

SEMPER

Sweater V-neck



The Knit Purl Girl

SEMPER SWEATER V-NECK - V1



The Semper Sweater V-Neck is my take on a classic raglan jumper, with elegant V-neck shaping. It's simple knitting at its finest and, I think, most stylish. This project is perfect for when you want comforting 'vanilla' knitting to sooth a troubled mind.

The sweater itself is initially worked flat and then is joined in the round. It uses a combination of fingering- and lace-weight yarns, or a single strand of a DK-weight yarn, if you prefer to work with just one yarn at a time. It starts with neckline shaping and raglan increases with some German short rows over the shoulders to improve the fit. Once the neckline shaping is finished, you will join your work in the round and work the body to your desired length while the sleeve stitches rest. You will then pick up the stitches for the sleeves and work them with some decreases to create a slight taper. I recommend that you finish the body and sleeves with tubular cast-offs, but you can use your preferred method.

Materials & Fit

Notions: 3 mm [US 2.5] (80-cm [32-in] cord), 3.5 mm [US 4] (40-cm [16-in] cord) and 4.5 mm [US 7] (40-, 60-, 80-, and 100-cm [16-, 24-, 32-, and 40-in] cord; the 100-cm [40-in] cord may not be useful for all sizes but I would recommend it if you are using the magic loop method for, say, the sleeves) circular needles.

You will also need 8 stitch markers (one of which can be in a contrasting colour to indicate the beginning of the round) some, stitch markers with clip-on fastenings, a darning needle, and some spare needles/scrap yarn/stitch holders where the stitches of the sleeves will rest.

Tension: 21 stitches x 28 rows/rounds = 10 cm [4 in] stocking stitch on 4.5 mm [US 7] needles. Make sure to wash and block your swatch for the most accurate results. I strongly recommend swatching both flat and in the round. You may wish to go up or down a needle size, working in 0.25/0.5 mm [0.5/1 US needle size] increments as needed to meet gauge.

Yarn: Approximately 4 (4) 4-5 (4-5) 5, (5) 5 (6) 6 (7) 8 skeins of Knitting for Olive Merino (100% merino; 50 g = 250 m [273 yds]) and 4 (4-5) 5 (5) 5-6, (6) 6-7 (6-7) 7 (8) 9 skeins of Knitting for Olive Soft Silk Mohair (70% mohair; 30% silk; 25 g = 225 m [246 yds]), held together throughout. See below for alternatives. Indeed, the sample garment was knit with Sandnes Garn Tynn Peer Gynt and Tynn Silk Mohair, both in the shade 7720, which I highly recommend for this project.

This works out to be 1,000 (1,000) 1,000-1,250 (1,000-1,250) 1,250, (1,250) 1,250 (1,500) 1,500 (1,750) 2,000 m [1,093 (1,093) 1,093-1,368 (1,093-1,368) 1,368, (1368) 1,368 (1,640) 1,640 (1,914) 2,190 yds] of Merino held with 848 (848-1,060) 1,060 (1,060) 1,060-1,272, (1,272) 1,272-1,484 (1,272-1,484) 1,474 (1,696) 1,908 m [928 (928-1,160) 1,160 (1,160) 1,160-1,392, (1,392) 1,392-1,623 (1,392-1,623) 1,622 (1,855) 2,087 yds] of Soft Silk Mohair.

Where possible, buy more yarn than you need to avoid issues with dye lots.

Yarn alternatives: Any combination of fingering- and lace-weight yarns or DK-weight yarn suitable for 3.5-4.5 mm [US 4-7] needles should work well. A more thorough explanation of finding yarn substitutions is available through my website. Where possible, I would recommend sticking with a wool based-yarn, as alpaca- or cotton-based yarns tend to stretch over time with wash and wear. If you are using such fibres, I would perhaps recommend going down a size to accommodate any changes to the shape of your Semper Sweater over time.

Good alternatives for the Knitting for Olive Merino include Filcolana Arwetta Classic (80% superwash merino 20% nylon; 50 g = 210 m [230 yds]), Along Avec Anna Merino (100% superwash merino; 50 g = 200 m [218 yds]), Sandnes Garn Sunday (100% merino; 50 g = 235 m [257 yds]), Sandnes Garn Tynn Peer Gynt (100% Norwegian wool; 50 g = 205 m [224 yds]), and Drops Flora (65% wool, 35% alpaca; 50 g = 210 m [230 yds]).

Good alternatives for the Knitting for Olive Soft Silk Mohair include Drops Kid-Silk (75% mohair, 25% silk; 25 g = 210 m [230 yds]), Sandnes Garn Tynn Silk Mohair (57% mohair, 15% wool and 28% silk; 25 g = 212m [232 yds]), Along Avec Anna Silk Mohair (72% mohair, 28% silk; 25 g = 210 m [230 yds]), and CaMaRose Midnatssol (54% baby alpaca, 36% tencel, 10% merino wool; 25 g = 200 m [219 yds]). I have written an extensive mohair comparison post on my blog reviewing lots of different products, should you want a different alternative to the Knitting for Olive Soft Silk Mohair. Please note that I would not recommend an alpaca-based mohair alternative, with the exception of CaMaRose Midnatssol, as in my experience they are rarely – if ever – a true lace-weight yarn.

Good DK-weight options include West Yorkshire Spinners [WYS] Elements (60% TENCEL™ Lyocell 40%, Falkland Islands Wool; 50g = 122m [133 yds]), Sandnes Garn Double Sunday (100% merino; 50g = 108 m [118 yds]), Along Avec Anna Double Merino (100% superwash merino, 108 m [118 yds]), and Sandnes Garn Peer Gynt (100% Norwegian wool; 50g = 91 m [100 yds]).

Sizing and ease: The Semper Sweater V-Neck has about 5-10 cm [2-4 in] positive ease for sizes A-H, and 5-15 cm [2-6 in] positive ease for sizes I-K. Choose your size based on your chest measurement. If you would like a closer fitting or looser garment, size up or down accordingly. The sizes are as follows:

Size: A (B) C (D) E, (F) G (H) I (J) K

Chest measurement (cm): 75-80 (80-85) 85-90 (90-95) 95-100, (100-105) 105-110 (110-115) 115-125 (125-135) 135-145

Chest measurement (in): 29.5-31.5 (31.5-33.5) 33.5-35.5 (35.5-37.5) 37.5-39.25, (39.25-41.25) 41.25-43.25 (43.25-45.25) 45.25-49.25 (49.25-53.25) 53.25-57

Actual circumference of garment (cm): 85 (90) 95 (100) 105, (110) 115 (120) 130(140) 150

Actual circumference of garment (in): 33.5 (35.5) 37.5 (39.25) 41.25, (43.25) 45.25 (47.25) 51.25 (55) 59

Approximate depth of V-neck before collar (cm): 20 (21.5) 21.5 (24.25) 24.25, (25) 25.75 (27) 28 (29.25) 31

Approximate depth of V-neck before collar (in): 7.75 (8.5) 8.5 (9.5) 9.5, (9.75) 10 (10) 10.5 (11) 11.5

Recommended total length, from bottom of collar to hem at mid-back (cm): 51 (52) 53 (55) 57, (58) 60 (62) 63 (66) 68

Recommended total length, from bottom of collar to hem at mid-back (in): 20 (20.5) 20.75 (21.5) 22.5, (22.75) 23.5 (24.5) 24.75 (26) 26.75

Sleeve circumference (cm): 32 (33.75) 35.25 (36.75) 37.5, (39) 40 (42) 43.25 (47.25) 51

Sleeve circumference (in): 12.5 (13.25) 13.75 (14.5) 14.75, (15.25) 15.75 (16.5) 17 (18.5) 20

The sample garment is Size D to fit a chest measurement of 92 cm [36 in], but has been modified to be more cropped than the measurements given here to better suit my body type. It is about 10 cm [4 in] shorter in length. Please note that if you would like to alter the depth of the V-neck, you can easily do so by increasing (to shorten) or decreasing (to lengthen) the increase rate along the neckline, especially after you have worked **Shaping the yoke, pt. 1**. All measurements have been rounded to the nearest quarter centimetre or inch.

Techniques

German short rows: Short rows are a technique used to add extra shape to a

garment. If you have never worked them before, don't worry – they are much easier than they first appear.

To work this technique, knit across the row until you are told to 'turn'. Turn your work around so that you are looking at the wrong side. Making sure that your working yarn is in front of your work, slip the last stitch you knitted from your left-hand needle to your righthand needle. Pull the working yarn over the top of your needle tightly, so that you can see a little inverted 'V' rather than a normal, single stitch. Bring your working yarn all the way around to the front of your work again and continue to purl until you need to turn your work again. When you reach this point, turn your work so that the right side is once again facing you and, with the working yarn in front of the work, once again slip the last stitch you purled from the left-hand needle to the right. Again, pull the working yarn so that you can see the inverted 'V' but, this time, keep the working yarn behind the work, so that you are ready to knit. It is normal for the turning stitches to look a little distorted. When you next work these GSR stitches, knit through both legs of the 'V'.

Please note that the 'V' stitch is often referred to as the 'GSR stitch', but I also refer to it as 'the previous GSR turning stitch'. If you have a preferred short row method (e.g., Japanese short rows), feel free to use it but I would not recommend using wrap & turn short rows as they are too visible. I recommend watching this video by Purl Soho, which provides a good demonstration and explanation of the GSR technique: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a3S9cl47PYw>

Leaning increases

Make 1 left/M1L: This is a left-leaning increase. Insert your needle under the strand of yarn between the stitch you have just knit and the next stitch from front to back and place it on your left-hand needle. Knit it through the back loop so that it is twisted.

Make 1 purl left/M1PL: This is a left-leaning increase worked on the wrong side. Insert your needle under the strand of yarn between the stitch you just knit and the next stitch from front to back and place it on your left-hand needle. Purl it through the back loop so that it is twisted.

Make 1 right/M1R: This is a right-leaning increase. Insert your needle under the strand of yarn between the stitch you have just knit and the next stitch from back to front and place it on your left-hand needle. Knit it through the front loop, like a normal stitch.

Make 1 purl right/M1PR : This is a right-leaning increase worked on the wrong side. Insert your needle under the strand of yarn between the stitch you just knit and the next stitch from back to front and place it on your left-hand needle. Purl it

through the front loop.

Leaning decreases

Central double decrease/CDD: A centred decrease worked over three stitches. When directed to make a CDD, insert your right-hand needle into the next two stitches on your left-hand needle as you would for a K2tog (see below), but do not actually work the stitches. It is very important that you slip both stitches together in one motion. Instead, slip them knitwise with yarn in back onto your right-hand needle. Knit the next stitch on your left-hand needle and pass the two slipped stitches over the stitch you just knitted.

Knit 2 together/K2tog: A right-leaning decrease. Knit two stitches together as if they were one.

Slip, slip, knit/SSK: A left-leaning decrease. Slip the next stitch in your row/round from the left-hand needle to the right-hand needle knit-wise, repeat for the next stitch, pass them both back to the left hand needle purl-wise and work them together through the back loop. If you prefer, you can use any other left-leaning decrease, e.g., Slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over or k2tog through the back loop.

Casting on in the middle of a row: You will need to cast on new stitches in the middle of a row when you separate the body from the sleeves and when you join your work in the round. It's not particularly difficult, but can be tricky for beginners. You can either use the backward loop/thumb method, or the knitted method. If you use the knitted method, you will need to knit/purl through the back of the new stitches on the next row/round. I tend to prefer the backwards loop/thumb method because it is faster but the two cast-on methods yield very similar results in practice. This tutorial is very helpful and explains the differences:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bTgT7kE1c_k&

Knitting in the round: Knitting in the round is a technique that allows you to work pieces of knitting in one go without seams. Essentially, you are knitting a big tube rather than flat panels. The key point to remember is that the RS of the work is always facing you (except when working short rows, see below). It's much less complicated than it seems but if this is your first time working in the round, you may find this tutorial helpful: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_BNZx2Nt8Ng

Tubular bind-off: A tubular bind-off is a type of sewn bind-off that gives the illusion of the rib stitch rolling over on itself towards the WS of your work. This produces a really neat and professional finish without a harsh line at the end. Alternatively, you can work an elastic bind-off – but I recommend going down at

least 1 needle size or the edge will fan out. I really do recommend learning the tubular bind-off, though, as the finish is so beautiful and it really isn't too difficult once you've got your head around it. Here is a good tutorial:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SBrGhv1_RBU

Picking up stitches along a vertical edge: You will need to pick up stitches along the vertical edges of the body panels to add the collar. To do this, work with the right side of the edge you are working on facing you and find the bar between the first and last stitch of the fabric. Using the stated needle size and a new piece of working yarn, pick up and knit stitches along this edge. In this pattern, I recommend that you pick up 3 stitches for every 4 rows of knitting, but if your gauge is looser than mine, you may need to alter this ratio.

Picking up stitches along a cast-on edge: With the right side of your work facing you, work along the edge of your work and use your knitting needle to 'pick up' new stitches, either from between the existing stitches or from the 'V' of each existing stitch, and knit them. This is very straightforward when you are used to the technique but can be fiddly for newer knitters. Just take your time and make sure to pick up stitches as evenly as possible. In this pattern, I recommend that you pick up 1 stitch for every cast-on stitch.

Working an applied folded collar: The collar of this sweater is applied at the end and is double-folded. There are multiple ways to do this but I personally prefer the sewn method as I find it is less likely to affect my tension. I like this tutorial which demonstrates the method in stocking stitch, but the technique is much the same in rib. If you have a preferred method, please feel free to use it:

<https://blog.weareknitters.com/knitting-tips/create-hem-knitting-project-ii/>

Stitches

1x1 rib (in the round)

Round 1 (RS): *Knit 1, purl 1*, repeat to the end of the round.

Stocking stitch (in the round)

Round 1 (RS): Knit all stitches.

Stocking stitch (worked flat)

Row 1 (RS): Knit all stitches.

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

Abbreviations

BOR: Beginning of round

CDD: Central double decrease

K: Knit

M[x]: Marker (e.g., M1 = marker 1)

M1L: Make one left

M1PL: Make one purl left

M1PR: Make one purl right

M1R: Make one right

P: Purl

SR: Short row

RS: Right side

WS: Wrong side

WYIB: With yarn in back

WYIF: With yarn in front

...: Repeat steps between the asterisks until otherwise stated

Let's go!

Yoke

Using 4.5 mm [US 7] needles and the long-tail method, cast on 51 (57) 57 (59) 59, (65) 71 (73) 75 (77) 79 stitches.

To set up, purl 1 row and place stitch markers along the row as follows (keeping in mind that this is a WS row and so everything is in reverse):

2 stitches (front 2) – M8 – 1 stitch – M7 – 9 (11) 11 (11) 11, (13) 15 (15) 15 (15) 15 stitches (sleeve 2) – M6 – 1 stitch – M5 – 25 (27) 27 (29) 29, (31) 33 (35) 37 (39) 41 stitches (back) – M4 – 1 stitch – M3 – 9 (11) 11 (11) 11, (13) 15 (15) 15 (15) 15 stitches (sleeve 1) – M2 – 1 stitch – M1 – 2 stitches (front 1)

Short rows (all sizes)

You will now work a series of German short rows to add some extra shape to the back and shoulders of your Semper Sweater V-Neck. These are the same for all sizes, but the turn placement varies slightly between sizes. To begin, work the

following 2 short rows:

SR 1 (RS): Knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, knit to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, knit 1 (1) 1 (1) 1, (1) 2 (2) 2 (2) 2 stitches, use the next stitch to turn your work using the GSR method (+6 stitches).

SR 2 (WS): Purl to M3, slipping all markers as you work, purl 2 (2) 2 (2) 2, (2) 3 (3) 3 (3) 3 stitches, use the next stitch to turn your work using the GSR method.

You will now repeat the following 2 rows a total of 3 times, as follows:

SR 3 (RS): Knit to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, knit to the previous GSR stitch and knit it, knit 1 (2) 2 (2) 2, (2) 2 (2) 2 (2) 2 stitches, use the next stitch to turn your work using the GSR method (+4 stitches).

SR 4 (WS): Purl to the previous GSR stitch, slipping all markers as you work, and purl it, purl 1 (2) 2 (2) 2, (2) 2 (2) 2 (2) 2 stitches, use the next stitch to turn your work using the GSR method.

When you have worked the final WS short row, finish the row as follows:

SR 9 (RS): Knit to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, knit to the previous GSR stitch and knit it, knit to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to the end of the row (+6 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work and purling the unresolved GSR stitches.

At the end of these short rows, all sizes will have increased 24 stitches and you will have a total of 75 (81) 81 (83) 83, (89) 95 (97) 99 (101) 103 stitches, distributed as follows:

3 stitches (front 1) – M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – 15 (17) 17 (17) 17, (19) 21 (21) 21 (21) 21 stitches (sleeve 1) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – 35 (37) 37 (39) 39, (41) 43 (45) 47 (49) 51 stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – 15 (17) 17 (17) 17, (19) 21 (21) 21 (21) 21 stitches (sleeve 2) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – 3 stitches (front 2)

Shaping the yoke, pt 1 (all sizes)

You will now work a series of raglan increases in conjunction with increases to shape the neckline of your Semper Sweater V-Neck on every RS row. These are worked over an 4-row repeat which you will repeat a total of 8 (10) 10 (10) 9, (9) 9 (11) 11 (11) 13 times, as follows:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 2, M1L, knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, knit to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, knit to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+10 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

Row 3 (RS): Knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, knit to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, knit to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to the end of the row (+8 stitches).

Row 4 (WS): Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

Sizes E and F only will need to repeat Rows 1 and 2 once more.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased 144 (180) 180 (180) 172, (172) 162 (198) 198 (198) 234 stitches and you will have a total of 219 (261) 261 (263) 255, (261) 257 (295) 297 (299) 337 stitches, distributed as follows:

27 (33) 33 (33) 32, (32) 30 (36) 36 (36) 42 stitches (front 1) – M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – 47 (57) 57 (57) 55, (57) 57 (65) 65 (65) 73 stitches (sleeve 1) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – 67 (77) 77 (79) 77, (79) 79 (89) 91 (93) 103 stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – 47 (57) 57 (57) 55, (57) 57 (65) 65 (65) 73 stitches (sleeve 2) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – 27 (33) 33 (33) 32, (32) 30 (36) 36 (36) 42 stitches (front 2)

You will now continue to work raglan increases in conjunction with increases to shape the neckline. However, the increase rate will vary depending on the size you are making. The increase rate to the neckline never changes; you will always be making increases here every other RS row. For most sizes, it is just the increase rate to the sleeve that changes. For other sizes, you will either be adding in plain RS rows in between your raglan increases or you will be adding raglan increases to the body sections to WS rows. This creates a compound raglan that will ensure the yoke for each size is the correct depth and that the sleeves do not become too

big. It all sounds more complicated on paper than it is in reality, but you will need to read the instructions for your size carefully.

Size A only should now proceed to **Shaping the yoke, pt. 2**. Sizes B, C, D, G, H, and I should now proceed to **Shaping the yoke, pt. 3**. At the end of this section, **Sizes H and I only** will then proceed to **Shaping the yoke, pt. 5**. **Sizes E and F** should now proceed to **Shaping the yoke, pt. 4**. **Sizes J and K only** should now proceed to **Shaping the yoke, pt. 6**.

Shaping the yoke, pt. 2 (Size A only)

You will now to continue to work raglan increases with increases to the neckline of your Semper Sweater V-Neck. The increase rate for the neckline will not change but the raglan increases will now only be made every other RS row. This means you will alternate working your increase row with 3 plain rows over a 4-row repeat to add a bit of extra depth to the yoke. You will repeat these 4 rows a total of 4 (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - times as follows:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 2, M1L, knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, knit to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, knit to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+10 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

Row 3 (RS): Knit all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

Row 4 (WS): Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased 40 (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - stitches and you will have a total of 259 (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) -stitches, distributed as follows:

35 (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - stitches (front 1) – M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – 55 (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - stitches (sleeve 1) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – 75 (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – 55 (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - stitches (sleeve 2) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – 35 (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (-) - stitches (front 2)

You should now proceed to **Divide body and sleeves below**.

Shaping the yoke, pt. 3 (Sizes B, C, D, G, H, and I only)

You will now continue to work raglan increases with increases to the neckline of your Semper Sweater V-Neck. The increase rate for the neckline and the body sections will not change but the increases in the sleeve sections will now only be made every other RS row. The increases are once again worked over a 4-row repeat.

You will repeat these 4 rows a total of - (1) 2 (2) -, (-) 6 (2) 2 (-) - times as follows:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 2, M1L, knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, knit to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, knit to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+10 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

Row 3 (RS): Knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, knit to M3, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, knit to M7, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to the end of the row (+4 stitches).

Row 4 (WS): Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

Size D only will need to repeat Rows 1 and 2 once more.

At the end of these rows, you will have increased - (14) 28 (38) -, (-) 84 (28) 28 (-) - stitches and you will have a total of - (275) 289 (301) -, (-) 341 (323) 325 (-) - stitches, distributed as follows:

- (36) 39 (41) -, (-) 48 (42) 42 (-) - stitches (front 1) – M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – - (59) 61 (63) -, (-) 69 (69) 69 (-) - stitches (sleeve 1) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – - (81) 85 (89) -, (-) 103 (97) 99 (-) - stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – - (59) 61 (63) -, (-) 69 (69) 69 (-) - stitches (sleeve 2) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – - (36) 39 (41) -, (-) 48 (42) 42 (-) - stitches (front 2)

Sizes B, C, D, and G only should now proceed to Divide body and sleeves below.
Sizes H and I only should proceed to Shaping the yoke, pt. 5.

Shaping the yoke, pt. 4 (Size E and F only)

You will now to continue to work raglan increases with increases to the neckline of your Semper Sweater V-Neck. The increase rate for the neckline and the body sections will not change but the increases in the sleeve sections will now only be made every other RS row. The increases are once again worked over a 4-row repeat.

You will repeat these 4 rows a total of - (-) - (-) 4, (5) - (-) - (-) - times as follows:

Row 1 (RS): Knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, knit to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, knit to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to the end of the row (+8 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

Row 3 (RS): Knit 2, M1L, knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, knit to M3, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, knit to M7, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+6 stitches).

Row 4 (WS): Purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

Size E only will need to repeat Rows 1 and 2 once more.

At the end of these rows, all sizes will have increased - (-) - (-) 64, (70) - (-) - (-) - stitches and you will have a total of - (-) - (-) 319, (331) - (-) - (-) - stitches, distributed as follows:

- (-) - (-) 45, (47) - (-) - (-) - stitches (front 1) – M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – - (-) - (-) 65, (67) - (-) - (-) - stitches (sleeve 1) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – - (-) - (-) 95, (99) - (-) - (-) - stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – - (-) - (-) 65, (67) - (-) - (-) - stitches (sleeve 2) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – - (-) - (-) 45, (47) - (-) - (-) - stitches (front 2)

You should now proceed to Divide body and sleeves below.

Shaping the yoke, pt. 5 (Sizes H and I only)

You will now to continue to work raglan increases with increases to the neckline of your Semper Sweater V-Neck. The increase rate for the neckline and sleeves will not change from the previous sections of the pattern but the increases in the

body sections will now be made every RS and WS row. The increases are once again worked over a 4-row repeat.

You will repeat these 4 rows a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (1) 2 (-) - times as follows:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 2, M1L, knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, knit to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, knit to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+10 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl to M8, M1PL, slip M8, purl 1, slip M7, purl to M6, slip M6, purl 1, slip M5, M1PR, purl to M4, M1PL, slip M4, purl 1, slip M3, purl to M2, slip M2, purl 1, slip M1, M1PR, purl to the end of the row (+4 stitches).

Row 3 (RS): Knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, knit to M3, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, knit to M7, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to the end of the row (+4 stitches).

Row 4 (WS): Purl to M8, M1PL, slip M8, purl 1, slip M7, purl to M6, slip M6, purl 1, slip M5, M1PR, purl to M4, M1PL, slip M4, purl 1, slip M3, purl to M2, slip M2, purl 1, slip M1, M1PR, purl to the end of the row (+4 stitches).

Both sizes will need to repeat Rows 1 and 2 once more.

At the end of these rows, all sizes will have increased - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (36) 58 (-) - stitches and you will have a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (359) 383 (-) - stitches, distributed as follows:

- (-) - (-) -, (-) - (50) 55 (-) - stitches (front 1) – M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (73) 75 (-) - stitches (sleeve 1) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (109) 119 (-) - stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (73) 75 (-) - stitches (sleeve 2) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (50) 55 (-) - stitches (front 2)

You should now proceed to **Divide body and sleeves** below.

Shaping the yoke, pt. 6 (Sizes J and K only)

You will now to continue to work raglan increases with increases to the neckline of your Semper Sweater V-Neck. The increase rate for the neckline and sleeves

will not change from the previous sections of the pattern but the increases in the body sections will now be made every RS and WS row. The increases are once again worked over a 4-row repeat.

You will repeat these 4 rows a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (4) 4 times as follows:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 2, M1L, knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, knit to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, knit to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+10 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl to M8, M1PL, slip M8, purl 1, slip M7, purl to M6, slip M6, purl 1, slip M5, M1PR, purl to M4, M1PL, slip M4, purl 1, slip M3, purl to M2, slip M2, purl 1, slip M1, M1PR, purl to the end of the row (+4 stitches).

Row 3 (RS): Knit to M1, M1R, slip M1, knit 1, slip M2, M1L, knit to M3, M1R, slip M3, knit 1, slip M4, M1L, knit to M5, M1R, slip M5, knit 1, slip M6, M1L, knit to M7, M1R, slip M7, knit 1, slip M8, M1L, knit to the end of the row (+8 stitches).

Row 4 (WS): Purl to M8, M1PL, slip M8, purl 1, slip M7, purl to M6, slip M6, purl 1, slip M5, M1PR, purl to M4, M1PL, slip M4, purl 1, slip M3, purl to M2, slip M2, purl 1, slip M1, M1PR, purl to the end of the row (+4 stitches).

Both sizes will need to repeat Rows 1 and 2 once more.

At the end of these rows, all sizes will have increased - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (118) 118 stitches and you will have a total of - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (417) 455 stitches, distributed as follows:

- (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (64) 69 stitches (front 1) – M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (83) 91 stitches (sleeve 1) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (129) 139 stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (83) 91 (sleeve 2) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – - (-) - (-) -, (-) - (-) - (64) 69 stitches (front 2)

You should now proceed to Divide body and sleeves below.

Divide body and sleeves (all sizes)

To reiterate across all sizes, you now have a total of 259 (275) 289 (301) 319,

(331) 341 (359) 383 (417) 455 stitches, distributed as follows:

35 (36) 39 (41) 45, (47) 48 (50) 55 (59) 65 stitches (front 1) – M1 – 1 stitch – M2 – 55 (59) 61 (63) 65, (67) 69 (73) 75 (83) 91 stitches (sleeve 1) – M3 – 1 stitch – M4 – 75 (81) 85 (89) 95, (99) 103 (109) 119 (129) 139 stitches (back) – M5 – 1 stitch – M6 – 55 (59) 61 (63) 65, (67) 69 (73) 75 (83) 91 stitches (sleeve 2) – M7 – 1 stitch – M8 – 35 (36) 39 (41) 45, (47) 48 (50) 55 (59) 65 stitches (front 2)

You will now separate the sleeve sections from the back and front sections and leave the sleeves to rest whilst casting on new underarm stitches to join the back and front panels together. You will not join in the round just yet as you still need to work increases to shape the neckline. The method for dividing the yoke is the same for all sizes, but the precise details vary slightly depending on where you are with the neckline shaping. As such, the instructions here are again divided by size.

If your next row is a WS row, purl all stitches, slipping all markers as you work.

To divide the body and sleeves, Sizes A, B, C, E, and G only will need to work the following row:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 2, M1L, knit to M1, remove M1, knit 1, remove M2, slip the next 55 (59) 61 (-) 65, (-) 69 (-) - (-) - stitches onto a spare circular needle, stitch holder, or piece of scrap yarn to rest. Using the backwards loop/thumb method, cast on 12 (12) 13 (-) 14, (-) 15 (-) - (-) - stitches. Remove M3, knit 1, remove M4, knit to M5, remove M5, knit 1, remove M6, slip the next 55 (59) 61 (-) 65, (-) 69 (-) - (-) - stitches onto a spare circular needle, stitch holder, or piece of scrap yarn to rest. Using the backwards loop/thumb method, cast on 12 (12) 13 (-) 14, (-) 15 (-) - (-) - stitches. Remove M7, knit 1, remove M8, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

Sizes D, F, H, I, J, and K only will need to work the following row:

Row 1 (RS): Knit to M1, remove M1, knit 1, remove M2, slip the next - (-) - (63) -, (67) - (73) 75 (83) 91 stitches onto a spare circular needle, stitch holder, or piece of scrap yarn to rest. Using the backwards loop/thumb method, cast on - (-) - (14) -, (15) - (15) 16 (16) 16 stitches. Remove M3, knit 1, remove M4, knit to M5, remove M5, knit 1, remove M6, slip the next - (-) - (63) -, (67) - (73) 75 (83) 91 stitches onto a spare circular needle, stitch holder, or piece of scrap yarn to rest. Using the backwards loop/thumb method, cast on - (-) - (14) -, (15) - (15) 16 (16) 16 stitches. Remove M7, knit 1, remove M8, knit to the end of the row.

You now have a total of 175 (183) 195 (203) 219, (227) 235 (243) 265 (283) 305 live stitches and 2 sets of 55 (59) 61 (63) 65, (67) 69 (73) 75 (83) 91 sleeve stitches resting.

All sizes should now work the following row:

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

Sizes A, B, C, E, and G only will also need to work the following 2 rows:

Row 1 (RS): Knit all stitches.

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

Finish shaping the neckline (all sizes)

You will now continue to work back and forth in rows whilst you finish shaping the neckline. These increases are still worked over a 4-row repeat. However, if you feel you are pretty happy with the depth of your V-neck as it is (keeping in mind that the collar will add around 4 cm [1.75 in] of fabric to the deepest part of the V-neck and about 3.5 cm [1.25 in] to the other edges of the neckline), you do have the option to omit the plain rows between each increase row. This will result in a less of a crisp finish, however, so whilst I don't necessarily recommend it the option is there for you if you want it.

You will repeat these 4 rows a total of 1 (3) 2 (3) 1, (2) 2 (4) 4 (5) 4 times:

Row 1 (RS): Knit 2, M1L, knit to 2 stitches before the end of the row, M1R, knit 2 (+2 stitches).

Row 2 (WS): Purl all stitches.

Row 3 (RS): Knit all stitches.

Row 4 (WS): Purl all stitches.

At the end of these rows, all sizes will have increased 2 (6) 4 (6) 2, (4) 4 (8) 8 (10) 8 stitches and you will have a total of 177 (189) 199 (209) 221, (231) 239 (251) 273 (293) 313 live stitches.

You can now cut your yarn, making sure to leave a fairly long (approximately 10 cm [4 in]) tail to make it easier to weave in the ends.

Join in the round (all sizes)

You will now join your work in the round by re-joining your yarn at a different point in the body to make create a neater finish and by casting on a new stitch to join the front panels together. This is done as follows:

Round 1: Locate a new BOR by finding the middle of the newly cast on stitches on one of the underarms. Slip the stitches from the front until you reach your new BOR and re-join your yarn at this point. Place a marker to indicate the BOR. Knit all stitches to the end of the row. It really doesn't matter which side you choose or where you place the BOR, as long as it is in a place that won't be too visible. Using the thumb/backwards loop method, cast on 1 new stitch. Knit to the BOR marker.

You now have a total of 178 (190) 200 (210) 222, (232) 240 (252) 274 (294) 314 stitches.

Body (all sizes)

You will now continue to work the body in stocking stitch until it measures approximately 51 (52) 53 (55) 57, (58) 60 (62) 63 (66) 68 [20 (20.5) 20.75 (21.5) 22.5, (22.75) 23.5 (24.5) 24.75 (26) 26.75], or about 3 cm [1.25 in] shorter than your preferred length when measuring from the bottom of the collar in the middle of the back. Please note that if you add a significant amount of length, this will affect the estimated yarn quantity given above.

When you are happy with the length, change back to your preferred length of 3.5 mm [US 4] needles and work the rib hem. Please note that rounds 13 and 14 set up the tubular cast-off. If you would prefer to use an alternative cast-off method (e.g., an elastic cast-off), you can omit these rows. Work the hem as follows:

Rounds 1-12: Slip M1, *knit 1, purl 1* to the end of the round.

Round 13: Slip M1, *knit 1, slip 1 purlwise WYIF* to the end of the round.

Round 14: Slip M1, *slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1* to the end of the round.

Cut your yarn, leaving a tail 3-4 times longer than the circumference of your sweater. You could also work with smaller tails and re-join working yarn as needed. Thread a darning needle with the tail and work the cast-off as follows:

Remove the BOR marker.

You may wish to place a clip-on marker onto the first stitch of the round, as this will help you achieve a neat finish at the end of the cast-off. To begin, pass your threaded darning needle behind your left-hand needle and bring it in-between the first and second stitch on the left-hand needle, working from back to front. Pass the darning needle through the second stitch (which should be a purl stitch) on your left-hand needle as if to knit it. (*) Slip the first stitch knitwise off your needle. Keeping your darning needle in front of your work, skip the next stitch on your left-hand needle and instead pass your darning needle through the second stitch purlwise. Once again keeping your darning needle in front of your work, slip the first stitch on your needle as if to purl it and let it fall off of your needle. Bring your darning needle behind your work and bring it in-between the first and second stitch on the needle, working from back to front. Just as at the beginning of the cast-off, pass the needle through the second stitch as if to knit it on your left-hand needle.

Repeat this pattern of 'knit, drop, skip, purl, purl, drop, bring yarn through, knit, from (*) until all but 2 of the stitches have been worked. You may find it helpful to think that you are essentially grafting two pieces of knitted fabric together by working Kitchener's Stitch, but all of the stitches are on 1 needle instead of 2. In Kitchener's Stitch 'proper', all of the knit stitches would be on the needle closest to you and all of the purl stitches would be on the needle furthest from you.

When you work the final 2 stitches of the round, work them as follows:

Knit into the first stitch with your darning needle as established and let it fall off of your left-hand needle. Skip the next stitch as established and purl into the first stitch of the round (this is where the clip-on marker becomes helpful!). Bring your yarn back around and purl into the final stitch of the round and let it slip off of your needle. Give your working yarn a good pull and weave in the end through the rib as neatly as possible. This should give you a really seamless finish.

Sleeves (repeat for both sides)

You will now resume working the sleeves. The sleeves have a relaxed but slightly tapered shape, with some decreases worked every few rounds.

To begin, slip your 55 (59) 61 (63) 65, (67) 69 (73) 75 (83) 91 resting sleeve stitches back onto a 4.5 mm [US 7] 40 cm [16 in] circular needle. Locate the centre point of the underarm cast on and with a new piece of working yarn, pick up and knit 7 (7) 8 (8) 8, (9) 9 (9) 9 (9) 9 stitches making sure that the last stitch comes from the point at which the body and sleeves were separated. Clip on a BOR marker on the first stitch of the round. Knit all of the sleeve stitches and, again, pick up and knit another 7 (7) 7 (8) 8, (8) 8 (8) 9 (9) 9 stitches from along the cast-on edge of the underarm, again making sure that the first stitch comes from the point at which the body and sleeves were separated.

In the next round, slip the BOR marker, knit 6 (6) 7 (7) 7, (8) 8 (8) 8 (8) 8, K2tog, knit until 8 (8) 9 (9) 9, (10) 10 (10) 10 (10) 10 stitches remain in the round, SSK, knit the remaining stitches. This should help to prevent holes forming between the body and sleeve sections, but you may also wish to go in with a darning needle to add some extra strength here, too.

You now have a total of 67 (71) 74 (77) 79, (82) 84 (88) 91 (99) 107 live stitches.

Please note that the following section is based on a sleeve length of 43.5 cm [17 in] for all sizes. If your arm is significantly shorter or longer than this, you may wish to increase/decrease the frequency of decrease rounds as needed. To do this, just work more/fewer rounds in stocking stitch between each decrease round.

Work another 18 (13) 11 (10) 10, (9) 9 (7) 6 (5) 4 rounds in stocking stitch (i.e., knit all stitches).

Work the next rounds as follows:

Decrease round: Slip BOR marker, knit 1, K2tog, knit until 3 stitches remain on the needle, SSK, knit 1 (-2 stitches).

You will now continue to work the following rounds a total of 5 (7) 8 (9) 9, (10) 11 (12) 13 (16) 19 times:

*Work 19 (14) 12 (11) 11, (10) 9 (8) 7 (6) 5 rounds in stocking stitch. On the next round, slip BOR marker, knit 1, K2tog, knit until 3 stitches remain on the needle,

SSK, knit 1 (-2 stitches).

By the end of each sleeve, you will have decreased a total of 12 (16) 18 (20) 20, (22) 24 (26) 28 (34) 40 stitches and you now have a total of 55 (55) 56 (57) 59, (60) 60 (62) 63 (65) 67 live stitches. The sleeve should be between 3-5 cm [1.25-2 in] too short at this point.

Note: If you would prefer a more cinched-in cuff, you can work an extra decrease round at the end of your sleeve as follows:

Optional final decrease round: Slip BOR marker, knit 1, K2tog, *knit 4-6 stitches, depending on how tight you want the cuff to be, K2tog* until the end of the round.

If you find that your sleeve is long enough before you have reached the end of the decreases, feel free to stop working them at any point to get the right length for your body. Equally, if you find that the sleeve isn't quite long enough at the end of these rounds, feel free to continue working in stocking stitch until the sleeve is 3 cm [1.25 in] shorter than your ideal length. As you work the decreases, you may find it easier to change to double-pointed knitting needles.

When you are happy with the length, you can change back to your preferred length and mode of 3.5 mm [US 4] needles to work the cuff in 1x1 rib. As with the body, please note that rounds 13 and 14 set up the tubular cast-off. If you would prefer to use an alternative cast-off method (e.g., an elastic cast-off), you can omit these rows. You will now work the cuff as follows:

Rounds 1-12: Slip BOR marker, *knit 1, purl 1* to the end of the round. Please note that on the first round, you may need to begin the round with a K2tog to get an even number of stitches if you are left with an odd number of stitches at the end of the sleeve.

Round 13: Slip BOR marker, *knit 1, slip 1 purlwise WYIF* to the end of the round.

Round 14: Slip BOR marker, *slip 1 purlwise WYIB, purl 1* to the end of the round.

You are now ready to work the tubular cast-off in the same way as you did for the body.

Collar (all sizes)

You will now pick up and knit stitches along the edges of the neckline to form the collar. The thickness of your collar is up to you, but I would recommend working no fewer than 14 rounds after the pick-up, as is written out here. If you would like it to be thicker, you can just continue working in pattern as established.

To begin, orient your work with the RS facing you and using a 3.5 mm [US 4] circular needles with a 60 or 80 cm [24-32-in] cord. Working from the right-hand side to the left, pick up and knit 1 stitch for every stitch you originally cast-on along the sleeves and back. Place a stitch marker on your needle when you reach sleeve 1 and at the end of sleeve 2 to help you keep track of how many stitches you are picking up and to help you work symmetrically. Continue picking up and knitting stitches along the vertical edge of the left-hand side of the neckline, picking up approximately 3 stitches for every 4 rows you worked until you reach the cast-on stitch you made to join your work in the round. Place another stitch marker here and take note of how many stitches you have picked up. Pick up the 1 stitch you cast on when you joined your work in the round and place a clip-on marker on this stitch, which will now be referred to as the centre stitch. Place another stitch marker and then pick up and knit the same number of stitches along the vertical edge of the right-hand side of the neckline as you did for the left-hand side. Try to work as symmetrically as possible for the best results and make sure that you finish with an even number of stitches.

Place a BOR marker between the first and last stitch you picked up and remove all other markers apart from the clip-on marker on the centre stitch. The total number of stitches will vary for each size, but you should have something in the region of 140-200 stitches, based on the test knitters' feedback for this project. Take note of how many stitches you have as you will need to have the same number of stitches at the end of the collar. You may find that there is a very small amount of puckering around the neckline prior to blocking your work. This should even out with blocking so don't worry about this too much.

You will now in 1x1 rib, working decreases at the centre point of the V-neck to form a mitred collar.

You will repeat these 2 rows a total of 7 times:

Round 1: Slip BOR marker, *knit 1, purl 1* until 1 stitch before the centre stitch (your last stitch can either be a knit or a purl stitch; it doesn't particularly matter),

CDD, continue working in 1x1 rib symmetrically to the BOR marker (i.e., if your last stitch before the CDD was a knit stitch, your next stitch should be a knit stitch too, and vice versa) (-2 stitches).

Round 2: Slip BOR marker, work all stitches as they appear (i.e., knit the knits and purl the purls). Your centre stitch should always be a knit stitch.

If you would like the collar to be a bit thicker, continue working these 2 rows until you are happy with the length. Every 2 rows adds about 0.5 cm [0.25 in]. Ideally, the stitches on either side of your centre stitch should both be purl stitches at the end of the collar. When you are happy with the length, change to 3 mm [US 2.5] circular needles with an 80-cm [32-in] cord and work the following round:

Round 1: Slip BOR marker, purl all stitches. Place another clip-on marker onto the centre stitch.

You will now continue working in 1x1 rib. You will need to work the same number of rounds as you did for the first half of the collar. However, you will now be making increases on either side of the centre stitch rather than decreases.

You will repeat these 2 rows a total of 7 times, or the same number of repeats as you worked in the first half of the collar:

Round 1: Slip BOR marker, *knit 1, purl 1* until you reach the centre stitch, M1R, knit the centre stitch, M1L, continue working in 1x1 rib symmetrically to the BOR marker (i.e., if your last stitch before the centre stitch was a knit stitch, your next stitch should be a knit stitch too, and vice versa) (+2 stitches).

Round 2: Slip BOR marker, work all stitches as they appear (i.e., knit the knits and purl the purls). Your centre stitch should always be a knit stitch.

At the end of these repeats, your collar should be about the same length (about 3.5 cm [1.25 in] on either side of the purl round and you should have the same number of stitches as you did after the pick-up.

You should now cut your yarn, leaving a tail about 3 times as long as the circumference of your collar.

Using a darning needle, you will now sew the collar down into itself along the inside edge, using the round of purl stitches to guide your fold.

Finishing

Weave in all ends and wet block your work. You may find that you need to pin or gently stretch the yoke out in order to get the collar to sit without puckering the fabric. Your Semper Sweater V-Neck is now all done. If you would like to share your work on Instagram, make sure to tag me [@the_knit_purl_girl](https://www.instagram.com/the_knit_purl_girl) and use [#SemperSweaterVNeck](https://www.instagram.com/explore/tags/SemperSweaterVNeck) in your posts so that I can share them.

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The Knit Purl Girl

LET'S GET IN TOUCH

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