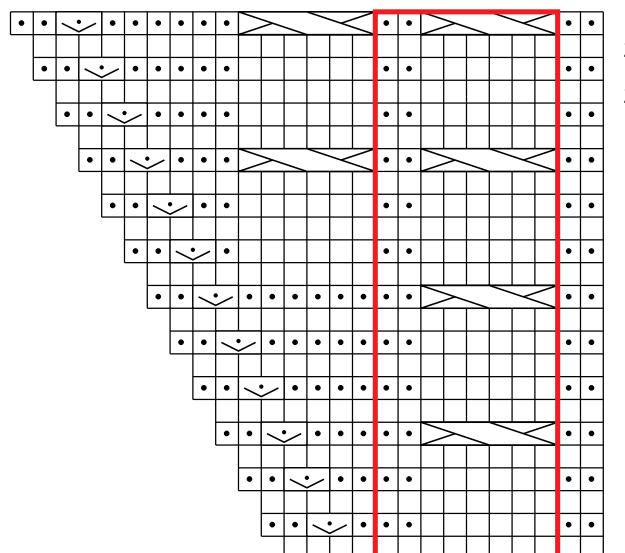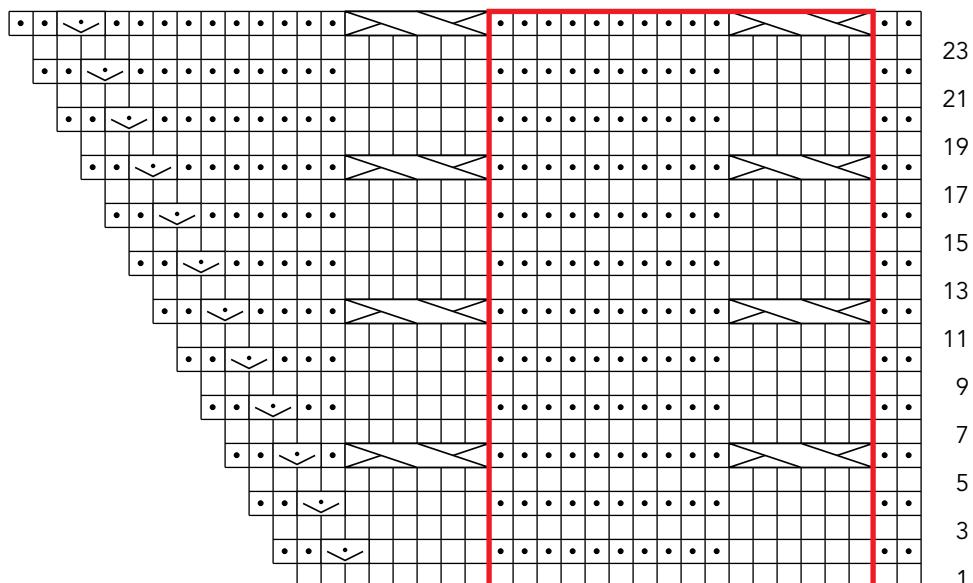
16-st rep

CHART C

16-st rep

of Chart A—106 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart C—118 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart A—130 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart B—142 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart A—154 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart C—166 sts. Work Rows 1–24 of Chart A—178 sts.

Next row (RS) Knit.

Inc row (WS) K2, k1f&b, knit to end—1 st inc'd.

Rep last 2 rows once more—180 sts. BO all sts.

FINISHING

Weave in ends. Block to measurements. ■

EMILY O'BRIEN has been knitting since she was twelve years old. She focuses on creating designs that are not just beautiful when finished but also enjoyable to knit! She has been published with Knit Picks, *I Like Knitting, Knit Now, Yarn People,* and she has her own popular self-published patterns on Ravelry. Emily lives in Louisville, Kentucky, with her husband and a menagerie of creatures. Find her on Instagram @kittywithacupcake.

□	k on RS; p on WS
·	k on WS
⌄	k1f&b on WS
▭	pattern repeat
⧓	on WS: sl 3 sts onto cn, hold in front, p3, p3 from cn

QUICK + EASY
KNITS

**Patterns for Beginners
and Beyond • No. 1**

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