

TALISE SHAWL

by Dee O'Keefe 

SKILL LEVEL:	Intermediate
BLOCKED SIZE:	76" x 17 1/2", relaxed after blocking
NEEDLES:	US Size 6 / 4.0 mm 32" circular
NOTIONS:	Blocking supplies, tapestry needle to weave in ends
GAUGE:	4.5 sts = 1 inch stockinette blocked <i>Gauge is not critical but will affect the finished size and yardage requirements.</i>
YARN USED:	Hazel Knits Artisan Sock, 90% Superwash Merino and 10% Nylon, "Sedge" colorway
YARDAGE:	Approximately 640-690 yards of sock or fingering weight yarn, although yardage will vary based on individual knitting style, needle size and yarn weight

Talise is a top-down, crescent-shaped lace shawl with a wide mesh lace border that cascades into elegant curls. The name Talise is of Native American origin and means beautiful waters. When I was a teenager, my dad and I would often go fly fishing on the Potomac River near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. We'd cast our lines off one of the several dams in the area—standing in a foot or two of rushing water—and fish for hours until well after midnight, not speaking much, since our voices would have been drowned out by sound of the water crashing onto the huge rocks at the base of the dam. It was amazingly peaceful, standing there with him in the moonlight. I now live just a few miles from the same river, about 80 miles south of our favorite fishing spot. Whenever I drive along it, I always think about my dad and what a fine companion he was.

I designed Talise with these wonderful memories in mind. The curved body pattern reminds me of the upper river water as it swirled around the rocks. The zig zag pattern represents the dam itself, since it was angled in a similar manner as it spanned the river. The next motif represents the boulders at the base of the dam. And the little arrowhead mesh lace pattern of the bottom border honors the Native American tribes indigenous to the area, one of which gave the Potomac its name.

While dimensions and yardage are provided for fingering or sock weight, Talise could also be worked in any weight you choose. Solid or tonal yarn is recommended for this design. The size is very easy to customize—full instructions are provided, including how to calculate stitch counts for any size. The pattern includes both written instructions and large, easy-to-read charts.



Construction: Talise starts at the center back of the neck and is worked down to the bottom edge. There is a 3-stitch garter border worked at the beginning and end of each row. The crescent shape is made by using kfb (knit front and back) and pfb (purl front and back) increases adjacent to the garter borders. There are 4 increases on each right-side row and 2 increases on each wrong-side row. A long garter tab at the beginning of the shawl helps to alleviate the hump that sometimes occurs with this type of crescent shaping. The spiral effect at the wingspan ends is achieved by twirling the tips in the direction of the curl when the shawl is worn.

Working the Garter Edges: It is very important to work the 3 garter stitches at the beginning and end of each row somewhat loosely. This helps to avoid any puckering at the edges since there are a lot of increases happening in a short time right next to that garter border. Also, work the kfb and pfb increases a bit loosely as well.

Double Decreases: Talise uses three different types of double decreases. The first two are the sk2p (left-leaning double decrease) and the S2KP (centered double decrease). On Chart 3, Row 13, where the top of the boulder/heart motif is closed up, I decided to mirror the left lean of the sk2p decreases with right-leaning double decreases. I've noticed that when a right-leaning double decrease is required in many lace patterns, it is often worked as k3tog, but the resulting stitch is not as flat as the sk2p left-leaning decrease. An ssklpr, which stands for **SSK** - slip **L**eft - **P**ass over - slip **R**ight (my own acronym, as none exists to my knowledge), is a much nicer match for the sk2p, so I've opted to use it for Talise. Although there are more steps required to work the stitch, the end result is worth the effort. Please see the Abbreviations on page 3 for instructions about how to work this decrease.

How to Change the Size: It is very easy to customize the size of Talise in two ways—by adjusting the number of repeats of Chart 1 (curved lace body) and/or Chart 4 (arrowhead lace border).

If customizing Chart 1 repeats, keep in mind that each Chart 1 repeat accounts for about 13" of the overall wingspan length and 3" of the overall depth. Working Rows 1-24 of Chart 1 four (4) times will use about 900-950 yards if Chart 4 is worked at the 8x pattern size; working Chart 1 two (2) times will use about 425-450 yards.

To customize the border length, Chart 4 may be worked as many times as you like; allow about 30-45 yards per Chart 4 repeat. **Please note that size and yardage estimates are approximate and will vary based on needle size, yarn weight and individual tension.**

To recalculate stitch counts for custom sizes, note that each repeat of Chart 1 adds (or subtracts) 72 stitches to (or from) the total stitch count printed in red above each subsequent chart/chart repeat. Each additional repeat of Chart 4 adds 12 stitches to the total stitch count at the end of Chart 4.



To Begin: This shawl begins with a long garter tab. I find that with these longer tabs, it is easier to use 2 needles when picking up and knitting into the garter ridges on the long side of the tab. This video shows the technique, fast forward to 2:30 to see where she begins picking up into the ridges with the left needle.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6W-M4m2P1dA>

1. Cast on 3 stitches, then knit 26 rows. Do not turn after the final row.
2. Rotate the resulting rectangle 90 degrees clockwise, then pick up and knit one stitch in each garter ridge on the left edge for a total of 13 stitches along that edge.
3. Turn work another 90 degrees clockwise and pick up and knit 3 stitches along the cast on edge. There will be 19 stitches on your needles.
4. Then, work the following wrong-side row to complete the garter tab: (WS) k3, pfb 5 times, p3, pfb 5 times, k3 (29 sts)

Set-Up Rows:

Row 1 (RS): k3, kfb 2 times, knit to last 5 stitches, kfb 2 times, k3 (33 sts)

Row 2 (WS): k3, pfb, purl to last 4 stitches, pfb, k3 (35 sts)

➔ **To work the remainder of the shawl, proceed to either the charts on pages 6-7 or the written instructions on pages 8-9.**

Bind Off: After completing Row 4 of the final repeat of Chart 4, bind off on the next right-side row. For the border edge to have sufficient stretch for the shawl to be blocked properly, I highly recommend **Jeny's Surprisingly Stretchy Bind-off**. Because it's naturally very stretchy, there is no need to go up a needle size.

The yarn overs added into this bind off are worked in the opposite or reverse direction from the usual wrap. Another way to think of this is that they are wrapped clockwise around the right needle rather than the usual way to do a yarn over, which is wrapped counter-clockwise. To do this "reverse" yarn over, bring the yarn from the back of the work and lift it over and around the right needle to the back again ready to knit the next stitch. The bind off is worked as follows: **k1, *reverse yo, k1, pass the first 2 stitches on the right needle (at the same time) over the 3rd stitch. Repeat from * until there is one stitch remaining and pull through and tie off.** Here is an excellent video showing the bind off: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ol8aZ7z_ISs. Fast forward to 2:30 to get right to the technique, although there is lots of good explanation before that. Please note that you will only be processing knit stitches, although the video shows both knit and purl stitches being bound off.

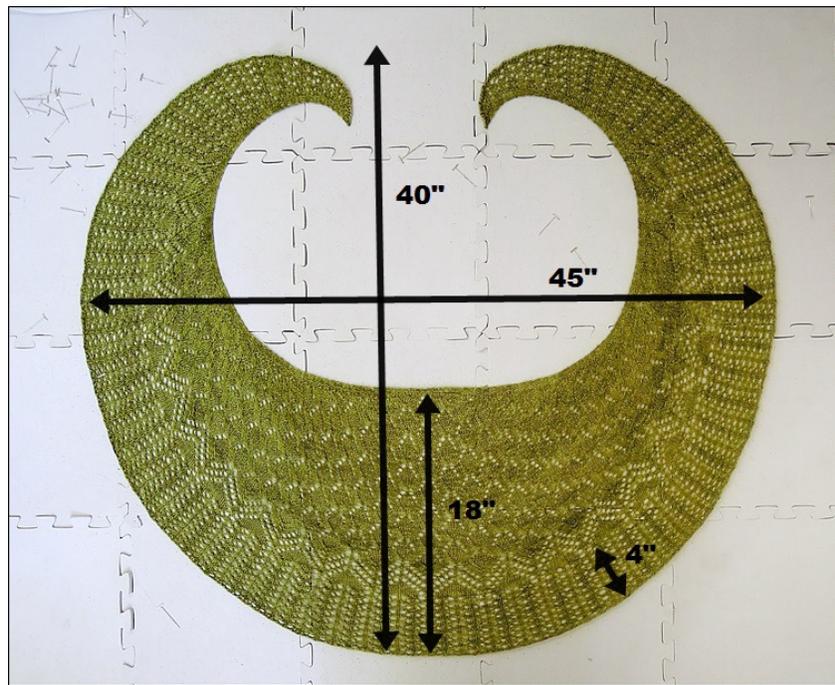
Finishing: Weave in ends, but don't trim them until after the shawl is blocked. Please refer to the Blocking Instructions on page 4 for detailed blocking information.

ABBREVIATIONS

k	knit
p	purl
yo	yarn over
kfb	knit into the front loop of the next stitch but do not remove the stitch from the left needle, knit into the back loop of the same stitch then pull the stitch off the left needle
pfb	purl into the front loop of the next stitch but do not remove the stitch from the left needle, purl into the back loop of the same stitch then pull the stitch off the left needle
ssk	slip 1 stitch knitwise, slip 1 stitch knitwise, then slide the left needle into the front part of both stitches and knit them together
k2tog	knit 2 stitches together
sk2p	slip 1 stitch knitwise, knit 2 stitches together, pass the slipped stitch over (left-leaning double decrease)
S2KP	slip 2 stitches together knitwise, knit 1 stitch, pass the 2 slipped stitches over the knitted stitch (centered double decrease)
ssklpr	work an ssk, slip the resulting stitch back to the left needle, pass the second stitch on the left needle over the first stitch, then slip the first stitch on the left needle back to the right needle (right-leaning double decrease)
RS	right side of work
WS	wrong side of work
st	stitch
sts	stitches

Talise is blocked to a deep crescent shape. Curving the tips on each side above the starting point per the picture below helps make each end of the shawl fall into dramatic spirals when worn and opens up the lace body pattern.* These are the recommended steps in order to achieve the shape and size of the sample shawl pictured throughout the pattern:

1. Pin the top edge into a curve using either rustproof T-pins, *Knitter's Pride Knit Blockers*, flexible blocking wires or string secured with T-pins on each end. With the 3-stitch garter edge and kfb/pfb increases, that top edge is quite rigid on its own, so I chose to position the Blockers every few inches to secure that edge and supplemented with T-pins in between the blockers when necessary.
2. Then I pinned out the bottom edge every 3 stitches (below each S2KP stitch as well as below the middle stitch of each 3-knit-stitch sequence) in order to achieve an even edge. I pinned out the depth to 18", which resulted in a 4" little arrowhead lace border (Chart 4). An alternative to pinning the bottom edge in that many places would be to use flexible blocking wires or weed eater (aka weed wacker) trimmer line, weaving either option into the bottom edge directly above the bind off. Or you can pin every 6 or 12 stitches to achieve a slightly scalloped edge if you prefer.
3. The picture below shows the measurements to which I pinned my shawl. Keep in mind that your particular yarn may or may not achieve these exact dimensions when worked at the pattern size; think of them as a guide rather than written in stone!
4. Unpin when fully dry and snip the yarn tails.



* If you prefer, you may also block the shawl straight across the top edge, but I do recommend following the natural shape of the shawl pre-blocking by curving the wingspan tips up and around for the last 12" or so on each side.

- ◆ IMPORTANT! The charts must be used in conjunction with the Pattern Instructions on page 3, where you will find the directions for the cast on, set-up rows and bind off.
- ◆ The charts are worked in consecutive order.
- ◆ Row numbers are printed to the right of the charts.
- ◆ Only the right-side rows are shown on the charts in order to simplify the format and make them easier to view. All wrong-side rows are worked as follows: k3, pfb, purl to last 4 stitches, pfb, k3.
- ◆ Each complete chart, starting with Row 1 and ending with the last uncharted wrong-side row, is worked the number of times noted, with the exception of Chart 1, where Rows 1-10 are repeated one more time before proceeding to Chart 2 (for all sizes).
- ◆ Pattern repeats are shaded in blue and are to be repeated across the row until just enough stitches remain to finish all the chart stitches to the end of the row. The location of the pattern repeat will sometimes shift from chart to chart, as I chose the placement of the repeats based upon ease of memorization. If using stitch markers, reposition them at the beginning of a new chart as required.
- ◆ The numbers printed in red at the top left of the charts represent the total number of stitches you will have on your needles after working all rows of that chart. Because Charts 1 and 4 are worked multiple times, each subsequent repeat is separated by slashes.
- ◆ Two versions of Chart 1 are provided. Both represent exactly the same stitches but are formatted differently. The full-sized Alternate Chart 1 on page 7 shows the stitches as worked. Because the rate of increase is so steep on this type of crescent shawl, a 24-row chart gets really wide—so much so that it has to be broken into two pieces. Also, as the row numbers increase, more pattern repeats must be fitted across the row. This larger Chart 1 gives a true representation of exactly how the right-side row stitches line up over top of each other, giving the knitter the “big picture” of the lace pattern. To work Alternate Chart 1, start at the right of the top chart, continue working across the row from right to left, then finish the working the row by continuing working the bottom chart across the row from right to left.
- ◆ The abbreviated Chart 1 on page 6 shows only the blue-shaded pattern repeat and the stitches that precede and succeed it. Many knitters may find these smaller-sized charts easier to work. I offer both versions to give you the choice as to which works better for you.
- ◆ Two versions of Chart 3 are also provided. Chart 3 on page 6 is the abbreviated version; Alternate Chart 3 on page 7 is the full-sized version.



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All wrong-side rows: k3, pfb, purl to last 4 stitches, pfb, k3.

LEGEND								
For details about how to work the stitches, please see the Abbreviations on page 3.								

CHART 1 (3x, then work Rows 1-10 again)

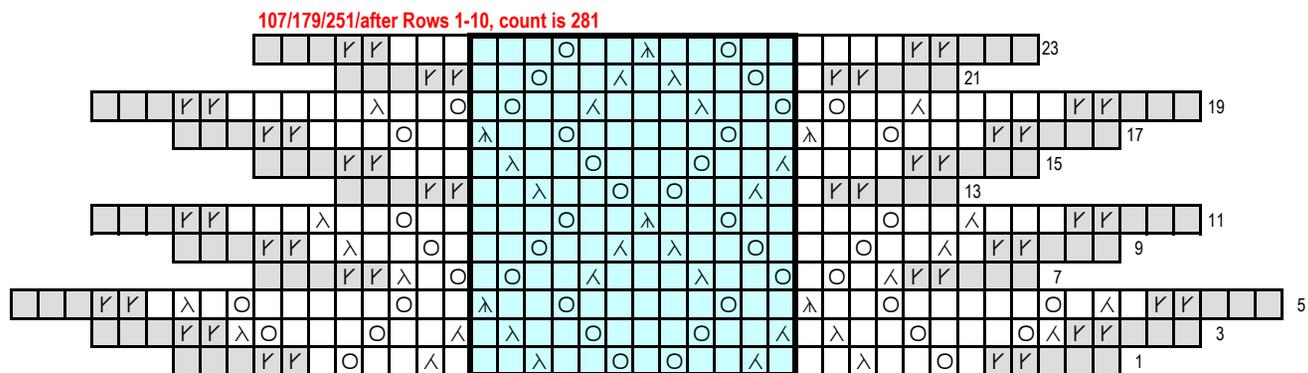


CHART 2 (1x)

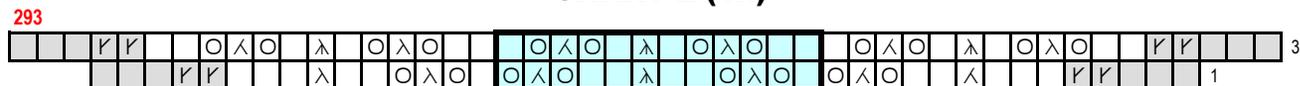


CHART 3 (1x)

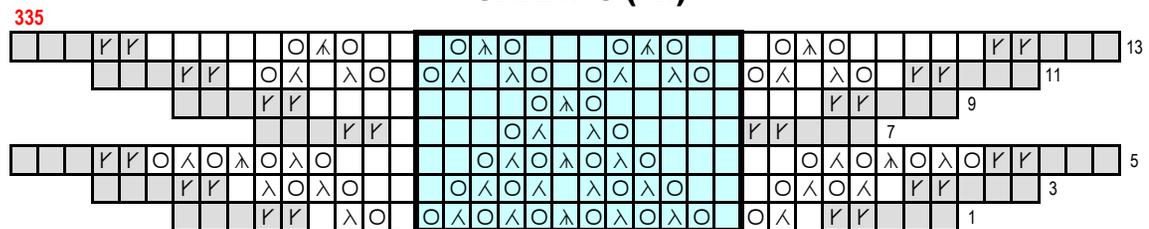
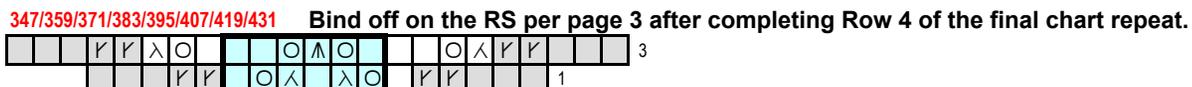
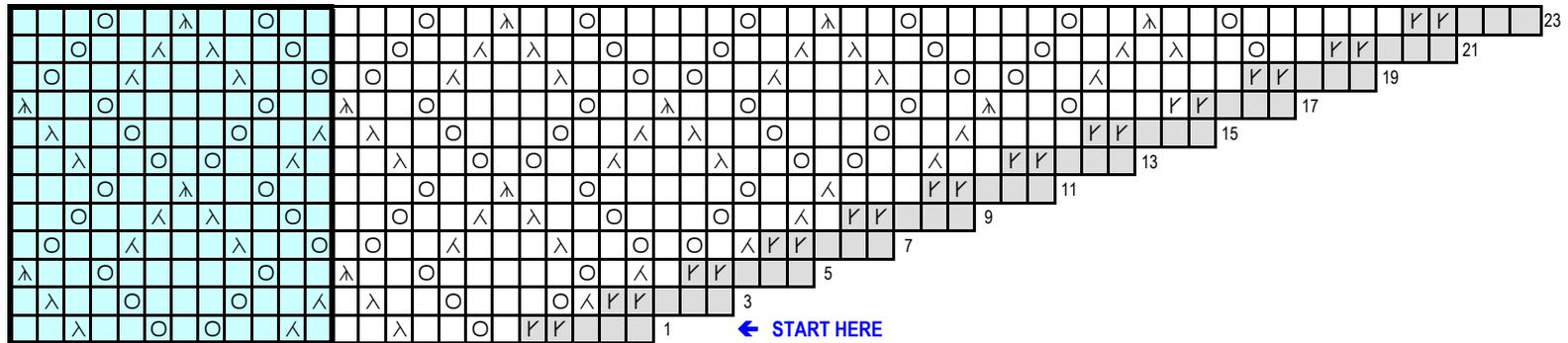


CHART 4 (8x)

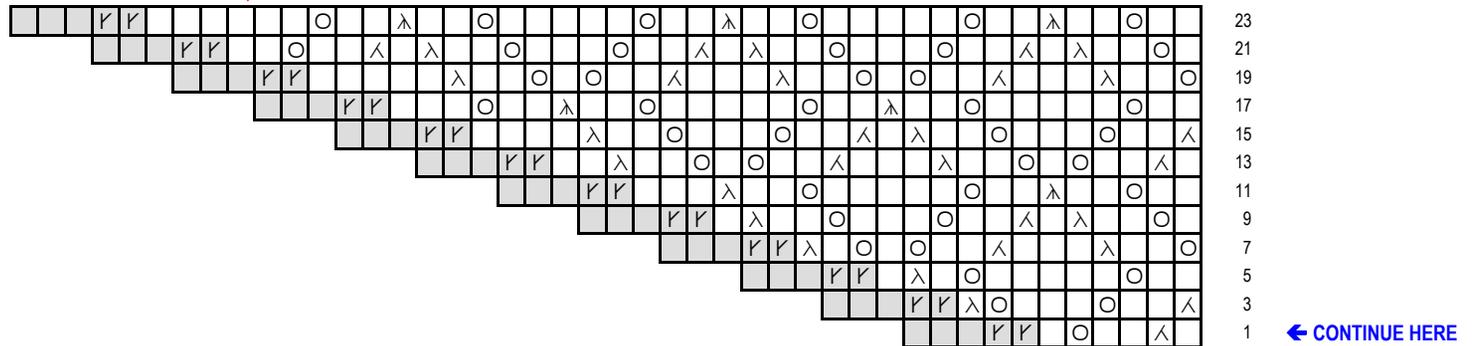


See page 5 for more details about these full-sized Alternate Charts. Please note that the first repeat of Chart 1 shows all stitches as worked, so the blue-shaded repeat will only be worked once. All wrong-side rows: k3, pfb, purl to last 4 stitches, pfb, k3.

ALTERNATE CHART 1 (3x, then work Rows 1-10 again)

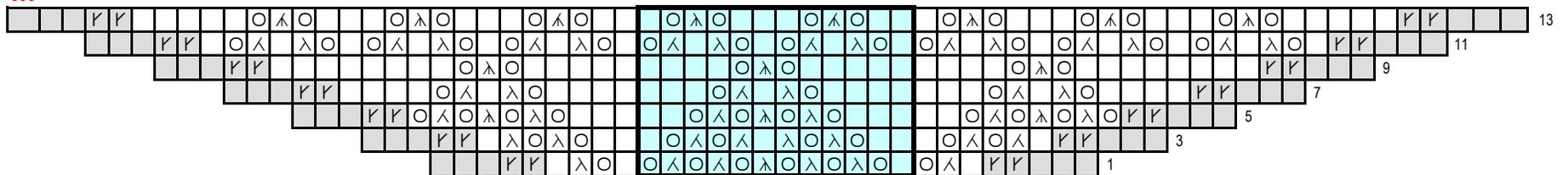


107/179/251/after Rows 1-10, count is 281



ALTERNATE CHART 3 (1x)

335



IMPORTANT! These instructions must be used in conjunction with the Pattern Instructions on page 3, where you will find the directions for the cast on, set-up rows and bind off. Work all rows of each chart in succession the number of times noted, always ending with the final wrong-side row—with the exception of Chart 1, where Rows 1-10 are repeated one more time before proceeding to Chart 2. Pattern repeats are surrounded by brackets; work these repeats as many times as necessary across the row until the specified number of stitches remains to the end of the row. The stitches within parentheses are worked in sequence the number of times noted. Stitch counts are written at the end of each chart and represent the total number of stitches after working all rows of that chart; because Charts 1 and 4 are worked multiple times, each subsequent repeat is separated by slashes. To adjust the size, refer to page 2 for details. The location of the pattern repeat will sometimes shift from chart to chart, as I chose the placement of the repeats based upon ease of memorization. If using stitch markers, reposition them at the beginning of a new chart as required.

CHART 1 – work 3 times for pattern size, then work Rows 1-10 again

Row 1 (RS): k3, kfb 2 times, k1, yo, k2, ssk, k2, [k1, k2tog, k2, yo, k1, yo, k2, ssk, k2] to last 11 stitches, k1, k2tog, k2, yo, k1, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 2 and all WS Rows: k3, pfb, purl to last 4 stitches, pfb, k3

Row 3: k3, kfb 2 times, k2tog, yo, k3, yo, k2, ssk, k1, [k2tog, k2, yo, k3, yo, k2, ssk, k1] to last 14 stitches, k2tog, k2, yo, k3, yo, ssk, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 5: k3, kfb 2 times, k1, k2tog, k1, yo, k5, yo, k2, sk2p, [k2, yo, k5, yo, k2, sk2p] to last 16 stitches, k2, yo, k5, yo, k1, ssk, k1, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 7: k3, kfb 2 times, k2tog, k1, yo, k1, [yo, k2, ssk, k3, k2tog, k2, yo, k1] to last 8 stitches, yo, k1, ssk, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 9: k3, kfb 2 times, k1, k2tog, k2, yo, k2, [k1, yo, k2, ssk, k1, k2tog, k2, yo, k2] to last 11 stitches, k1, yo, k2, ssk, k1, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 11: k3, kfb 2 times, k3, k2tog, k2, yo, k3, [k2, yo, k2, sk2p, k2, yo, k3] to last 14 stitches, k2, yo, k2, ssk, k3, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 13: k3, kfb 2 times, k1, [k1, k2tog, k2, yo, k1, yo, k2, ssk, k2] to last 5 stitches, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 15: k3, kfb 2 times, k4, [k2tog, k2, yo, k3, yo, k2, ssk, k1] to last 8 stitches, k3, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 17: k3, kfb 2 times, k3, yo, k2, sk2p, [k2, yo, k5, yo, k2, sk2p] to last 10 stitches, k2, yo, k3, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 19: k3, kfb 2 times, k5, k2tog, k2, yo, k1, [yo, k2, ssk, k3, k2tog, k2, yo, k1] to last 14 stitches, yo, k2, ssk, k5, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 21: k3, kfb 2 times, k1, [k1, yo, k2, ssk, k1, k2tog, k2, yo, k2] to last 5 stitches, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 23: k3, kfb 2 times, k4, [k2, yo, k2, sk2p, k2, yo, k3] to last 8 stitches, k3, kfb 2 times, k3

(107/179/251 sts after Row 24; 281 sts after final repeat of Rows 1-10)

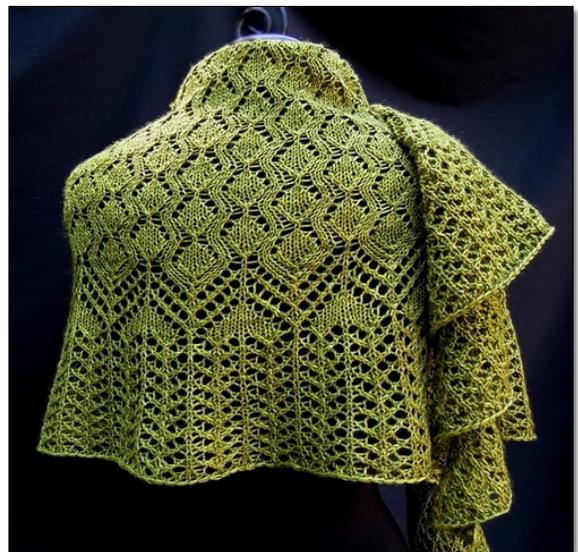


CHART 2 – work 1 time for all sizes

Row 1 (RS): k3, kfb 2 times, k3, k2tog, k2, yo, k2tog, yo, [k1, yo, ssk, yo, k2, sk2p, k2, yo, k2tog, yo] to last 15 stitches, k1, yo, ssk, yo, k2, ssk, k3, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 2 and all WS Rows: k3, pfb, purl to last 4 stitches, pfb, k3

Row 3: k3, kfb 2 times, [k2, yo, ssk, yo, k1, sk2p, k1, yo, k2tog, yo, k1] to last 6 stitches, k1, kfb 2 times, k3 (293 sts after Row 4)

CHART 3 – work 1 time for all sizes

Row 1 (RS): k3, kfb 2 times, k1, k2tog, yo, [k1, (yo, ssk) 2 times, yo, sk2p, (yo, k2tog) 2 times, yo] to last 9 stitches, k1, yo, ssk, k1, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 2 and all WS Rows: k3, pfb, purl to last 4 stitches, pfb, k3

Row 3: k3, kfb 2 times, k1, (k2tog, yo) 2 times, k1, [k2, (yo, ssk) 2 times, k1, (k2tog, yo) 2 times, k1] to last 12 stitches, k2, (yo, ssk) 2 times, k1, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 5: k3, kfb 2 times, yo, ssk, yo, sk2p, yo, k2tog, yo, k2, [k3, yo, ssk, yo, sk2p, yo, k2tog, yo, k2] to last 15 stitches, k3, yo, ssk, yo, sk2p, yo, k2tog, yo, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 7: k3, kfb 2 times, [k4, yo, ssk, k1, k2tog, yo, k3] to last 6 stitches, k1, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 9: k3, kfb 2 times, k3, [k5, yo, sk2p, yo, k4] to last 9 stitches, k4, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 11: k3, kfb 2 times, k1, yo, ssk, k1, k2tog, yo, [(k1, yo, ssk, k1, k2tog, yo) 2 times] to last 12 stitches, k1, yo, ssk, k1, k2tog, yo, k1, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 13: k3, kfb 2 times, k5, yo, sk2p, yo, k1, [k2, yo, ssklpr, yo, k3, yo, sk2p, yo, k1] to last 15 stitches, k2, yo, ssklpr, yo, k5, kfb 2 times, k3 (335 sts after Row 14)

CHART 4 – work 8 times for pattern size

Row 1 (RS): k3, kfb 2 times, k1, [yo, ssk, k1, k2tog, yo, k1] to last 5 stitches, kfb 2 times, k3

Row 2 and all WS Rows: k3, pfb, purl to last 4 stitches, pfb, k3

Row 3: k3, kfb 2 times, k2tog, yo, k2, [k1, yo, S2KP, yo, k2] to last 8 stitches, k1, yo, ssk, kfb 2 times, k3 (347/359/371/383/395/407/419/431 sts after Row 4)

→ After completing Row 4 of the final repeat of Chart 4, bind off per the instructions on page 3.



Thanks to my wonderful group of test knitters—CathyAnn, Nan, Pat, Paula, Rosalie and Sue—and to my tech editor Eleanor Dixon.